

# **LOKSABHA DEBATES**

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**TENTH LOK SABHA**

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

**NEW DELHI**

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

*Friday, 2nd August, 1991  
Sravana 11, 1913 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at  
Eleven of the Clock*

(M. R. SPEAKER *in the chair*)

#### OBITUARY REFERENCES

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Honourable Members, it is my sad duty to inform the House of the demise of three of our former colleagues, namely, Sarvashri Ram Deo Singh, Ananta Tripathi Sarma and Shrimati Mukul Bannerjee.

Shri Ram Deo Singh served the Lok Sabha continuously for two terms during 1971-79, representing Maharajganj constituency of Bihar. Earlier he had been a member of the Bihar Legislative Assembly during 1957-61 and 1967-69.

Shri Singh actively participated in the freedom movement from an early age and suffered imprisonment for several years.

An agriculturist by profession, he took keen interest in the co-operative movement and development of agriculture. He was associated with several Co-operative Banks of the State in various capacities.

An able parliamentarian, he focussed the attention of the House to the problems faced by the farmers.

Shri Ram Deo Singh passed away on 9th July, 1991, at the age of 75.

Shri Ananta Tirpathi Sarma started his parliamentary career by winning a by-election in 1961 (Second Lok Sabha) from Chatrapur constituency of Orissa. Later he was elected to Third and Fourth Lok Sabha during 1962-70 from Chatrapur and Bhanjanagar constituencies of Orissa State. Earlier he had been a member of the Orissa Legislative Assembly during 1946-52.

Shri Sarma was a great scholar, educationist, writer and social reformer.

He dedicated his entire life to the improvement of indigenous system of medicine and vigorously promoted the Ayurvedic system of medicine. As Vice-President of Ganjam District Board, he brought lot of improvements in the field of public health. He was also President of All India Ayurvedic Congress, Delhi during 1956-64.

Shri Sarma was a great advocate of development of Indian languages and took special interest in the promotion of Sanskrit and Oriya.

Shri Sarma was member of several academic institutions of the State of Orissa. He took keen interest in Oriya and Sanskrit literature and made valuable contributions thereto. He was also interested in the promotion of education and was associated with various Universities as a Lecturer and Senior Professor.

A man of letters Shri Sarma had more than 50 works to his credit on subjects like Sanskrit literature and Ayurveda. His works included translation of 220 Upanishads in Oriya and works of Guru Rabin-drath Tagore into Sanskrit. He also edited the Sanskrit monthly journal "Manorama" for several years.

His achievements in the fields of Literature and Ayurveda were recognised by Indian and Sri Lankan Governments. He

was awarded 'Ayurved Chakravarty' by the Government of Sri Lanka and 'Rashtrapati Award' for Sanskrit by the Government of India. He was also recipient of several other awards from various Universities and other organisations.

Shri Ananta Tripathi Sarma was associated what a number of cultural organisations. He had himself established several institutions and awards like 'Rohini-Gadadhar Gold Medal' and 'Bishnupriya Memorial Gold Medal'

In his death, the nation has lost a great scholar of Indian languages, a notable exponent of Ayurveda and the House, an able parliamentarian.

He passed away on 11 July, 1991 at the age of 86.

Shrimati Mukul Bannerjee was a member of the Fifth Lok Sabha during 1971-77 representing New Delhi constituency.

Shrimati Bannerjee was a well known social and political worker. She took keen interest in the welfare of weaker section of the society, minorities and slum dwellers.

Shrimati Bannerjee was deeply involved in the various programmes and activities concerning the welfare of women. She ceaselessly worked to create political and social awareness among the women and represented India at the United Nations Seminar on Women's role in the Economic life of developing countries held at Moscow in 1970.

As a journalist, she was associated with the all India Newspapers Editors Conference. She also edited 'Women on the March' and 'Mahila Pragati Ke Path Par'.

Shrimati Mukul Bannerjee passed away on 24 Jul, 1991 at Patna at the age of 66.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will join me in expressing our condolences to the bereaved families.

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

*The Members then stood in silence for a short while*

11.05 hrs.

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

#### HILL AND CONVEYANCE ALLOWANCES TO HANDICAPPED

\*267. SHRI ROSHAN LAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

a) whether hill and conveyance allowances are not being paid to handicapped employees in some branches of the Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) under Shimla division despite entitlement for the same:

(b) if so the names of such branches: and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure immediate payment of these allowances at the said branches ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Hill and Conveyance Allowances to the blind and orthopaedically handicapped employees of the Life Insurance Corporation including those under Shimla Division are being paid as per the Rules of the Corporation.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise since the allowances are paid as per Ruels of the Corporation.

[Translation]

SHRI ROSHAN LAL : The reply given by the hon. Minister does not seem to be correct.

[English]

Perhaps the Minister is not aware that Hill allowance to the general employees and conveyance allowance to the physically handicapped employees is not

being paid in Bilaspur Branch of LIC under Shimla division despite entitlement for the same. I want to know the reasons therefor.

[Translation]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : What I am saying is that since Bilaspur is situated at a height of less than 750 metres the employees working there do not come under the purview of this allowance. As regards Nahan this station is connected with Dehradun and Ambala too and hence this place is also not covered under eligibility criterion. So far as the question of payment of allowances to the employees is concerned, the employees working in eligible branches are getting them. Nahan and Bilaspur branches are not eligible for these allowances.

SHRI ROSHAN LAL : I would like to tell the hon. Minister that Bilaspur comes under Shimla division. He has said that generally all employees of L.I.C. working in Shimla division are getting these allowances. But it is not a fact. The employees of Bilaspur branch of L.I.C. are not getting these allowances.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : The hon. Member has perhaps not read the reply carefully. These allowances are paid in areas which are located at a height of more than 7500 feet. Since neither Nahan nor Bilaspur are situated at this height, employees of these branches are not eligible for it. (Interruptions)

PROF. PREM DHUMAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to my information, the Central Government has taken a decision on 31st May, 1991 to pay compensatory allowance to the Central Government employees working in Himachal Pradesh at par with the Himachal Pradesh State Government employees. But the employees of L.I.C. and other Public Undertakings are not covered under that order. As regards the criterion of height about which the hon. Minister has just now mentioned, I want to point out that there are some places which are certainly located at a lower height, yet they

are very near to the places of high altitude. The prices of commodities at such places are as high as in the high altitude town. I would like to know whether Government would pay Hill Allowance to the employees of Public Undertakings, such as L.I.C. and banks, especially when this allowance is being paid to the State Government employees without any height criterion?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : I want a separate notice for this, particularly for handicapped employees. (Interruptions)

PROF. PREM DHUMAL : This question is linked with the main question. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You give a separate notice for this.

#### LOANS ADVANCED BY INDIA TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

[English]

\*268. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loans advanced by India to various countries during 1989, 1990 and 1991 (till date), country-wise and year-wise; and

(b) the broad terms and conditions on which such loans have been advanced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI KAMESHWAR THAKUR) : (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the table of the House

#### STATEMENT

Government of India has been extending Government-to-Government credits to friendly developing countries to finance exports mainly of capital goods from the country. During the financial years 1989-90, 1990-91 and the current year 1991-92 (till date), Government of India has extended for Government-to-Government rupee credits. The details including the

broad terms and conditions thereof are as under :—

Broad terms	Countries to whom credits have been extended.			
	Guyana	Vietnam	Mauritius	Cambodia
(i) Date of the Credit Agreement (and the year)	28-9-1989 (1989-90)	14-4-1990 (1990-91)	5-4-1991 (1991-92)	5-7-1991 (1991-92)
(ii) Amount of the Credit	Rs. 10 crore	Rs. 10 crore	Rs. 5 crore	Rs. 1.50 crore
(iii) Repayment period (including moratorium)	15 years (3 years)	14 years (4 years)	15 years (3 years)	15 years (3 years)
(iv) Interest	5% p.a.	5% p.a.	5% p.a.	5% p.a.
(v) Credit Coverage	90% of F.O.B. value	100% of F.O.B. value	90% of F.O.B. value	100% of F.O.B. value/100% C&F value upto Ho Chi Minh City, in case where shipments are made on Indian vessels.

In addition, an amount of Rs. 2.20 crores was advanced as loan to Bhutan during the financial year 1989-90 towards construction of the Chukha Hydel project in Bhutan. This loan component is repayable over a period of 15 years (with 3 years grace period) in annual equated instalments and carries interest of 5% per annum.

**SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, an amount of Rs. 10 crores each has been given as loan to Guyana and Vietnam at 5 per cent rate of interest per annum in the year 1989-90 when the country was facing financial crisis. Why was such a big amount given at lower rate of interest? In what way has it boosted our foreign exchange earnings and what are the capital goods which have been exported from our country to these countries?

**SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as the loans given in the last three years that is, 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 are concerned, all are given at 5 per cent rate of interest.

**SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM :** Sir, the hon. Minister has mentioned about the

hydel project in Bhutan. I would like to know what are the future projects at hand for providing loan on Government to Government basis to our neighbouring countries.

**SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR :** Sir, so far as Bhutan is concerned, during the year 1989-90, we have granted an amount of Rs. 2.20 crores for the construction of the Chukha Hydel project. This loan component is repayable over a period of 15 years, with 3 years grace period, in annual equated instalments and carries interest of 5 per cent per annum.

So far as the other countries are concerned, we have provided for further loans to some friendly and neighbouring countries. They are for the current year, 1991-92. The total amount involved is Rs. 52.64 crores and the countries with whom the negotiations are on are Zambia Surinam and some other countries.

[Translation]

**PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT :** Sir, through you, I would like to know whether repayment of loans is being made regularly and in accordance with the terms and

conditions of loans by the neighbouring friendly countries of Asia and Africa ? Are any special concessions being given to some countries in order to strengthen our friendship with them or in consideration of the particular circumstances obtaining there

**SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR :** We have trade relations with all neighbouring countries and loan is advanced to them after taking into account all aspects. So far as the question of repayment of loan is concerned we are receiving timely and regular payments from Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Mauritius, Ghana, Zambia and some other countries. But there are some other countries like Vietnam, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Uganda who have some difficulties in repayment as per our terms and conditions. In these cases, Government of India has rescheduled the repayment and allowed them extra time enabling them to repay the loan in easy instalments. The Government is also exploring the possibilities of importing such items from these countries which are needed here so as to make the repayment of loan easy. The Government is making efforts in this direction

**SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH :** I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether talks are going on with Nepal which is our next door neighbour in the matter of power generation? If so, what is the progress in the matter and what would be the conditions of repayment of loan?

**SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR :** Nepal is our neighbouring country and our relation with them are very close. From time to time, we have been holding talks with them in connection with exchange of rupee and a number of projects. Our Ministry of External Affairs is holding talks with neighbouring countries like Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh on such matters. Though the Ministry of Finance does not come into picture directly, yet we shall try to make available the details in respect of any specific projects if the hon. Member so desires.

[English]

#### MAINTENANCE OF NATIONAL HIGHWAY NO. 44

\*269. **SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Meghalaya has requested the Union Government to hand over the running and maintenance of National Highway No. 44 from Jowai to Rotacherra (Badarpur) to the State's PWD; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR) :** (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) The State Government has been informed that it is essential that the road, in view of its operational importance, continues to remain with the Border Roads Organisation for development and maintenance.

**SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG :** Sir, National Highway No. 44 runs from Shillong up to Rotacherra on the border of Assam. Now one part of the Highway from Shillong up to Jowai, roughly about 100 kms. is owned and maintained by State PWD. The other part of the Highway from Jowai to Rotacherra is being maintained by GRET, Border Roads Organisation. We find that GREP is not maintaining the road properly and there have been complaints again and again from the State Government and also from the different organisations using the Highway that the maintenance is very poor.

This National Highway has also got two bypasses, one from Shillong to Sohryngkham and another one from Jowai to Nongbah. Now the local people in Jowai hills are very much against running of this road and maintenance of this road by GREP.

The hon. Minister has said about the operational importance. May I know what

are the obvious criteria of operational importance which he has emphasised?

**SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR :** As the hon. House is aware, the Border Roads Organisation constructs and improves border roads of operational importance with defence-oriented funds supported in some cases by funds made available by the Ministry of Surface Transport.

In the case of National Highway No. 44, it is correct that a certain portion of this Highway has been under the control of the Meghalaya PWD from the very beginning because in 1971 when the Border Roads Organisation took control of this National Highway for operational reasons in connection with the Bangladesh war, this particular portion was left out and it was never acquired by the Border Roads Organisation.

As far as the rest of the portion of this National Highway is concerned, there are several demands from the Government of Meghalaya as also from the Governments of Assam and Tripura that the portions of this highway which run through this particular State be handed over to the respective PWD. But the Ministry of Defence, in consultation with the Army Headquarters has come to the conclusion that this particular highway should remain under the control of the Border Roads Organisation for operational reasons. This is the conclusive opinion of our armed forces.

As regards maintenance, this particular Highway has been maintained at the highest possible standard & Curve-E even higher than the standard stipulated for the National Highway, system what is known as CBR value, accordingly to which the quality of maintenance and quality of construction is measured is the highest. It conforms to the highest specifications of roads in this category there has also been great progress in the construction and maintenance of NH. 44 by virtue of the Border Roads Organisation being in-charge of this National Highway.

Three phases of expansion have already been completed. In the first phase, we spent something like Rs. 23.5 crores. In

the second phase, we spent Rs. 32 crores and the third phase of expansion is under implementation. We have already spent Rs. 67 crores.

Therefore, there is no reason for the hon. Member to worry about the quality of maintenance of this road and, in any case, it is not possible at this point of time to hand over the roads to the concerned State Governments because of the conclusively established operational reasons of the Defence forces.

**SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG :** I want to know the criterion on which this portion of the road is given its operational importance from those days till today. In what way is it important from the defence point of view? The road is far away from the border. It is nowhere near the border except a few portions of it, especially from Jowai to Rotacherra which is running in the middle of Meghalaya. The border is miles away. Till today, in spite of the demands of the State Government, this highway is still held by the GREF.

**MR. SPEAKER :** You want to know the criterion as to why it is given operational importance.

**SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR :** It will not be in the public interest to explain all the parameters by which the need for the roadway under the control of the Border Roads Organisation for operational reasons is established. I cannot give all the details except to say that these parameters are different from the parameters by which the roads are judged by the State Government. These roads were operationally very important during the Bangladesh operation.

It is a border road. In strategic terms, the Defence Forces have not only to think of moving our forces faster but they also have to think of stopping the enemy from coming inside. So, there are various load factors for the bridges etc. there are various other parameters. There is a different type of planning which is involved. I shall confine my remarks to that. I cannot give more details. (Interruptions)

**SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG** : Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that the portion of the road which is owned and maintained by the GREF has become an example of wasteful expenditure of the Government through the contributions of the people of Jainthia Hills where one spade is held by three people. The road is being maintained by them there very shabbily and very badly. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the expenditure involved in this regard. Further, the GREF, when they take a new alignment of the road, do not even bother to go into the land system of the area. They just go and acquire the land without informing the District Magistrate of the area and without informing the owners of the land. They have created havoc in the Jainthia Hills. I would request the hon. Minister that he should reconsider handing over the road to the State PWD.

**MR. SPEAKER** : The question is : Is the Government going to reconsider it? He turned the suggestion into a question.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR** : Sir, it is a matter of opinion whether the construction and maintenance of the border roads by the State Government or by the Army is more efficient or not. We beg to differ from the hon. Member. As far as the Border Roads Organisation is concerned, all works are executed departmentally. We have a large work force on our pay-rolls. There are no contractors and very strict stipulations are enforced by the Army with reference to every single parameter in road construction. So, I beg to differ from the hon. Member as regards the quality of work which, he said, will suffer if it is handled by the GREF. The Government doesn't propose to reconsider its decision as of now.

**SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHAN-DURI** : Sir, the fact is that a portion of this road is still with the State PWD. The hon. Minister has given the reason of security and operational requirements for keeping the main portion of the road with GREF. Is the operational requirement

and national security not applicable to that portion of the road which is still with the State PWD? What has the Government done to take over that portion of the road? Let him please explain.

**SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR** : I have already explained in the beginning that this road was taken over by the Border Roads Organisation and a particular portion was left out and allowed to be maintained by the Government of Meghalaya because that portion is in the plains. The hilly portions and the more strategic areas start after this portion and that particular portion was maintained well by the Meghalaya Government. That particular portion, the Army did not consider necessary to take over in 1971. That is why it remains with the Meghalaya Government.

**SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS** : Sir, perhaps, the hon. Minister may be aware that the people of our country who are in the border area bordering with Bangladesh are being severely tortured by the security forces.

**MR. SPEAKER** : This is a different issue. He may not have the information with him.

#### COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO STATE ROADS

\*270 **SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH** : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the traffic on National Highway No. 3 was diverted to State roads because of damage to Ghorapachar bridge in Rajgarh district, Madhya Pradesh during the last rainy season;

(b) whether, because of this diversion, the heavy traffic damaged the State roads;

(c) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has demanded any compensation from the Union Government for the damage to the State roads;

(d) if so, the amount of compensation demanded by the State Government; and

(e) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

(a) to (e) Yes, Sir. Due to diversion of National Highway traffic, State Government reported some damages to State Roads for which an estimate for Rs. 2000.794 lakhs was forwarded to Union Government for compensation. However, the request for compensation could not be acceded to as National Highway Funds cannot be utilised for any road other than a National Highway.

MR SPEAKER : Shri Digvijaya Singh, you should exchange your seat. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH : Sir, it is very unfortunate that the hon. Minister has treated my question with utter contempt and harshness which a poor Member of Parliament like me, my constituency and my poor State of Madhya Pradesh certainly do not deserve. A bridge on the national highway broke down and all the traffic of the national highway was diverted through my constituency damaging the State highways totally. When the State Government presented a bill of damages as a compensation to the Government of India, the hon. Minister feels that it is unjustified. Even in cases where army does its annual exercise in Rajasthan area or in Punjab area, they pay compensation to the farmers in a damage like this. The hon. Minister must reconsider the decision. I would like to ask, through you, would he reconsider this decision of paying compensation? I am not asking for additional funds. It is a compensation due to the damage of the national highways to the State highways. Would he reconsider it?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I have no such Head under my Ministry for paying compensation. Roads are a national pro-

perty. And only the national highways are under my Ministry. We make them; we look after them be it a damage through floods or by other means. But the State roads are the responsibility of the State Governments.

The second part is, the hon. Member is a very good friend of mine, he has been pestering me and asking me, "can I give him some kind of compensation?" I would like to inform him, in all humility, that I have no money to give him.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH : My second supplementary is, would the hon. Minister propose to the hon. Finance Minister, the reconsideration on this point? If he does not have any Head under the Surface Transport Ministry to pay compensation, he cannot give any compensation. But the damage to the State property has to be compensated from the Consolidated Fund of India. It is a constitutional right. Would he consider my request and approach the hon. Finance Minister to do that from any other fund?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I will be very happy to do that. If the Finance Minister gives me money, your roads will be the first priority on my list.

[*Translation*]

DR. LAXMI NARAYAN PANDEYA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the time by which the damaged bridge which was rendered useless a long back, would be repaired? My second supplementary question is whether the hon. Minister has informed the State Government that the Central Government would not be paying the compensation for the damages which the State Government has demanded? Besides, how much amount the State Government has demanded as compensation?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am happy to inform that the bridge has been reopened for traffic.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. LAXMI NARAYAN PANDEYA : Some portion of it is yet to be repaired.



**SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER :** I have replied to his question. The bridge has been reopened for traffic. The State Government had demanded a compensation of Rs. 20.79 crore from the Central Government. They know it that we cannot pay it. I have already replied to rest of his points. Besides, I shall write a letter, if not already written to the State Government expressing our inability to pay compensation. We have requested the Finance Minister today in the House to allocate funds for this purpose. The hon. Member has also made his request to us through you. If we get funds, his State would be the first to get it.

[English]

#### LINKING OF KUAKHIA WITH AVADI

\*273. **SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS :** Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Orissa has sought central assistance from the Central Road Fund or under the Centrally Aided Programme of State Roads of Inter-State or economic importance for linking Kuakhia on National Highway No. 5 with Avadi;

(b) whether the Union Government have taken any decision in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) :** (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to a road link from Kuakhia to Aradi (Dist. Balasore). No Such proposal either under Central Road Fund or E & I Scheme has been received from the State Govt.

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

[Translation]

**SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to information available with me, many years ago the

Government of Orissa had sent a proposal to the Central Government in this regard. I have also raised this matter in this House many times. The national highway no. 5 originates from Goalpara and runs upto Arau via Jatur. This area falls under my constituency. Its population is 15 lakhs. Though the area is small in size, it is densely populated. The traffic is heavy and the people will have to use a longer route. While going to Goalpara from Aradi one has to cross Baitarani river. There is also a rivulet, called Gudha on the way and a distributary of Brahmani river has also to be crossed. There should be a bridge over it. In fact, the construction work of the bridge has been started but the Orissa Government does not have adequate funds to complete the work immediately. I had also made efforts to press for the same and as per my information, my hon. friend ..... (Interruptions) .....

**MR. SPEAKER :** Please put a question.

**SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS :** It is just the background. I was going to say that Orissa Government had sent a proposal, but I don't know where it is pending. The hon. Minister ought to know it. If he does not know, will he please give clearance to the proposal?

**SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER :** It is very simple that no such proposal has come. The Chief Minister of Orissa met me only yesterday. I know that his question is stated for today and presuming that the proposal had come from the State Government. I made enquiries from the Secretary to the Chief Minister. He said that they had not sent any such proposal. I will request the hon. Member to ask his State Government that if there is so much difficulty they should send a proposal to us. We will consider it and see whether we can give it under the rules or not.

**SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS :** I am raising it time and again in the House, because I have been a member of this House for the last several years. It is a very important road of my area. Millions of people use this road to reach different locations and they experience a lot of

hardship. Now-a-days when there is flood the people will have to take a round about route. When I raise this matter in the House why does not the Government pay attention to it.

MR. SPEAKER : When the matter is being raised time and again, why do not you pay attention to it.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Despite being reminded several times, the State Government does not send the requisite proposal. Then, what can be done in this case.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Members, no doubt, raise the matter time and again, but the Ministers also change very frequently.

[English]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : As the Minister has stated that the proposal has not come from the State Government and if the proposal comes, I presume, that his attitude is to immediately check up that proposal and accept that. The second thing is that many proposals of Orissa State are pending with the Government of India. Even in 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91, the proposals have not been accepted by the Government of India and the share of the State Government from the Central Road Fund has not been given to the State Government. Whatever proposal comes to the Government of India for a share from the Central Road Fund, may I know from the Minister, whether he is going to sanction that money to the State, since the State Government has not received the money for the last three consecutive years?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Let the proposal come and then I will tell you.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : But the proposal is pending before you.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : As far as the Central Road Fund is concerned, we have released certain amount of money to different States. If the fund has not been released, I will look into it. We have

some balance amount left with us, and I will surely look into that.

#### BORDER INTRUSION BY PAKISTAN ARMY IN SIACHEN SECTOR

\*275. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of times border intrusions have been committed by the Pakistani army in Siachen sector during the current year;

(b) whether these border intrusions are on the increase in comparison to the past years;

(c) If so, the specific reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to prevent such intrusions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR) :

(a) Barring some exchange of fire there have been no attempts by the Pakistan Army to alter the existing status quo of the ground positions in Siachen area during the current year.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) Our forces are fully trained and equipped to maintain the territorial integrity of the Country.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI : May I ask the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the border intrusion or the exchange of fire between our forces and the Pakistani forces are more in number in comparison to the other sectors? During the recent years, since these forces are placed in very important strategical positions from both the points of view, have specific or special steps been taken to see that this portion is well-protected and more number of border violations do not take place in the interest of the security of our country?

**SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR :** The hon. Member's question is regarding the intrusion about which I have answered that there has not been intrusion or any tangible attempt to take over our positions by the enemy. There have been sporadic exchanges of fire. I would not be able to give the statistics of the exchange of fire in our various fronts. I can only say that we have sufficient troops and we have sufficient capability and preparedness to protect our positions in Siachen.

My hon. Cabinet Minister Raksha Mantri has recently made a familiarisation visit to the glacier area and the morale of our troops is the highest. The exchange of fire is also confined to the line of control in J&K as well as in Siachen and not in the other sectors.

**SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI :** It is good that the hon. Minister of Defence has taken adequate measures in this sphere. May I ask the hon. Minister whether these border violations or intrusions from the other side into the J&K have taken place to create law and order problem in the State? As far as J&K is concerned, it is reported in the Press that many people are coming over to the State to create law and order problem and to create instability in the country from Pakistan and the Pakistani forces are there to create these conditions and that is why firing has taken place because a number of militants have crossed over to J&K.

When our Hon. Minister of Defence visited the glacier area has he talked to the personnel posted there to see that these violations are contained, our border is well protected and the militants do not cross over to J&K?

**SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR :** Our Defence forces have been suitably deployed to effectively curb infiltration and exfiltration across the line of control and the international border in J&K. A total of 1365 infiltrators were apprehended from January 1990 to June 1991 along the international border/line of control in J&K. A total of 464 infiltrators were killed in the course of the interception during this period along the international border or line of control in J&K.

So, as far as the Defence Ministry is concerned, we believe that we are taking adequate measures in this sector to prevent infiltration. As far as the other sectors are concerned, the infiltration is checked by the para-military forces under the control of the Home Ministry.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI AYUB KHAN :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in order to raise the morale and spirits of our troops deployed in strategic areas like Siachen, will the hon. Minister be pleased to state whether the Ministry is intending to send a Parliamentary team to the area so as to take stock of their hardship and ultimately remove them on the basis of recommendations of the team. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

**SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR :** The Raksha Mantri has already visited that area. Hon. Member's suggestion will be considered by the Government and I shall put it up to my Cabinet Minister when he returns from tour.

**MR. SPEAKER :** But then, we will allow only those—if you decide—who are able-bodied.

**SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHAN-DURI :** Sir, in Siachen area a large number of casualties take place—apart from any intrusion and firing from across the border—due to the harsh climatic conditions. I am sure the Minister would be able to get the figures about the damage caused to the human lives both in terms of death as well as disability. They are extremely large due to the natural conditions, that is climatic conditions. What is the Government doing or proposes to do to ensure that large number of casualties do not take place and people do not suffer injuries because of the climatic conditions?

**SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR :** Sir, in public interest I will not be able to disclose the number or nature of casualties in such a vital sector of defence. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: He is all right.

SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR: I will generally say that because of the harsh climatic conditions, the hostile terrain and the sub-zero temperatures under which our troops operate, the casualties are on the heavier side. But our assessment is that the casualties on the other side, the Pak side are heavier, even though we are not able to prove it by figures. So, that is our assessment. In order to reduce the number of casualties, our troops have been given special snow clothing, rations, equipment, special type of tents, snow-mobiles, etc. and our effort is to see that, in the circumstances, we look after our troops to the very best possible extent.

#### ECONOMY IN MINISTRIES/DEPARTMENTS

\*276. SHRI RAM KAPSE :

SHRI V. N. SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a pressing need to adopt severe economy measures by the Ministries and Departments of the Union Government;

(b) if so, the efforts being made to encourage them to come forward with their own schemes under which economy in public expenditure can be attempted; and

(c) whether the Government propose to appoint a study team Ministry-wise, to go into the question of economy in expenditure as a continuous and on-going process ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) and (b): Yes Sir. The Ministries/Departments have been advised to prioritise their activities and schemes both on the Plan and non-Plan side; and identify those schemes and activities which can be eliminated or reduced in size.

(c) Keeping expenditure under control is a continuing exercise. Instructions are issued from time to time regarding specific measures required to be taken to effect economy in expenditure or to avoid waste-

ful or unnecessary expenditure. There is no specific proposal to appoint a Study Team to go into the question of economy in expenditure.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: Sir, the hon. Minister has said that instructions were already issued. I would like to know this from him: Did those instructions about minimising the use of diesel and on foreign tours, which were given only last year produce any results? You might be knowing that there is a movement going on in Maharashtra against....

MR. SPEAKER: No, you do not mention that. You leave it.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: I will not mention the specific movement. But, that movement is going on in Maharashtra asking them to curtail the expenditure on foreign tours by the dignitaries, led by the Editor of *Lok Satta*. You might be knowing it. So, there is a movement—a people's movement—saying that the Government should minimise expenditure on foreign tours or on diesel and you have been giving instructions. Last year also you have given those instructions. So, I would like to know whether they were adhered to.

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Instructions have been issued by hon. Prime Minister and hon. Finance Minister also. There was a meeting called by the Secretary (Expenditure). He called all the Secretaries and issued the instructions. There is also a restriction for going abroad. The restriction is that only those persons are allowed to go abroad who have to get some foreign aid or if some foreign transactions are to be done. So instructions have been issued accordingly.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: I had put a specific question about diesel last year. I had put the question to Shri George Fernandes when he was the Railway Minister. At that time, I had specifically asked this question about the Railways. But he did not give any information on that. Have you got any information as to how the departments reacted to your instructions about minimising diesel expenditure?

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE : About petrol and diesel, instructions have been issued to have 20 per cent cut.

SHRI RAM KAPSE : Have those instructions been followed or not ?

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE : I do not have the information with me.

SHRI RAM KAPSE : My second question is asked in 'b' part of the question. If so, what are the efforts being made to encourage them to come forward with their own schemes? What were the schemes suggested by different Ministries on their own? We can understand that they do not follow your instructions. But have they come forward with some new schemes for minimising their expenditure? Have they done it?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH) : Mr. Speaker Sir, soon after our Government took over. I had issued instructions that all Ministries should prioritise their activities in order of their importance or the functioning of our economy and for the functioning of our Government. It is my hope that by the end of August, all this information would be available to the Ministry of Finance. And I do propose to act firmly and strongly on our Government's commitment to eliminate wasteful expenditure. Some Ministries have already done it. In fact, Ministry of External Affairs have already come forward with proposals as to where economy can be effected. Some other Ministries are already in touch with me. I assure you, Sir, that we will act firmly to reduce wasteful expenditure.

SHRI RAM KAPSE : But shall we get the information? Will you supply us whatever information you will be collecting by the end of August on cost, diesel, priorities and the new schemes, etc.?

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH : I would like to say that we have received only a part of the information. After I have completed the action, I will be very happy to share the information collected with you. We have got nothing to hide from this House.

[Translation]

SHRI V. N. SHARMA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is difference in the practice and profession of the hon. Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : As in the case of speech and question.

[English]

SHRI V. N. SHARMA : I want him to explain the anomaly in which he presented himself in the Budget.

[Translation]

This is the expenditure shown by the hon. Minister, please go through it. A provision of Rs. 99,000 crore had been made in the Budget of 1990-91 and in the revised estimate is Rs. 106717 crore. In the new budget presented by the hon. Minister of Finance, the amount allocated is Rs. 113422 crore. It was being said that the allocation for non-plan expenditure will be curtailed, but on the contrary it has been increased. How do you explain this?

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE : You may be aware that there was the Census and to carry out the work relating to the Census, we had to involve certain State Governments. There has also been increase in expenditure relating to Police, Railways, Posts & Communications, All India Radio, TV, Home Ministry and the Union Territories. In addition, there is the increase in DA and expenditure on other activities. Therefore, there is an increase in the Budget.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH : Earlier also, all the Finance Ministers had been making promises of a cut in the non-plan expenditure over the years. But as the year comes to a close, they had been flouting those instructions to a great extent. Especially, this was true of the last Government headed by Shri Chandra Shekhar. If you see the expenditure by his Government during its last days, you will find that they had been spending quite exorbitantly. Would the hon. Minister set up a Committee to examine all those

cases in which specific Ministries have flouted the rules as well as the directions of the Finance Ministry to cut down non-plan expenditure?

**SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE :** There is no necessity to set up a Committee.

[Translation]

**SHRI RABI RAY :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, before putting the question, it appears to me from the question put by my hon. friend from the BJP and the reply given by the hon. Minister that cut in the expenditure would be a mirage. Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state as to what has been the savings, Ministry-wise, so far, as a result of issuing circulars to all Ministries for effecting a cut in Government expenditure?

[English]

**SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE :** We shall pass on the information to the hon. Member.

[Translation]

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the assurance to effect a cut in government expenditure is not implemented, it will be difficult to create a psychological atmosphere in the country. I am extremely disappointed by the reply given by the hon. Minister. Is there any target for the cut in expenditure? Please give the specific amount, say Rs. 1000 or Rs. 2000 by which the cut in expenditure will be effected? If there is no definite target, how can it be implemented. Please make it clear to the House.

[English]

**SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE :** The Finance Minister has presented the Budget wherein he has stated that we have to bring down the fiscal deficit to 6.5 per cent. We are looking into the matter and we will take all the measures to curtail the expenditure.

**SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH :** Mr. Speaker Sir, our Government is firmly

committed to reducing non-plan expenditure by 10 per cent.

When we came to office, we looked at the trend of expenditure as it would have been, if no corrective measures had been taken. Last year, the fiscal deficit was 8.5 per cent of the G.D.P. Now, if we have not done any corrective, this fiscal deficit would have risen to over Rs. 52,000 crores. The difference between this Rs. 52,000 crores and the figure of Rs. 37,000 crores that I mentioned when I presented the Budget is the measure of the impact of strict expenditure control plus resource mobilisation that we have effected.

But this is not the end of the matter. I assured the House that we have been in office only for a month and that we are in the process of reviewing the non-plan expenditure and the administrative expenditure proper of all Ministries. When we will complete this task in a period of one month, we will come back to the House with the result.

**SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASTHI :** Sir, a few days back it was reported in the Press that as part of the economy measures, the Government is planning to impose a ban on fresh recruitment and creation of new posts in various ministries and departments. The Congress Party in its election manifesto has promised to create 10 lakh jobs every year and to give employment opportunities to the millions of unemployed people of the country.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there are any plans to impose such ban on fresh recruitments and creation of new posts.

**SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE :** Sir, in the manifesto I think it is not mentioned that the Government jobs are to be provided. (Interruptions)

**SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE :** But we will take steps to provide jobs to unemployed people.

**SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think hon. Members cannot have it both ways. On the one hand they say that we must cut Government

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expenditure and on the other hand they say that we should go on employing people even when there is no work. . . . (Interruptions)

**SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH** : I would like to say that the additions to the Government's work force increase must be related to the functional requirements of the Government. We are not going to increase the work force in Government if it is not warranted by the functional necessity of the Government.

And the second thing that I do want to say is that all emphasis in the future must be on not the creation of jobs which are in the nature of digging the holes and filling them up but productive jobs. Therefore, whether in Government or outside Government, the emphasis has to be on the creation of productive jobs.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**  
[English]

**EXPORT OF GRANITE**

\*266. **DR. V. RAJESHWARAN** : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there is any proposal to declare granite stones as a major mineral;
- (b) the value of raw granite exported during the last three years, year-wise;
- (c) whether the Government propose to adopt a uniform policy to streamline the export of granite; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM)** : (a) Department of Mines is considering such a proposal.

(b) The value of raw granite blocks exported during the last three years was as under :—

(Value in Rs. Crores)

1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
103.30	106.00	172.00

(c) and (d) A uniform policy, particularly in regard to terms and conditions for the grant and renewal of leases is expected to be of help in the export of granites.

**NRI DEPOSITS**

\*271. **PROF. K. V. THOMAS** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) the amount of deposits by the Non-resident Indians in the Indian Banks as on July 1, 1991; and
- (b) the incentives being given or proposed to be given by the Government to increase the NRI deposits ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR)** : (a) The amount of deposits by Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) in Indian Banks under FCNR/NRE Accounts as on 30-6-91 was Rs. 19,614 crores.

(b) To increase the NRI deposits the Government have proposed many incentives as part of Budget proposals for 1991-92 including review of policies and procedures bearing on Non-resident Indians investment and further relaxations to be made in order to remove all procedural difficulties and impediments to the setting up of industrial and other ventures by NRIs. Government also propose to set up an office of Chief Commissioner for Non-Resident Indians for facilitating interaction with Central Government and to serve as a focal point for NRIs.

Two new schemes have been announced in the Finance Minister's Budget Speech for 1991-92, for which legislation would shortly be introduced.

These are :

- (i) Upto 30th November 1991, remittances in foreign exchange can be made to any person in India without disclosing the source and if it is gifted, it will be free from gift tax. Such remittances would also not be sub-

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ject to scrutiny under Exchange Control and Income Tax Act.

1990-91 showing an increase of 22.61 per cent.

- (ii) The State Bank of India is to issue India Development Bonds in US Dollars which could be purchased by NRIs and overseas corporate bodies (OCBs). The Bonds will have a maturity period of five years and can be gifted to residents. These Bonds are exempt from Wealth Tax and Income Tax till maturity, payable in Rupees in India—both principal and interest; if gifted to a resident. However, for the NRIs the face value of the Bond along with interest is repatriable, with exchange rate—protection, on maturity.

(c) In order to contain increase in non-developmental expenditure of the States the Planning Commission has been emphasising during the course of the discussions with the State Governments the need for reducing the growth of non-developmental expenditure and for taking suitable economy measures. However, it is for the State Governments to contain their increase in non-developmental expenditure by taking various economy measures. The steps reported to have been taken by some of the State Governments for reducing their growth in non-developmental expenditure include restriction on purchase of vehicles, control on consumption of petrol and electricity, ban on creation of new posts, restriction of expenditure on telephones, etc.

In June, 1991, the RBI have also announced a Foreign Currency (Ordinary—Non-repatriable) Deposit Scheme, 91, which carries an interest rate of 1% above the FCNR US Dollar Deposit Scheme for three years, which is currently 9% per annum.

[Translation]

#### PERFORMANCE OF REGIONAL RURAL BANKS

#### NON-DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

\*274. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH  
SHRI VISHVANATH SHASTRI

\*272. SHRI ANBARASU ERA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the non-development expenditure of State Governments has increased considerably during the last year;

(a) the performance of Regional Rural Banks in the fields of advancing of loans, opening of branches and providing employment to local people during the last three years; State-wise; and

(b) if so, the extent of such increase; and

(b) the criteria adopted for the constitution of the Board of Directors in these banks. State-wise ?

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Union Government in the matter ?

—THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The total amount outstanding, loans issued, number of branches in existence and the staff employed by Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) during the last three years, State-wise, as reported by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development is given in the enclosed statement. The figures indicate that RRBs have helped the rural population in inculcating banking habits and also assisted them with loans to pursue their productive activities. Besides providing direc

—THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The non-developmental expenditure of all States increased from Rs. 19,806.1 crores (Revised Estimate) in 1989-90 to Rs. 24,285.3 crores (Budget Estimate) in



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employment to 62,559 people as on 1-3-1990, the RRBs have also provided gainful employment to borrowers from weaker sections of society.

(b) As per the provisions of sub-section 1) of Section 9 of RRB Act, the composition of the Board of Directors of a RRB is as under:—

- (i) A Chairman to be appointed by the Sponsor Bank.
- (ii) Two non-official directors to be nominated by Central Government;

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(iii) One director each to be nominated by Reserve Bank and NABARD;

(iv) Two directors who are officials of State Government to be nominated by the respective State Governments; and

(v) Two directors who are the officers of the sponsor banks concerned are to be nominated by that bank.

## Statement

(Rs. in crores)

Name of the State	DECEMBER—1987			
	Total amount outstanding	Total loans issued (Jan.—Dec.)	Branches	Staff employed
1	2	3	4	5
Haryana	63.70	23.32	260	1157
Andhra Pradesh	14.44	8.29	123	506
Jammu & Kashmir	19.58	10.03	256	974
Punjab	17.50	11.85	146	416
Rajasthan	930.31	27.47	1007	3297
<b>NORTHERN REGION</b>	<b>245.55</b>	<b>80.93</b>	<b>1792</b>	<b>6352</b>
Andhra Pradesh	0.28	0.33	15	29
Assam	47.50	12.46	327	1375
Manipur	1.29	0.62	23	66
Meghalaya	2.83	2.03	42	113
Mizoram	2.92	2.91	33	100
Nagaland	0.38	0.12	8	23
Tripura	31.97	8.94	77	562
<b>NORTH EASTERN REGION</b>	<b>87.22</b>	<b>27.41</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>2288</b>
Bihar	264.36	64.42	1777	5577
Orissa	158.34	40.25	786	3443
West Bengal	117.77	44.48	737	3533
<b>EASTERN REGION</b>	<b>536.48</b>	<b>149.15</b>	<b>3302</b>	<b>12753</b>
Madhya Pradesh	165.41	58.03	1512	4612
Uttar Pradesh	416.45	126.23	2905	11053
<b>CENTRAL REGION</b>	<b>581.87</b>	<b>184.26</b>	<b>4417</b>	<b>15685</b>
Gujarat	28.29	11.76	313	876
Maharashtra	71.03	28.87	486	1525
<b>WESTERN REGION</b>	<b>99.32</b>	<b>37.63</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>2391</b>
Andhra Pradesh	230.24	117.45	1652	4522
Karnataka	243.58	110.98	1034	4038
Kerala	127.08	95.03	262	2163
Tamil Nadu	35.88	20.85	160	716
<b>SOUTHERN REGION</b>	<b>636.78</b>	<b>344.31</b>	<b>2508</b>	<b>11744</b>
<b>ALL INDIA</b>	<b>2232.00</b>	<b>824.21</b>	<b>13353</b>	<b>50693</b>

(Rs. in crores)

Name of the State	MARCH—1989			
	Total amount outstanding	Total loans issued	Branches	Staff employed
1	2	3	4	5
Haryana . . . . .	83.2	22.6	239	1325
Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	18.0	3.7	125	566
Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	23.7	5.4	256	1066
Punjab . . . . .	39.3	9.6	158	502
Rajasthan . . . . .	168.6	30.2	1056	3608
<b>NORTHERN REGION</b> . . . . .	<b>332.9</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>1834</b>	<b>7084</b>
Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	0.5	0.3	16	38
Assam . . . . .	69.0	19.0	351	1529
Manipur . . . . .	1.0	0.4	24	74
Meghalaya . . . . .	4.7	2.0	46	129
Mizoram . . . . .	3.8	0.4	44	125
Nagaland . . . . .	0.6	0.1	16	23
Tripura . . . . .	56.4	21.4	84	646
<b>NORTH EASTERN REGION</b> . . . . .	<b>136.0</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>2564</b>
Bihar . . . . .	348.8	55.9	1820	6017
Orissa . . . . .	199.6	30.0	8.5	3558
West Bengal . . . . .	164.1	25.0	878	3794
<b>EASTERN REGION</b> . . . . .	<b>712.6</b>	<b>110.9</b>	<b>3133</b>	<b>13369</b>
Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	224.0	66.4	1577	5320
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	555.6	136.0	1994	13128
<b>CENTRAL REGION</b> . . . . .	<b>779.6</b>	<b>202.4</b>	<b>4371</b>	<b>13438</b>
Gujarat . . . . .	41.9	17.2	386	1184
Maharashtra . . . . .	99.3	32.3	573	2107
<b>WESTERN REGION</b> . . . . .	<b>141.2</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>3296</b>
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	345.0	167.1	1101	49131
Karnataka . . . . .	311.3	137.9	1139	5092
Kerala . . . . .	110.3	105.8	269	2277
Tamil Nadu . . . . .	49.3	30.0	196	955
<b>SOUTHERN REGION</b> . . . . .	<b>815.9</b>	<b>440.8</b>	<b>2527</b>	<b>13237</b>
<b>ALL INDIA</b> . . . . .	<b>2918.2</b>	<b>918.7</b>	<b>14079</b>	<b>57993</b>

(Rs. in crores)

Name of the State	MARCH—1990			
	Total amount out-standing	Total loans issued (April—March)	Branches	Staff employed
1	2	3	4	5
Haryana . . . . .	113.14	46.63	290	1595
Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	20.79	11.75	128	450
Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	25.54	41.16	256	1097
Punjab . . . . .	40.25	19.42	199	614
Rajasthan . . . . .	196.00	50.13	1068	3712
<b>NORTHERN REGION</b> . . . . .	<b>395.83</b>	<b>132.09</b>	<b>1341</b>	<b>7516</b>
Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	0.75	1.26	17	49
Assam . . . . .	91.47	27.73	393	1519
Manipur . . . . .	2.12	0.27	29	8
Meghalaya . . . . .	5.53	1.80	50	127
Mizoram . . . . .	4.71	1.58	50	173
Nagaland . . . . .	0.73	0.38	8	20
Tripura . . . . .	66.79	16.47	88	60
<b>NORTH EASTERN REGION</b> . . . . .	<b>172.15</b>	<b>49.77</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>2666</b>
Bihar . . . . .	390.42	95.70	1865	6558
Orissa . . . . .	229.90	44.17	629	368
West Bengal . . . . .	207.49	64.41	851	4326
<b>EASTERN REGION</b> . . . . .	<b>823.81</b>	<b>204.25</b>	<b>3525</b>	<b>1438</b>
Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	268.88	77.06	1600	578
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	843.55	188.42	3050	1413
<b>CENTRAL REGION</b> . . . . .	<b>1112.43</b>	<b>265.48</b>	<b>4650</b>	<b>1885</b>
Gujarat . . . . .	54.25	28.82	425	126
Maharashtra . . . . .	123.88	31.44	389	222
<b>WESTERN REGION</b> . . . . .	<b>178.13</b>	<b>60.26</b>	<b>1514</b>	<b>352</b>
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	273.79	265.61	1124	5257
Karnataka . . . . .	361.85	167.84	1067	5515
Kerala . . . . .	179.74	144.11	269	2371
Tamil Nadu . . . . .	56.27	16.50	208	963
<b>SOUTHERN REGION</b> . . . . .	<b>871.65</b>	<b>544.12</b>	<b>2668</b>	<b>14317</b>
<b>ALL INDIA</b> . . . . .	<b>3554.23</b>	<b>1306.01</b>	<b>14443</b>	<b>62550</b>

## RECOVERY OF LOANS BY BANKS

\*277. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of loans outstanding for recovery by various nationalised and rural banks in the country at the beginning of the current financial year;

(b) the details of the steps taken for the recovery of this amount;

(c) whether there is any proposal to introduce a uniform recovery procedure throughout the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DAL-  
BIR SINGH) : (a) The category-wise ad-  
vances outstanding and fallen overdue in

respect of public sector banks as on March 1990 (latest available), as reported

by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), is given below :

(Amount in crores of Rupees)

Sectors	Amount Outstanding	Amount overdue	Overdues as a percentage of outstanding advances
Large & Medium industries . . . . .	32549.41	4276.94	13.14
Small scale industries (including industrial estate) . . . . .	15198.15	3074.83	20.23
Agriculture . . . . .	16603.06	3450.78	20.78
Other priority sectors . . . . .	8157.03	2516.10	30.85
All others . . . . .	25184.40	2327.72	9.24
<b>Total :</b> . . . . .	<b>97692.05</b>	<b>15646.38</b>	<b>16.02</b>

(b) Various steps have been taken by RBI to reduce the amount of overdues and also to improve the recovery performance of the commercial banks in respect of their advances 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. The Chief Executives of the banks have been advised to pay their personal attention to the monitoring of large advances.

3. Introduction of a comprehensive and uniform grading system to indicate the health of individual advances for the purpose of their effective monitoring and follow up.

4. To keep a watch on the recovery of top sticky accounts at the Board Level.

5. Taking action against the officials where advances are found to have become sticky due to their negligence, inefficiency etc.

(c) No, Sir. However, the Government and Reserve Bank of India keep under their constant consideration the subject for improving recovery in the banks and take

actions to modify procedures in this regard.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[English]

**JUTE MILL AT DALGOUN OR BARPETA IN ASSAM**

\*278. SHRI PROBEN DEKA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Govt. to establish a jute mill at Dalgoun or Barpeta in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :** (a) No, Sir.

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

[Translation]

**PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF CLOTH**

\*279. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the annual per capita consumption of cloth in the country;

(b) the total annual production of cloth at present; and

(c) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the production of cloth ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :** (a) Per capita consumption of cloth for the year 1987-88 (latest year for which figures are available) is 16.35 linear metres.

(b) The production of cloth during 1990-91 is estimated at 20354 million sq. metres.

(c) The production of cloth and yarn has been steadily increasing over the years. Government policy of liberalisation and modernisation of industry is expected to give further fillip to the production of cloth in future.

#### LOANS FOR AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-BASED INDUSTRIES

**\*280. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATH-RAO GUNDEWAR :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to permit the Urban banks to advance loans for agriculture and agro-based industries in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which permission is likely to be accorded; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :** (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) By definition, such banks operate only in urban and semi-urban pockets in their respective areas of operation.

[English]

#### DEFENCE AIRCRAFT CRASHES

**\*281. DR. A. K. PATEL :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of defence aircraft crashes during January—March, 1991.

(b) the number of persons killed or injured; and

(c) how these figures compare with those of the corresponding period of 1990 ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) :** (a) to (c) During Jan.—March 1991, there were 8 Defence aircraft crashes in which 34 persons were killed and none injured. In the corresponding period in 1990, there were 6 crashes which resulted in the death of 17 persons and injuries to 16.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF EXPORT PROCESSING ZONE AT VISAKHAPATNAM

**\*282. SHRI M. V. V. S. MURTHY : SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO :**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to establish an Export Processing Zone at Visakhapatnam;

(b) if so, the steps taken in respect of land, building, water, electricity etc. and infrastructural facilities proposed to be made available to the entrepreneurs; and

(c) the date from which these facilities will be made available ?

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

(b) and (c) The following steps have been taken for development of the Visakhapatnam Export Processing Zone :—

(i) The Visakhapatnam Export Processing Zone Administration has taken the possession of 360.51 acres of land.

(ii) The Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation has been appointed as the nodal agency for development of necessary infrastructure. It has already finalized pre-qualification tenders and final tender is under preparation.

(iii) The Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation has prepared a scheme for supply of 1 MGD of water. The nodal agency has sunk 4 bore wells out of which one has already been energised.

(iv) The State Electricity Board has begun erection of 33/11 K.V. Sub-Station, which is scheduled for completion by the end of October, 1991.

#### PERFORMANCE OF NATIONALISED BANKS

\*283. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the ratio of net profit to total working funds of the nationalised banks has been showing declining trend during the last five years in comparison to the performance of foreign banks in India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to improve efficiency and profitability of the nationalised banks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) As per information available for the period 1986 to March 1990, the ratios of net profit to working funds for nationalised banks were lower than those of foreign banks operating in India.

(b) The better performance of foreign banks operating in the country in terms of profitability may be attributed, among other things, to their concentration in metropolitan and port towns, mechanisation and computerisation of operations, lower priority sector lending and high level of non-fund business.

(c) Government and Reserve Bank of India have taken a number of steps for improving the performance and profitability of the public sector banks including nationalised banks. The measures are

aimed at strengthening of the capital base, rationalisation of service charges and interest rates structure and containment of staff growth. For reinforcing financial viability, the banks have been advised to ensure better credit management, raise productivity and effect economy wherever possible. To provide the competitive edge to banks, new money market instruments like certificates of deposits and commercial papers have been introduced and interest rates on term deposits have been enhanced. Banks have also been permitted to diversify their activities.

#### OPENING OF MORE BRANCHES BY FOREIGN BANKS

\*284. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV :  
SHRI MADAN LAL  
KHURANA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether foreign banks have recently sought permission to open more branches in the country;

(b) whether the Government have given permission for the same; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard with reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c) The statutory powers in terms of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 for issue of licence for carrying on banking business in India vest with Reserve Bank of India (RBI). No licence for a branch has been issued by Reserve Bank of India to any foreign bank in 1990 and 1991 (todate).

#### IMF LOAN

\*285. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an IMF delegation visited Delhi to have talks with the Government regarding proposed IMF loan to India; and

(b) if so, the details and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) : (a) and (b) An IMF Staff team is currently in India for Article IV Consultations, which are held on a regular basis with member-countries, as well as for discussion on possibilities of a further utilisation of IMF resources.

[Translation]

**COOPERATIVE COTTON YARN MILLS IN MADHYA PRADESH**

1358. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cooperative cotton yarn mills in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether these mills are able to meet the requirements of handloom and powerloom industry;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up new cotton yarn mill in cooperative sector; and

(d) if so, the number of new mills likely to be set up during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) Two Mills.

(b) Apart from these two mills, there are 1030 mills engaged in spinning activity in the country which are producing hank yarn and con yarn. Therefore requirement is being met of powerloom sector as well as of handloom sector through the production of all these mills put together.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal for setting up any new cotton yarn mill in the cooperative sector during the eighth five year plan. Now for such Mills licenses are not required as per new Industrial Policy.

[English]

**RECONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGE ON NATIONAL HIGHWAY NO. 43 NEAR SALUR**

1359. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government are aware that the river bridge near Salur on National Highway No. 43 between Koraput and Visakhapatnam has been washed away by floods;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to reconstruct the bridge early to avoid inconvenience to the public;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir. This damaged bridge is located on the Unsuitable Link of NH 43 passing through Salur Town.

(b) to (d) As the collapsed bridge is situated on an Unsuitable NH Link, the State Government is responsible for its reconstruction.

**CONTRACTS WITH FOREIGN COMPANIES**

1360. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to honour the international contracts signed with foreign companies who have invested in India; and

(b) if not, under what circumstances the contracts will be altered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) : (a) and (b) Agreements for foreign collaboration, including foreign investment, are between Indian companies and the foreign companies investing in India. These agreements are governed by Indian Laws. Proposals for alteration are also considered on merits subject to the prevailing laws/guidelines.

**PRICE OF NATURAL RUBBER**

1361. SHRI P. C. THOMAS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a decline in the price of natural rubber;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure reasonable price to rubber cultivators; and

(d) how the Government ensure that the support price declared by them is obtained by the cultivators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (d) There has been no decline in the price of Natural Rubber. A Buffer Stocking Scheme is being operated with a view to maintaining the natural rubber prices within a range which is remunerative to the rubber growers and fair to the user industry. A Bench Mark Price is fixed from time to time for natural rubber with an upper and a lower ceiling. The Buffer Stocking Scheme also provides for procurement of natural rubber from the domestic market when the price tends to go below a reasonable level.

[Translation]

#### COURT CASES AGAINST DTC EMPLOYEES

1362. SHRI KALKA DASS : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 613 on 15 March, 1990 and state :

(a) whether the cases filed against the Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC) employees and the leaders of their Union in connection with March, 1988 strike are still pending for decision in the court;

(b) if so, the number of persons who are still facing such cases;

(c) whether any steps are being taken by the Government to withdraw these cases;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) Out of 43 cases registered in connection with DTC strike in March, 1988, 8 cases

have been decided. 35 cases involving 311 persons are still pending.

(c) and (d). Delhi Administration have informed that they have recommended to Director of Prosecution for withdrawal of 29 cases. 4 cases involving offences of serious nature have not been recommended for withdrawal. The remaining 2 cases will be considered in the next meeting of the Screening Committee of Delhi Administration.

(e) Does not arise in view of (c) and (d) above.

[English]

#### FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR AROOR-ARUKUTTY BRIDGE

1363. SHRI T. J. ANJALOSE : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have given any financial assistance from Central Road Fund for Aroor-Arukutty bridge in Aleppay District, Kerala;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether the construction of the bridge has since started; and

(d) if not, the steps taken or proposed to be taken for starting the construction of the bridge at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. An amount of Rs. 265.00 lakhs was approved for the construction of Aroor-Arukutty bridge from Central Road Fund in April, 1989.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) As this bridge falls on a State Road, its construction is responsibility of the State Govt. They have informed that pre-qualification of contractors is presently under scrutiny.

#### MAINTENANCE OF ESSENTIAL SERVICES AND IMPROVEMENT OF SANITATION PROGRAMMES BY CANTONMENT BOARDS

1364. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :



(a) whether instructions have been issued by the Directorate of Defence Estates under Central Command to its various Cantonment Boards for proper maintenance of essential services and improving sanitation programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether legal notices concerning any particular Cantonment Board etc. have been received by the Directorate during the past six months ending on 31 July, 1991; and

(d) if so, the facts in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Instructions have been issued from time to time by the Director of Defence Estates, Central Command, Lucknow, to the Cantonment Boards under the Command for the proper maintenance of services and improvement of sanitation facilities in the Cantonment areas.

(c) and (d) In December 1990, a public interest writ petition before the Ranchi Bench of Patna High Court was filed by Shri Yugal Prasad Jaiswal to issue direction to the Ministry of Defence (Director General of Defence Estates), Government of Bihar, the GOC-in-C, Central Command (Defence Estates), and the Cantonment Board, Ramgarh for the conversion of 13 dry type public latrines in Ramgarh Cantonment, constructed in 1953, into water borne flush type by the Cantonment Board. This matter is still sub-judice.

**INVESTIGATIONS INTO MISUSE OF GOVERNMENT LANDED PROPERTIES AT CANTONMENT BOARD, KANPUR.**

1365. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government auditors had in 1984 made certain observations regarding the misuse of Government landed

properties bearing survey No. 504 to Cantonment Board, Kanpur;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the action taken by the Directorate of Defence Estates, Lucknow and appropriate authorities in Kanpur on the auditors observations;

(c) whether the Government have conducted any enquiry into the matter; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Local Audit Officer, through a letter of 4-7-84, had raised an objection on the conversion of a portion of a site bearing Survey No. 504, Kanpur Cantonment, recorded as Public Garden (Mahatma Gandhi Park), into commercial use by the Cantonment Board without requisite Government approval. The Cantonment Board and the Defence Estates authorities had taken up the matter with their higher authorities for obtaining Government sanction to use the portion of the site for commercial purposes in order to regularise the matter.

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

[Translation]

**DECLARATION OF ROADS AS NATIONAL HIGHWAYS**

1366. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA : DR. C. SILVERA :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state the names of roads declared as National Highways during the last three years, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : The details of roads included in the National Highway grid during the last three years in different states are as under, viz.

S. No.	N.H. No.	Name of the Road	State	Length (in kms)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	11-A	Link Road from Manoharpura on N.H. 8 to Dausa on N.H. 11.	Rajasthan	64
2.	14	Bawal-Sirohi-Kandla Road.	Rajasthan	310
			Gujarat	140

1	2	3	4	5
3.	16	Nizamabad-Jagdarpur Road . . . . .	Andhra Pradesh Maharashtra Madhya Pradesh	220 30 210
4.	20	Pathankot-Mandi Road . . . . .	Punjab Himachal Pradesh	10 210
5.	49	Cochin-Madurai Road (extension of N.H. 49).	Kerala Tamil Nadu	150 130
6.	55	Siliguri-Darjeeling Road	West Bengal	77

[English]

**POSTING OF STAFF IN BRANCHES  
OF NATIONALISED BANKS AT  
SRINAGAR**

1367. SHRI RAM NAIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the nationalised banks are facing difficulty in posting their staff in their branches at Srinagar; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for posting of staff in branches of nationalised banks at Srinagar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Because of the prevailing law and order situation, some of the branches of the public sector banks in the Kashmir Valley are facing some difficulty in the posting of staff. To overcome this difficulty, special recruitment has been made for the two major banks operating in the Valley and to the extent of available vacancies, the candidates so recruited are likely to be issued appointment letters after completing the necessary formalities.

**EXCHANGE RATE OF RUPEE**

1368. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the year-wise average exchange rate of rupee vis-a-vis major foreign currencies i.e. US \$. Pound sterling, German mark, Japanese yen during the last five years;

(b) the de-facto devaluation in the value of the rupee in terms of these foreign currencies and SDRs over the last five years as on April 1, 1991; and

(c) whether the Government propose to shape an exchange mechanism to ensure a continuous adjustment of the exchange rate ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) : (a) and (b) The year-wise average exchange rate of the rupee vis-a-vis major foreign currencies during the last five years and the deprecia-

tion over the previous year is as follows :—

(Rupee per unit value of foreign currency)

Year	SDR	US\$	Pound Sterling	Deutsche mark	Jap. Yen
1986-87 . . . . .	15.447	12.778	19.072	6.297	0.080
1987-88 . . . . .	17.121	12.966	22.087	7.400	0.094
	(-9.8)	(-1.4)	(-13.7)	(-14.9)	(-14.8)
1988-89 . . . . .	19.262	14.482	25.596	8.049	0.113
	(-11.1)	(-10.5)	(-13.7)	(-8.1)	(-16.7)
1989-90 . . . . .	21.368	16.649	26.918	9.092	0.117
	(-9.9)	(-13.0)	(-4.9)	(-11.5)	(-3.1)
1990-91 . . . . .	24.849	17.943	33.193	11.435	0.128
	(-14.0)	(-7.21)	(-18.90)	(-20.48)	(-8.59)

(c) The existing mechanism, which provides for continuous adjustment of the exchange rate of rupee, is proposed to be continued. As per this mechanism, exchange value of the rupee is determined with reference to the exchange rate movements of selected currencies constituting the basket of currencies of our major trading partners, with Pound Sterling as the intervention currency.

[Translation]

#### MODERNISATION OF C.O.D., KANPUR

1369. SHRI KESRI LAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have prepared any scheme for the modernisation of the Central Ordnance Depot, Kanpur;

(b) if so, the details and the estimated cost thereof;

(c) whether the C.O.D. personnel are also likely to be affected by it; and

(d) if so, the facts in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (d) An approach paper for the modernisation of the Ordnance Depot Kanpur, aimed at making more effective use of resources through better utilisation of land, buildings, equipment and manpower, has been submitted by the Army HQs., for an 'in-principle' approval of the Government. The said paper does not furnish details of cost etc.

[English]

#### PENSION BENEFIT FOR EMPLOYEES OF PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS/FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

1370. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO :  
SHRI C. P. MUDALA GIRI-  
YAPPA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a persistent demand from the employees of public sector banks/financial institutions for pension as a retirement benefit; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) Retirement benefits in the form of Contributory Provident Fund and Gratuity are available to the employees of public sector banks/financial institutions. Various Unions/Associations of bank employees have been demanding pension as an additional retirement benefit. It has not been possible for Government to accept the demand owing to its financial implications. In Reserve Bank of India, however, a pension scheme, broadly on the lines of the scheme as obtaining in Central Government, has been introduced and made effective from 1-11-1990 in lieu of the Contributory Provident Fund Scheme.

### DEVELOPMENT OF HALDIA-FARAKKA STRETCH OF GANGA

1371. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state the steps taken by the Government so far, for the development of Haldia-Farakka stretch of Ganga (National Inland Waterways) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : The Inland Waterways Authority of India is taking necessary measures every year for the development and maintenance of navigable channel of minimum depth of 1.5 to 2.0 metres and width 45 metres by dredging and bandalling in critical stretches of the waterway from Haldia to Farakka. Channel marks are provided during the low water season for the guidance of vessels along the navigation channel. Terminal facilities have been provided at Haldia, Calcutta, Berhampur, Pakur and Farakka.

[*Translation*]

### FACILITIES TO DEPENDENTS OF OFFICERS DYING IN HARNESS

1372. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the facilities provided to the dependents of those officers/employees of Army who die in harness;

(b) whether there is any provision to provide suitable employment to the dependent members of the families of the deceased;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) Facilities provided to the dependents of officers and men (Other Ranks) of Army who die in harness include immediate financial assistance, ordinary family pension, gratuity, retention of accommodation for a specified period, canteen and medical facilities.

In case of death in operations, the dependents of such personnel are entitled to normalised family pension equal to last pay drawn and in case of death attributable to military service they are entitled to Special Family Pension. Their children are entitled to educational facilities such as payment of fees, hostel charges etc. War widows are entitled to 75% concession in rail fares for travel in second class and 50% concession in domestic air travel.

Under the Army Group Insurance Scheme (AGI) officers are entitled to a sum of Rs. 3.50 lakhs and JCO/ORs to a sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs. Certain additional facilities like financial assistance for the marriage of daughter(s), construction/repair of house and interest subsidy on loan for house building are also provided through the Zila Sainik Boards/Rajya Sainik Boards/Kendriya Sainik Board on as required basis, depending on the financial condition of each family. Special vocational training centres have been opened at various places for training the widows and dependents of the deceased personnel with a view to equip them for gainful employment/self-employment. Provision has also been made for imparting various types of training to widows/dependents, alongwith the ex-Servicemen, under the resettlement training schemes for ex-Servicemen conducted by the Zila Sainik Boards/Rajya Sainik Boards.

All the schemes for the self-employment of ex-Servicemen are also open to the widows and dependents of the deceased personnel.

(b) Provisions regarding suitable employment of the dependent members of the families of the deceased personnel are as under :—

(i) Widow upto one dependent can apply for appointment on compassionate grounds.

(ii) In case of the personnel killed in action or where the death is attributable to military service, upto two dependents of the deceased, including war widows, are entitled to Priority-II (a) for the purposes of employment against Group 'C' and 'D' posts

*Question**Question*

under the Central Government. In respect of IPKF casualties, as a special dispensation, Government have issued guidelines to various Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings for priority in compassionate appointment, with suitable relaxation to the extent possible, specially regarding criteria for consideration of terminal benefits received, while assessing the need for such appointment.

State Governments have also made various provisions for giving employment assistance to the widows and dependents of the Army personnel who die in harness. Such provisions differ from State to State.

(c) For registration under Priority II

(a), the widows/dependents seeking employment assistance are required to apply on prescribed forms to the concerned Record Office which, in turn, forwards these applications to the Directorate General Employment & Training (DGET) and the Directorate General Resettlement (DGR). The responsibility for giving employment in these cases rests with DGET who provides vacancies, out of those referred to by different Departments, before releasing them to the Employment Exchanges.

For compassionate appointments, the applications are processed through the departmental channel, starting with the Commanding Officer of the Unit in which the deceased was last serving.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

### STRENGTH OF JUDGES IN PATNA HIGH COURT

1373. SHRI RAM NARESH SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

3—716LSS/91

(a) the sanctioned strength and the number of judges and additional judges actually in position in the Patna High Court;

(b) the number of cases pending for disposal in the Patna High Court as per the latest available information;

(c) the reasons for unfilled vacancies in the Patna High Court; and

(d) the steps the Government propose to take in the matter and when the vacancies are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) As on 29-7-1991, the sanctioned strength of the Patna High Court was 35 permanent Judges. On that date, 29 permanent Judges were in position, leaving 6 vacancies of permanent Judges to be filled up.

(b) As on 13-3-1991, 66,190 cases were pending in the Patna High Court.

(c) and (d) The Chief Justice and the State authorities of Bihar have sent recommendations for filling up available posts of permanent Judges in the Patna High Court. The further process of consultation to fill up these vacancies is on. It is not possible to indicate precisely by when these posts are likely to be filled up.

### EXPORT OF RICE AND COFFEE

1374. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value of rice and coffee exported during the last six months;

(b) the companies which exported the rice and coffee together with the quantum exported by each company; and

(c) whether the exports were made against payment or barter, the details thereof in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID) : (a) to (c) A statement is given below :

STATEMENT

RICE

The quantity and value of rice exported during the last six months are given below :

	Qty. (MT)	Value (Rs. lakh)
Basmati rice	117203	15522.88
Non-Basmati rice	108872	6522.28

The major exporters of rice (both basmati and non-basmati) are :

1. Satnam Overseas (Exports), New Delhi.
2. United Riceland, Kurukshetra
3. Sachdeva and Son, Amritsar

4. Rama Associates, New Delhi
5. Batra Exporter, New Delhi
6. Amira Trading Corporation, New Delhi.
7. Jagdamba Rice Mills, New Delhi

Company-wise export figures are not maintained. The exports were made against payment only.

COFFEE

The exports of coffee during the past six months from January to June, 1991 are as under :

Quantity in tonnes	Value in Rs. lakhs
38,054	12191.38

The Companies which exported coffee together with the quantum exported by each Company during the period January to June 1991 (provisional) are as under :

S. No.	Name of the Company	Quantity in tonnes	Value in Rs. lakhs
1.	Chande Exports	920	230.23
2.	MSP Exports	1717	517.20
3.	Madhu Jayanthi International	1918	588.12
4.	TATA	1530	409.85
5.	General Commodities	7	2.32
6.	Ramesh Exporters	5097	1463.68
7.	STC	501	139.15
8.	Allana Impex	117	40.28
9.	Allanasons	3237	977.98
10.	East India Coffee Exports	271	78.51
11.	Sujeer Nayak	161	40.24
12.	Kotak & Co.	675	315.57
13.	Asian Coffee	1064	237.98
14.	I.T.C.	1334	370.47
15.	Greenhills Exports	12	2.64
16.	I.V.P. Ltd.	1315	378.41
17.	Brooke-bond (I)	11	5.34
18.	Nestle India	191	109.78
19.	Indian Products	308	102.28
20.	Trinity Exports.	35	14.44
21.	Coffee Board	17633	6166.91
Total		38054	12191.38

Information on whether the exports were all against barter or payment is not available at present and will be collected.

**PERMANENT WAGE BOARD FOR  
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
EMPLOYEES**

1375. SHRI V. S VIJAYARAGH-  
AN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to set up a permanent wage board for the Central Government employees; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE) : (a) and (b) The Fourth Central Pay Commission suggested for setting up of a Permanent Wage Review Body which should be responsible for maintaining and updating the basic data on pay and allowances of Government employees and to review the pay scales and rates of allowances and other related matters. Orders were issued on 26-5-1988 setting up a small compact unit in the Ministry of Finance for maintaining and updating the basic data of pay and allowances of Government employees and other related matters. This was not however acceptable to the Staff Side who have reiterated their demand for the setting up of Permanent Wage Review Body. This issue has been discussed in several meetings with the Staff Side and a final acceptable conclusion is yet to emerge.

**EXPORT OF TEA**

1376. SHRI RAMESH CHENNI-  
THALA: Will the Minister of COM-  
MERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of tea exported during 1990-91; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to increase the tea production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The estimated quantum of tea exported during 1990-91 was 199.48 Million Kgs. valued at Rs. 1045.41 Crores.

(b) For increasing tea production and processing capacities, Tea Board has been

providing financial assistance to the tea industry through its various developmental schemes for (a) Optimisation of inputs and improved cultural practices (b) Irrigation, Drainage, Rejuvenation, Pruning and Infilling and (c) New Plantation in traditional and non-traditional areas, Replanting etc.

**ITEMS RESERVED FOR HANDLOOM  
SECTOR**

1377. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA  
RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of  
TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of items reserved exclusively for handloom sector at present;

(b) whether the Government propose to increase the number of items reserved exclusively for handloom sector; and

(c) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) A total of 22 items were reserved for exclusive production on handlooms vide notification dated 4th August 1986. List of items is given below in the statement.

(b) and (c) The Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985 and the orders issued thereunder are inoperative because of the Stay Order of the Supreme Court and till such time the stay is vacated, there can be no modifications.

**STATEMENT**

1. Saree.
2. Kotah Doria Saree.
3. Tie & Dye saree and material.
4. Dhoti.
5. Gamcha & Angavastram.
6. Lungi.
7. Shirting.
8. Grepe Fabrics.
9. Towels.
10. Khes, Bedsheet, Bed cover, Counter pane and furnishing.
11. Table cloth, Table mat & Napkins.
12. Duster Basta.
13. Chaddar.

14. Mashru cloth.
15. Low rid pick cloth.
16. Jamakkalam durry or durret.
17. Bukram cloth.
18. Silk.
19. Kambal or Kambalies
20. Barrack blankets.
21. Shawl, Lol, Mufflers, Pankhi etc.
22. Woollen tweed.

#### EXPORT POLICY OF COTTON YARN

1378. SHRI KADAMBUR M. R. JANARTHANAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to encourage export of cotton yarn vis-a-vis raw cotton; and

(b) if so, the policy of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b) Government's long term approach is to lay greater stress on export of value added items. However, policy with regard to export of raw cotton and cotton yarn is governed by a number of considerations like stabilisation of cotton prices, ensuring remunerative prices for cotton farmers, ensuring availability of yarn at reasonable prices for decentralised handloom and powerloom sectors etc.

#### COLLECTION OF TOLL CESS ON NATIONAL HIGHWAY NO. 5

1379. PROF. VENKATESWARLU UMMAREDDY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated cost of the bridge constructed on National Highway No. 5 on Krishna river at Vijayawada;

(b) whether the Union Government propose to recover part of this amount as toll cess;

(c) whether tenders were called for collection of toll cess; and

(d) if so, to whom the work was entrusted and on what basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (d) Bridge across River Krishna including approaches was completed at a cost of Rs. 26.47 crores. The entire cost is to be recovered through toll fee. After the bridge was opened to public in 1988, the State PWD has been collecting the toll fee departmentally in certain periods and at other times through lessees. Presently the collection is being done through one Shri V. Madhusudhan Rao who was the highest bidder in public auction conducted for the current financial year.

[Translation]

#### VACANT POSTS OF JUDGES IN RAJASTHAN HIGH COURT

1380. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some posts of judges are still lying vacant in Rajasthan High Court;

(b) whether the Government of Rajasthan has sent any recommendations to the Union Government to fill up these posts; and

(c) if so, the time by which the Union Government propose to fill up these posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Chief Justice and the State authorities of Rajasthan have sent recommendations for filling up the available posts of Judges in the Rajasthan High Court. The further process of consultation to fill up these vacancies is on. It is not possible to indicate precisely by when these posts are likely to be filled up.



**PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF COFFEE**

1381. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a sharp decline in export of coffee;

(b) if so, the extent of decrease registered during the last three years, year-wise and the reasons therefor;

(c) the target fixed by the Government for the export of Coffee for the Eighth Plan period;

(d) whether the production of coffee has also decreased; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to increase the production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) The export of coffee during the last three fiscal years was as follows:

Year	Quantity in tonnes	Value in Rs. crores
1988-89 . . . . .	98,266	337.72
1989-90 . . . . .	1,34,076	363.13
1990-91 . . . . .	1,00,110	278.79

The decline in the export of coffee during 1990-91 compared to 1989-90 is due to the low crop during 1989-90, which was available for marketing during 1990-91.

(c) The export target suggested for coffee in the Eighth Plan period is 5,65,500 MT.

(d) and (e) Coffee being a perennial crop it tends to exhibit biennial bearing habit. Therefore, the production fluctuations are bound to occur. Considering the cyclical and biennial bearing tendency of the crop, the following thrust areas have been identified for the Eighth Plan period:

- (i) Improving productivity in the small grower sector;
- (ii) Covering more area under irrigation to overcome the deficit blossom/backing showers, which is one of the major constraints for increasing the production;
- (iii) Phased replanting of old uneconomical plants with high yielding, disease-resistant, early bearing plant material.

**SC/ST EMPLOYEES IN NATIONALISED BANKS AND L.I.C.**

1382. SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA:

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts in different categories in nationalised banks and Life Insurance Corporation and the number of posts out of them reserved for SCs/STs and lying vacant as on 30 June, 1991; and

(b) the time by which these posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Information in respect of Life Insurance Corporation is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Available information as on 31st December, 1990 in respect of 20 nationalised banks is as under :—

Sl. No.	Cadre	Total strength	Of them representation of		Backlog	
			SCs	STs	SCs	STs
1.	Officers . . . . .	151151	14441	4582	164	132
2.	Clerks . . . . .	291343	42625	11509	425	341
3.	Sub-Staff . . . . .	108531	24869	6274	321	387
4.	Sweepers . . . . .	24252	11276	1144	not applicable	

(b) Banks are continuously making efforts to clear the backlogs. However, owing to various reasons such as non-availability of suitable candidates, court injunctions, etc., it has not been possible to clear the same completely.

[English]

#### RAIDS CONDUCTED DURING 1990 AND 1991

1383. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA :

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of raids conducted by income tax; customs and other revenue enforcement authorities during 1990 and 1991 (upto 30 June), collectorate-wise;

(b) the details of cash, jewellery, other assets and incriminating documents seized in these raids, collectorate-wise; and

(c) the action taken against the guilty persons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAM-ESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c) The in-

formation is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

#### EXPORT GROWTH RATE

1384. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the export growth rate has declined in some sectors including precious stones, jewellery, marine products and chemicals during 1990-91;

(b) if so, the percentage thereof; and

(c) the reasons for the decline in export growth rate ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) The major sectors in respect of which export growth rate registered a decline during 1990-91 as compared to the growth rate in 1989-90 and the details thereof, are given below :—

Exports Sectors	%Growth Rate	
	1989-90/1988-89	1990-91/1989-90
1. Plantations . . . . .	+42.0	+6.5
2. Agricultural and allied Products . . . . .	+43.6	+41.3
3. Ores and Minerals . . . . .	+34.4	+22.8
4. Leather & Leather manufactures . . . . .	+31.1	+30.9
5. Gems & Jewellery . . . . .	+20.4	-1.6
6. Chemicals and related products . . . . .	+91.5	+7.5
7. Engineering goods . . . . .	+41.7	+18.8
8. Textiles . . . . .	+43.6	+27.2
9. Handicrafts . . . . .	+23.7	+6.5
10. Carpets . . . . .	+24.7	+6.3
11. Petroleum Products . . . . .	+38.0	+34.6

However, the export growth rate in respect of marine products increased from 8.6% in 1989-90 to 39.8% in 1990-91.

(c) There are a number of factors responsible for deceleration of export growth rate during 1990-91. These include : slow-down in world economy, Gulf crisis, recession in USA, recession in global diamond trade, the difficult law and order situation in Assam, cyclone in Andhra Pradesh, tighter import regime and monetary measure to curb imports, etc.

[English]

#### EVASION OF CENTRAL SALES-TAX AND INCOME-TAX

1385. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that a large number of merchandise brought to Delhi from other parts of the country on Central Sales Tax forms are heavily under-invoiced resulting in loss of revenues to the Government in the shape of Income-tax and Central sales-tax and and

(b) if so, the remedial measures proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) : (a) and (b) No such large scale evasion of C.S.T., Sales Tax and Income Tax has come to Government notice. However, as and where any information is received about tax evasion in any particular case(s), appropriate action is taken.

#### DECLARATION OF WEST COAST CANAL IN KERALA AS NATIONAL WATERWAY

1386. SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala Government has requested the Union Government to declare the entire stretch of the West Coast Canal as National Waterway ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c) The Government of Kerala had requested for declaring the entire West Coast Canal including Champakara and Udyogmandal canals as National Waterway. The length of this Waterway from Trivandrum in the south to Kasargode in the north, including Champakara and Udyogmandal canals is 659 Kms. The techno-economic feasibility studies conducted by the Inland Waterways Authority of India has revealed that only the Quilon-Kottapuram stretch of West Coast Canal including Champakara and Udyogmandal canals is likely to be viable for development as National Waterway. No decision has been taken in this regard.

#### LOSS TO LEATHER EXPORTERS DUE TO WITHDRAWAL OF C.C.S. BENEFITS

1387. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Council for Leather Exports (CLE) has requested for extension of Cash Compensatory Scheme benefits at least till September, 1991;

(b) the quantum of loss leather exporters are likely to suffer on ongoing contracts because of withdrawal of CCS benefits; and

(c) the extent to which devaluation of rupee may affect leather exports ?

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

(b) and (c) The combined effect of withdrawal of CCS depreciation of the rupee and enhancement of replenishment rates on ongoing contracts and leather exports will vary from contract to contract and from one leather product to another. However, it is expected that there will not be any adverse impact on leather exports.

[Translation]

**NATIONAL HIGHWAY BETWEEN PATNA AND ARRAH**

1388. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the section of the National Highway between Patna and Arrah is in a very bade condition; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Union Government for the repair and development of this road ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b) As intimated by the State Government the section of National Highway No. 30 between Patna and Arrah is generally in a satisfactory condition except km. 117—119 (Arrah Bazar) and km. 162—166 in short streches. These kms. are being kept in a traffic-worthy condition within the available maintenance and repair grants.

During the last 3 years (1988-89 to 1990-91) development works costing Rs. 59 lakhs and flood damage/special repair works costing Rs. 52 lakhs, have been approved for this section of the National Highway apart from normal maintenance activities.

Moreover, improvement of 31 kms. of the National Highway in this portion including kms. 117--119 and kms. 162—166 is included in the Annual Plan 1991-92 for sanction at an estimated cost of Rs. 375 lakhs.

**IMPORT OF POLLUTION MEASURING INSTRUMENTS**

1389. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have fixed strict standards for controlling the pollution caused by the vehicles;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to import sophisticated pollution measuring instruments to check the vehicles; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these instruments will be imported and the amount likely to be spent thereon ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The responsibility for implementing the provision relating to pollution control rests with the State Governments/Union Territories. The infrastructure is being gradually built up by the State Governments/Union Territories. Necessary equipments have to be purchased from indigenous sources and whenever necessary supplemented by imports.

[English]

**EXPORT OF KOTA STONE AND MARBLE**

1390. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kota stone and marble are exported from Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of the importing countries;

(c) the incentives being given to the exporters; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to boost the export of Kota stone and marble ?

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

(b) While separate export statistics in respect of Kota Stones are not available, exports of marble slabs and tiles during 1989-90 and 1990-91 are estimated as under :

(Value in Rs. lakhs)	
1989-90	1990-91
62	168

The major importing countries are Italy, UAE, UK and USA.

**Question****Question**

(c) and (d) Export of cut and polished minerals and rocks are now eligible for income tax benefits under Section 80 HHC of Income Tax Act and a uniform rate of REP at 30% has been made available to all exports including exports of marble and stones.

**RECRUITMENT OF LOCAL PEOPLE IN BEL UNIT AT KOTDWARA, U.P.**

1391. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to recruit local people in the unit of Bharat Electronics Limited at Kotdwara, Uttar Pradesh;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) There is no immediate recruitment at the Kotdwara Unit of Bharat Electronics. However, 70% of the work force, employed by Bharat Electronics, Kotdwara, have been recruited through the local Employment Exchanges.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**PRIVATISATION OF SHIPPING AND PORT MANAGEMENT**

1392. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to allow privatisation of certain areas of shipping and port management;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) the time by which the proposal is likely to be finalised; and

(d) the benefits to be derived therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Government welcomes the participation of private sector.

(b) This depends upon the nature of the proposals received from the private sector.

(c) and (d) Till date, no firm proposal has been received. However, this step is perceived mainly to bring in additional resources and lend market-orientation.

**BUSINESS IN INDIAN BANKS VIS-A-VIS FOREIGN BANKS**

1393. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU :

SHRI RAMESH CHAND TOMAR :

SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

The volume of business of Indian banks, both deposits and credit, vis-a-vis foreign banks in India and the deposit growth of Indian and Foreign banks separately as on March 31, 1991 as compared to the preceding two years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : The deposits and advances of Indian banks and Foreign banks for the period, ending March 1989, March 1990 and March 1991, as reported by Reserve Bank of India, are given below :—

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Indian Banks		Foreign Banks	
	Deposits	Advances	Deposits	Advances
1989	138403	82233	5674	4173
1990	163074	97968	8316	5107
1991	188779	113060	11298	6827

The rate of deposit growth of Indian Banks and Foreign Banks for the years

ending March 1990 and March 1991 are given below :—

Year	Indian Banks	Foreign Banks
1990	17.83%	46.57%
1991	15.76%	35.86%

**VIOLATION OF DIRECTIVES OF ELECTION COMMISSION BY OFFICIALS**

1394. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of officials who were alleged to have violated the directives of the Election Commission during the Tenth Lok Sabha elections, State-wise;

(b) the action taken by the Government against them; and

(c) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) and (b) A statement containing the requisite information is given below.

(c) Does not arise.

**STATEMENT**

Name of State	No. of officials who violated Commission's directives	Action taken
1	2	3
1. Bihar	3	In two cases notices were issued under Section 28-A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 as to why disciplinary action should not be taken against them. In the third case the Returning Officer was replaced.
2. Karnataka	1	The Returning Officer was removed and another Returning Officer was appointed in his Place.
3. Kerala	1	Commission placed on record its serious displeasure.
4. Uttar Pradesh	5	Notices were issued to 5 officers under Section 28A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951. On receipt of their explanation, Commission decided to drop further action.
5. Assam	2	Notices have been issued to officers concerned.

The information in respect of other States and union Territories is Nil.

[*Translation*]

LONG-TERM LOAN TO BIHAR

1395. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN :

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI  
ASHRAF FATMI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have not so far agreed to the request of the Government of Bihar for granting a long-term loan to the State to overcome its financial problems during 1990-91 arising mainly on account of non-realisation of cess on coal; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE) : (a) and (b) Government of Bihar had sought a long-term loan of Rs. 400 crores in 1990-91 in terms of para 7.31 of the Second Report of the Ninth Finance Commission for covering the gap in resources because mainly of the stay of realisation of cess on coal by the Supreme Court. The Ninth Finance Commission in para 7.31 of their Second Report suggested that the Centre could make good a part of the overall revenue gap to ten States including Bihar. This suggestion of the Commission which was not in the nature of a recommendation has not been accepted by the Government. As such and also in view of Centre's own resources constraint it was not found possible to accede to the request of the Government of Bihar for a long-term loan of Rs. 400 crores.

[*English*]

CAPSULE COURSE IN SCHOOL OF  
FOREIGN LANGUAGES

1396. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :  
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the capsule course conducted by the School of Foreign Languages has been adopted on the lines of the one followed in a foreign or Indian University or it has been developed indigenously at the school of Foreign Languages;

(b) if developed at the School of Foreign Languages, who developed this capsule course;

(c) whether any honorarium or award was given to its exponent;

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

(e) the purpose, duration and its usefulness to the Defence Services in comparison to the interpretership course;

(f) since when this course is being run and in how many languages; and

(g) the saving per annum it is accruing to the Government as compared to interpretership course?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) to (d) The School of Foreign Languages (SFL) conducts a Capsule Course in Russian language, the contents of which were designed and developed by a team in which a Faculty member of the School was also included. The development of the course contents of the Russian Capsule Course was a part of the normal responsibilities of the Faculty member of SFL. As such, there was no basis for any honorarium or award being given to him.

(e) The Russian Capsule Course of one year duration is primarily conducted to prepare translators whereas the Russian Interpretership Course of 22 months duration prepares Interpreters for the Defence Services.

(f) The Capsule Course is being conducted since 1984 in Russian language only.

(g) Russian Capsule Course is in addition to and not in lieu of Russian Interpretership Course. Thus, the question of savings does not arise.

[*Translation*]

BANK LOANS TO SC/ST AND OTHER  
BACKWARD CLASSES IN ORISSA

1397. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to provide assistance or bank loans to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes in Orissa to remove poverty during the current year; and

(b) if so, the total amount proposed to be spent by the Government on the scheme and the details in this regard district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is the major programme of the Central Government to assist selected families of target groups in rural areas to cross the povert line by taking up self-employment ventures. The programme provides that not less than 50% of the families assisted under it should belong to SC/ST and not less than 50% of assistance provided by Government should also go to these categories. For the year 1991-92, Department of Rural Development of the Government which administers the programme, have provisionally allocated a target of 1,08,539 families to the State of Orissa and made the budgetary allocation of Rs. 33.92 crores which will be shared equally by Central and State Government. In addition to the above, the banks also participate in the programmes and schemes sponsored by the Govt. such as SEEUY, SEPUP and DRI, to promote self-employment ventures under which concessional credit is also available to SC and ST. The State Government has also set up a SC &

ST Development Finance Corporation to improve the financial condition of members of SC/ST.

[English]

REVIVAL OF SICK UNITS BY BIFR

1398. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of sick units considered and disposed of by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction from January to June, 1991, state-wise;

(b) the number of cases out of these in which BIFR has recommended for winding up/liquidation;

(c) the number of cases in which revival packages have been suggested; and

(d) the action taken by the concerned banks/institutions for revival of units referred to in part (c) above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) Details of the state-wise break-up of the number of cases of sick units considered and disposed of (including those recommended for winding up/liquidation) by BIFR during the period January to June, 1991 are provided in the statement given below.

(d) As soon as a package is sanctioned by BIFR, all parties concerned, including banks and financial institutions, are expected to implement their part of the package promptly.

#### STATEMENT

##### B.I.F.R.

##### Disposal between 1-1-91 and 30-6-91

State	Under Section				
	17(1)	18(4)	17(2)	20(1)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	3	4	4	3	14
Bihar . . . . .	—	1	0	2	3
Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .	—	1	0	0	1
Gujarat . . . . .	1	6	4	1	12
Haryana . . . . .	—	1	—	2	3



1	2	3	4	5	6
Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	—	1	1	0	2
Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	—	0	1	0	1
Kerala . . . . .	2	2	1	0	5
Karnataka . . . . .	2	2	1	2	7
Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	—	0	2	3	5
Maharashtra . . . . .	—	8	1	5	14
New Delhi . . . . .	—	0	0	1	1
Orissa . . . . .	1	3	1	0	5
Rajasthan . . . . .	1	3	0	4	8
Tamilnadu . . . . .	—	3	1	4	8
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	—	5	0	3	8
West Bengal . . . . .	2	6	0	9	17
Total . . . . .	12	46	17	39	114

17(1) Dismissed as not maintainable.

18(4) Schemes sanctioned for revival.

17(2) Approval accorded for Companies' Scheme

20(1) Recommended to the High Court for Winding up.

[*Translation*]

**WIDENING OF NATIONAL HIGHWAY PASSING THROUGH NORTH BIHAR**

1399. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government propose to widen and develop the National Highways passing through North Bihar;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned therefor; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c) Development of National Highways is a continuous process and improvement works are taken up keeping in view the existing conditions of the National Highways, traffic intensity, inter-se priority of works on all-India basis, Plan outlays, availability of funds etc.

National Highways No. 28, 28-A and part of National Highway No. 31 (total length 567 km.) serve North Bihar. During the last three years (1988-89 to 1990-91) widening in 4 kms. and strengthening in 115 kms. have been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 1615 lakhs.

[*English*]

**RESERVATION FOR WOMEN IN PARLIAMENTARY AND ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCIES**

1400. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN :

SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI :

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

(a) whether the Government propose to reserve Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies for women in proportion to their population;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) This matter was examined by the Committee on Electoral Reforms, 1990,

**Question****Question**

which was presided over by the then Minister of Law and Justice and consisted of representatives of various Political Parties. The Committee favoured larger representation of women candidates for elections to the Houses of Parliament and State Legislatures. And to achieve this objective, the Committee expressed the hope that the Political Parties would respond positively to this suggestion by putting up larger number of women candidates. This recommendation was accepted by the then Government.

**[Translation]****PRE-PAID SERVICE FOR AUTO-RICKSHAW/TAXIS**

1401. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the pre-paid service for auto-rickshaws and taxis is made available to the passengers at all Railway Stations and Inter State Bus Terminus in Delhi;

(b) if so, the basis for fixing the fares for various places;

(c) whether under the pre-paid service, the fare charged is by far higher than that charged ordinarily; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) The pre-paid service for auto-rickshaws and taxis is made available to the passengers at both the Terminals of Indira Gandhi International Airport, Inter State Bus Terminus, New Delhi Railway Station and Nizamuddin Railway Station.

(b) The city has been divided into zones and the fare has been fixed according to zones of 3 kms distance irrespective of the exact destination/location.

(c) and (d) Because the city has been divided into a number of zones, the fares under the pre-paid service which include a service charge are slightly higher than the fares charged ordinarily.

The Delhi Police are dropping the zone system and the system of colony distance is being introduced.

**[English]****CONSTRUCTION OF NEW BRIDGE ACROSS THE RIVER NETHRAVATHI**

1402. SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the bridge across the river Nethravathi at Panemangalore on National Highway No. 48 between Mangalore and Bangalore has over lived its life and utility;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to construct a new bridge there immediately providing for free passage of two heavy vehicles at a time; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard, so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c) The existing bridge across river Nethravathi of National Highway No. 48 is narrow and weak for the present day National Highway traffic. Construction of a new two-lane bridge is therefore included in the Annual Plan 1991-92 for sanction.

**[Translation]****DIFFICULTIES TO FARMERS IN TAKING LOANS FROM BANKS**

1403. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a lot of difficulties are faced by farmers in taking loan from various banks for agriculture purposes; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to simplify the procedure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Banks have been advised to ensure timely and adequate flow of credit to farmers for agricultural production. There has been a progressive increase in the flow of institutional credit to this sector. Reserve Bank of India has issued detailed guidelines to commercial banks for simplifying and liberising lend-

ing procedures. These guidelines provide for

1. Prescription of scales of finance for crop loans as worked out by the Technical Committee constituted in the districts for various crops and their uniform adoption by banks. These scales of finance are reviewed annually to take care of escalation of cost.
2. Disposal of loan applications up to Rs. 25,000/- within fortnight and those over Rs. 25,000/- within 8 to 9 weeks.
3. Delegation of appropriate sanctioning powers to the rural Branch Managers so that majority of loan applications are sanctioned at branch level itself.
4. No collateral security should be taken by way of mortgage/charge of land or third party guarantee on crop loans up to Rs. 10,000/- and term loans up to Rs. 10,000/- where moveable assets are created.
5. No margin is required for agricultural loan up to Rs. 10,000/- for both short-term, medium/long-term loans. The rates of interest charged on such loans are concessional.

[English]

**HANDING OVER OF TRAVANCORE HOUSE TO GOVERNMENT OF KERALA**

1404. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4149 on 10-4-1990 and state :

(a) whether the Travancore House has since been vacated by the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission;

(b) if so, whether it has been handed over to the Government of Kerala; and

(c) if not the reasons for delay and when it is likely to be handed over to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM) :  
(a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise;

(c) Alternative accommodation allotted to the Commission in Kota House Annexe and Bikaner House Hutments is being repaired/renovated by C.P.W.D. The work is nearing completion. The Commission proposes to start shifting to the new premises shortly.

[Translation]

**SETTLEMENT OF CLAIM CASES UNDER INSURANCE SCHEMES**

1405. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of insurance claim cases settled under the Personal Accident Insurance, Social Security Scheme and other insurance schemes during 1990 and 1991 till date state-wise and district-wise; and

(b) the number of persons benefited by the said schemes during the above period, state-wise and district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) There are three Social Security Schemes viz. Personal Accident Insurance Social Security Scheme & Hut Insurance Scheme, administered by the General Insurance Corporation of India and the Group Insurance Scheme for Landless Agricultural Labourers, administered by the Life Insurance Corporation of India. The required information in respect of these Schemes is available state-wise only and is given below in the statement.

## STATEMENT

State/Union Territory	G.I.C.'s Schemes				L.I.C.'s Scheme	
	Personal Accident Insurance Social Security Scheme for Poor Families		Hut Insurance Scheme		Group Insurance Scheme for Landless Agricultural Labourers	
	1-4-89 to 31-3-90	1-4-90 to 31-3-91	1-5-89 to 30-4-90	1-5-90 to 30-4-91	1-4-89 to 31-3-90	1-4-90 to 31-3-91
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	1855	2325	22960	14018	2772	3689
Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	9	—	—	—	—	—
Assam . . . . .	37	21	1	32	—	59
Bihar . . . . .	708	590	18138	7358	78	197
Goa . . . . .	115	99	47	25	46	249
Gujarat . . . . .	390	391	149	60	7986	9945
Haryana . . . . .	210	111	92	45	419	375
Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	90	53	8	13	2	—
Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	25	2	4	3	2	2
Karnataka . . . . .	1349	1885	1086	3386	2044	1773
Kerala . . . . .	2618	2603	1117	1095	1389	932
Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	1031	874	144	125	601	215
Maharashtra . . . . .	2738	2146	787	492	589	2581
Manipur . . . . .	4	2	—	—	23	9
Meghalaya . . . . .	10	6	—	—	—	—
Mizoram . . . . .	37	12	—	—	—	—
Nagaland . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—
Orissa . . . . .	1273	789	3732	4819	6976	1898
Punjab . . . . .	66	26	77	76	560	193
Rajasthan . . . . .	284	128	1866	632	650	354
Sikkim . . . . .	14	41	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu . . . . .	268	221	11432	5837	5034	6245
Tripura . . . . .	24	20	154	110	5	28
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	758	601	22462	5513	716	787
West Bengal . . . . .	1724	2021	7141	8253	356	8146
Andaman & Nicobar Island	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh . . . . .	—	1	—	25	—	160
Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	45	15	—	—	—	—
Daman & Diu . . . . .	4	5	—	—	—	—
Delhi . . . . .	41	49	194	27	—	142
Lakshadweep . . . . .	4	1	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry . . . . .	327	277	158	98	24	—
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>16058</b>	<b>15315</b>	<b>91749</b>	<b>52043</b>	<b>30272</b>	<b>37979</b>

[English]

**TERM LOAN TO SUGAR INDUSTRY BY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS**

1406. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Financial Institutions have stopped giving term loans to the new and expansion units in the sugar industry;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBER SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

**INDORE DURG BYPASS**

1407. SHRI VISHWESHWAR BHAGAT : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have approved the proposal to construct the Indore Durg bypass;

(b) if so, the details of the funds sanctioned for the project;

(c) the reasons for delay in commencing the construction work of this bypass; and

(d) when the construction work is likely to commence and the time schedule for its completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member desires to know the position about Bypasses around Indore lying on NH 3 and Durg lying on NH 6, in Madhya Pradesh. None of these projects has been approved so far. However, there is a proposal to take up Indore Bypass at an estimated cost of Rs. 57.88 crores under the proposed Second National Highway World Bank Loan which is yet to be approved by the Bank. As regards Durg Bypass, the project is under preparation and construction will be taken up subject to availability of funds and finalisation of the VIII Plan.

(d) It is too early to indicate the date of commencement for these works and their precise schedule of completion.

[English]

**DENATIONALISATION OF PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS**

1408. SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI :

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH :

SHRI RAMESH CHAND TOMAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to denationalise some of the public sector banks; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBER SINGH) : (a) and (b) There is no proposal at present under consideration of the Government to denationalise any public sector bank.

**REFORMS IN INDIAN ECONOMY**

1409. SHRI MAHESH KUMAR KANODIA :

SHRI BALRAJ PASSI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Asian Development Bank in its annual report has called for far reaching reforms in the Indian economy as reported in the Times of India dated April 24, 1991;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) : (a) No, Sir. The report published in the Times of India dated 24th April, 1991 is based on the material published by the Bank in their publication titled "Asian Development Outlook, 1991".

(b) The publication Asian Development Outlook, 1991 is prepared by the staff of the Asian Development Bank and the ana-

lysis and assessment contained therein do not necessarily reflect the views of the Board of Directors or the Govt.'s they represent. This publication provides comprehensive review of economic developments and policy issues in various member countries of the Bank. In case of India, views have been expressed on recent trend of India's Growth, Investment and Employment, Growth and Structure of the Manufacturing sector in India and future prospects in these sectors.

(c) No action is called for by the Govt. of India on the publication titled "Asian Development Outlook, 1991".

#### EXPORT OF VINTAGE CARS

1410. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the policy of export of Vintage cars as contained in the Export (Controlled) 70 Amendment Order, 1972, gazetted on 6th June, 1972 is being amended and relaxed;

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

(c) whether Vintage and Classic Car Club of India has represented against this change of policy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken to prevent illegal export of these cars and plug the loopholes ?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. They have sought ban on export of motor cars and motor cycles manufactured after 31-12-1940 but before 1-1-1960. If anybody is found exporting a Vintage car without valid export licence, action will be taken against him under the Law.

[Translation]

#### LOANS GIVEN BY PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN BIHAR

1411. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the instructions issued by the Reserve Bank of India to public sector banks and other financial institutions for giving loans to the weaker sections during the last three years;

(b) whether these instructions have been fully complied with by the banks and financial institutions in Bihar;

(c) if not, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the amount of loans given by these banks and financial institutions to the weaker sections in Bihar during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) All Public Sector banks have been advised by RBI to raise the proportion of their advances to priority sector to 40 per cent of their total advances. Moreover their advances to weaker sections should reach a level of 25 per cent of the priority sector advances or 10 per cent of the total bank credit. To achieve these objectives banks in all States Union Territories, including Bihar, are actively participating in special programmes directed towards improving the economic conditions of the weaker sections.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The outstanding amount of advances given by public sector banks to the 'Weaker sections' in Bihar as at the end of Dec., 1987, Dec., 1988 and September 1989 (latest available) are given below :—

YEAR	AMOUNT (Rs. in crores)
Dec., 1987	459
Dec., 1988	534
Sept., 1989	634

#### IMF LOAN

1412. SHRI SIMON MARANDI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the loans taken from the International Monetary Fund during 1989, 1990 and 1991 till-date;

(b) the amount of the loan out of it repaid and the interest paid thereon;

(c) whether the Government propose to bring about any drastic changes in the economic set-up of the country so that the country may function smoothly without taking loans from the International Monetary Fund; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAM-ESHWAR THAKUR) (a) : During the years 1989 and 1990 India has not taken any credit from IMF. In 1991 India has taken three Credits as per following details :—

Date	Type of Loan	Amount in SDR Million	Representative Rate
23-1-91	First Credit Tranche Stand-by . . . . .	551.925 (Rs. 1243.51 Cr.)	1 SDR—Rs. 22.53
23-1-91	Compensatory and Contingency Financing Facility	716.900 (Rs. 1615.21 Cr.)	1 SDR—Rs. 22.53
22-7-91	Do. . . . .	166.180 (Rs. 447.32 Cr.)	1 SDR—Rs. 26.91

(b) Repayment of these loans is to start from 1994. We have paid charges amounting to about SDR 18.93 million (Rs. 50.94 Crores) in respect of these loans.

(c) and (d) : The recent reforms carried out through changes in trade policy and industrial policy exchange rate adjustment and Budget proposals are aimed at, inter-alia, to bring about an efficient and competitive economic structure and designed to achieve a healthy and stable balance of payments obviating the need for taking recourse to borrowings from the IMF in the long run.

**PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF COTTON**

1413. SHRI PANDURANG PUNDLIK PHUNDKAR : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the production of cotton during 1990-91;

(b) whether the price of cotton is increasing in international market;

(c) if so, the quantity of cotton permitted to be exported by the Government during 1990-91;

(d) whether the farmers are not getting the remunerative price for cotton; and

(e) if so, the steps propose to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) (a) : The production of cotton during 1990-91 cotton season has been estimated at 115 lakh bales by the Cotton Advisory Board.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Government have released quotas for export of 12.55 lakh bales of cotton during 1990-91 cotton season.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

**EXPANSION OF COCHIN SHIPYARD**

1414. SHRI K. MURALEE DHARAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allotted for the expansion of Cochin Shipyards during 1991-92; and

(b) the details of the plan chalked out for its expansion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) (a) and (b) : A sum of Rs. 5.86 crores has been proposed in budget estimates 1991-92 for two

schemes, namely, modernisation of the Shipyard and augmentation of capacity utilisation of Cochin Shipyard.

**WORLD BANK'S OBSERVATIONS  
ABOUT INDIAN ECONOMY**

1415. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the World Bank publication titled 'Global Economic Prospects and the Developing Countries, 1991' referred to in the news-items captioned "Will India be an important loser" appearing in the Indian Express dated July 20, 1991;

(b) if so, the main observations about India contained therein; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAM-ESHWAR THAKUR) (a) : Yes, Sir.

(b) The publication discusses international economic trends and projects alternative global scenarios which could prevail in the current decade. In the light of these projected scenarios, the report predicts widely varied possible outcomes for the Indian economic scene. The report observes that decisions taken this year are likely to influence development trends for the decade and that structural reforms and improved macroeconomic policy are difficult under the current political situation. It also points out that higher real interest rates would increase interest burden on commercial debt and that problems are liable to arise in case of breakdown of the Uruguay Round.

(c) The publication is based on a series of assumptions about the global economy and projects a wide variable impact on the Indian economy under different scenarios. The views are speculative and do not necessarily represent the opinion of the World Bank's Board of Directors. As such, (c) does not arise.

**PROBLEMS OF SMALL ENTREPRE-  
NEURS**

1416. SHRI RAMESH CHAND  
TOMAR :

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH :

SHRI CHETAN P. S. CHAU-  
HAN :

SHRI BALRAJ PASSI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has formed a working group to identify the problems faced by small entrepreneurs regarding loans and working capital;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the SIDBI propose to undertake a comprehensive industrial upgradation plan; and

(d) if so, the details of industries being included in the plan, state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DAIBIR SINGH) (a) and (b) : The Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has reported that it has initiated a process of setting up informal working groups at the State Level comprising representatives of Lead/Major Banks, State-Level Institutions, IDBI and RBI with SIDBI acting as the convener to ensure coordination between banks and State-Level Institutions on an ongoing basis. The group would discuss various issues of common concern such as the joint appraisal of projects, the sanction of term loans and working capital facilities by different agencies, the sharing of security and the rehabilitation of sick units. Such informal working groups have already been set up in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

(c) With a view to modernising and technologically upgrading the small scale sector, SIDBI has identified 11 clusters of industries under its Technology Upgradation Programme for undertaking an intensive study of the State of existing technology and drawing up unit-specific programmes for technology and skill upgradation



(d) The identified clusters of industries, alongwith their locations, are indicated below :

1. (i) Lock Industry at Aligarh in Uttar Pradesh.
- (ii) Lock Industry at Dindigul in Tamil Nadu.
2. Textile Dyeing and Printing Industry at Pali, Baltora and Jodhpur in Rajasthan.
3. Diamond & Gem. Processing Industry at Surat in Gujarat, Trichy in Tamil Nadu and Jaipur in Rajasthan.
4. Match Industry at Sivakasi in Tamil Nadu.
5. Machine Tool Industry in Gujarat.
6. Leather and Leather Goods Industry at Agra in U.P.
7. Hand Tool Industry at Jalandhar in Punjab and Nagaur in Rajasthan.
8. Rubber based Industry in Kerala.
9. Marine Sea Food Products in Coastal States.
10. Fruit Processing Industry in Hilly Regions.
11. Bicycle/Bicycle parts industry at Ludhiana in Punjab.

#### FINANCIAL POSITION OF INDUSTRIAL UNITS

1417. SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH :

SHRI CHETAN P. S. CHAUHAN :

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU : Will the Minister of

FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recent curbs imposed by the Reserve Bank of India and other public sector banks on credit availability to industrial units has adversely affected the liquidity position of industrial units;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to make available adequate credit to industrial units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that it has placed restrictions on credit drawals in order to moderate monetary and credit expansion. Such restrictions will generally lead to a tightening of the liquidity position in industry.

(b) Banks were advised by RBI in May, 1991 that, for borrowers with aggregate credits limits of over Rs. 1 crore, the effective drawing power for the period May 9—September 30, 1991 would be limited to either 100 per cent of the peak level of actual utilisation during the period May 9 to September 30 during the past three years or the cash credit limits as they stood on May 8, 1991, whichever is lower.

(c) the restrictions on credit drawals have been imposed as a short-term measure applicable only to large borrowers. It is expected to lead to greater efficiency in inventory management and better use of credit by borrowers, thereby also enhancing productivity of capital. Given the large overhang of liquidity and the need to restrain the expansion in demand, it has become imperative to moderate the pace of monetary and credit expansion. Existing credit policy is thereby a part of the overall economic policy of rectifying current macro-economic imbalances. As these imbalances deminish, credit availability to industry can be expected to improve.

#### LOANS ADVANCED BY NATIONAL HOUSING BANK

1418. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loans advanced by the National Housing Bank to various institutions/organisations/companies including Housing Development Finance Corporation during the last one year, month-wise, till date;

(b) whether the National Housing Bank has followed the procedure laid down by the Reserve Bank of India while advancing the above loans;

- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and  
 (d) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Details of month-wise disbursements of refinance by National Housing Bank (NHB) to the scheduled commercial banks, cooperative sector institutions and Housing Finance Companies including Housing Development Finance Corporation during 1990-91 (July 1990 to June 91) and July 1991 are set out in the statement given below.

(b) to (d) The Reserve Bank of India has not laid down any procedure which NHB has to follow for extending financial support. NHB was set up as an apex level institution in the field of housing, under the National Housing Bank Act, 1987 and has powers thereunder to make loans and advances to scheduled banks, cooperative sector institutions and housing finance institutions. NHB extends refinance to these institutions under its refinance schemes, in respect of housing loans and Land Development & Shelter Projects satisfying the prescribed eligibility criteria.

## STATEMENT

(Amount in Rs.)

Month/Year	Scheduled Commercial Banks	Cooperative Sector Institutions	HFC's (including HDFC)	Total
<b>1990-91</b>				
July . . . . .	0.2	—	1.6	1.8
August . . . . .	0.1	2.6	1.2	3.9
September . . . . .	0.4	—	17.8	18.2
October . . . . .	4.1	—	65.1	69.2
November . . . . .	4.0	9.5	2.8	16.3
December . . . . .	0.1	10.1	43.6	53.8
January . . . . .	0.5	—	11.4	11.9
February . . . . .	0.5	8.1	8.3	16.9
March . . . . .	3.6	19.0	98.7	121.3
April . . . . .	0.5	1.5	9.3	11.3
May . . . . .	6.2	0.3	49.1	55.6
June . . . . .	0.7	4.3	7.0	12.0
	20.9	55.4	315.9	392.2
<b>(1991-92)</b>				
July . . . . .	2.2	—	10.3	12.5

## EXPORT OF TEXTILES

1419. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have fixed some target for export of textiles by the end of the century;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (c) Government would like the Textile sector to reach an export level of Rs. 50,000 crores by the end of the century.

The projected improvement in export performance is sought to be achieved through a number of measures including modernisation of different sectors of textile industry, quality upgradation, higher

**Question****Question**

unit value realisation, simplification of export procedures and promotion of export to non-traditional markets.

**SPINNING MILLS IN TAMIL NADU**

1420. **SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM** : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of spinning mills in Tamil Nadu as on date;

(b) the number of mills out of them in the cooperative sector; and

(c) the quantity of yarn exported during the last three year-wise and country-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) (a) : The number of cotton/manmade fibre spinning mills in Tamil Nadu as on 30-6-1991 was 416. In addition, 25 composite textile mills and two woollen units are also engaged in spinning in Tamil Nadu.

(b) Out of the above, 19 spinning mills are in cooperative sector.

(c) Total quantity of yarn exported during the last three years, year-wise is given below in the statement.

**STATEMENT**

Cotton Yarn : YEAR QUANTITY  
(in Tonnes)

	1	2	3
1988			43240
1989			52960
1990			83040

Woollen Yarn :

1988			38
1989			123
1990			91

1	2	3
---	---	---

Synthetic Yarn :

1988-8 (FY)		9+1340
1989		482
1990		372

Synthetic

Blended Yarn :

1988-89 (FY)		9394
1989		4890
1990		4806

Yarn has been exported to various countries in Asia, Africa, Europe, Australia, New Zealand and America.

**LOANS GIVEN TO FARMERS BY SCHEDULED BANKS IN ASSAM**

1421. **SHRI PETER G. MARBANI-ANG** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

the total amount of loans advanced to the farmers in Assam by the scheduled banks and the amount recovered from them during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : The compilation and collection of these figures is a time consuming process. The figures are available, as of now, only upto June 1989. The total amount of direct agricultural advances disbursed and outstanding as also amounts recovered by scheduled commercial banks in the State of Assam during the last 3 years ended June, 1989 (latest available) are as follows :

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Loans disbursed	Loans outstanding	Amount recovered
June 1987	15.30	70.21	7.00
June 1988	14.67	84.97	10.35
June 1989 (latest available)	24.56	108.24	14.04

**REGISTERED SHIPPING COMPANIES IN KERALA**

1422. SHRI P. C. THOMAS : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of registered shipping companies in Kerala which are in income tax and freight arrears; and

(b) the amount of such arrears outstanding against each of them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) There is no shipping company in Kerala which owns a ship registered with the Directorate General of Shipping.

(b) Does not arise.

**HANDLOOM AND JANATA CLOTH**

1423. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the accumulated stock of handloom and janata cloth in the country as on December 31, 1990;

(b) whether the Union Government have introduced Market Development subsidy in place of rebate;

(c) whether the weavers societies are not utilising the aforesaid subsidy towards rebate for the consumer; and

(d) the quota of janata cloth allotted to Andhra Pradesh during 1989-90 and 1990-91, the quantity utilised and the subsidy claimed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) Over 38 lakh handlooms dispersed in different locations all over the country produced 4150 million metres of cloth during the year 1990-91 as per our estimates. Over 80% of this production is marketed by the weavers on their own initiative. No record is kept by the Union Government of the total sale or of accumulated stock of handloom cloth.

Under the Janata cloth production programme, the accumulated stock as on December 31 1990 was approximately 75 million square metres.

(b) Yes, Sir. It is called Market Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme.

(c) The scheme of Market Development Assistance envisages that not more than 75% of the total assistance sanctioned should be utilised for giving rebate/discount to the consumers. In other words, a minimum of 25% of the assistance under this scheme should be utilised for any of the following purposes namely (i) interest subsidy, (ii) capital/margin money for setting up of showrooms etc., and (iii) any other purpose approved by the State and/or Central Government. There are no complaints with the Government that the Weavers societies are not utilising the funds properly under the MDA scheme.

(d) Figures for Andhra Pradesh relating to Janata cloth production for 1989-90 and 1990-91 are given below :—

Target	Achievement	Subsidy
(in million square metres)		(Rs. in crore)
61.00	52.46	15.16
65.00	60.78	17.67

**IMPORT OF MEDICAL EQUIPMENT**

1424. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation (STC) has been importing sophisticated medical equipment; and

(b) if so, the details of the parties who placed the indents for these imported equipment with STC, the equipment actually imported with cost per unit and countries of origin during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) (a) and (b) : STC

had imported medical equipments, as per details given below, during 1989-90 only for a total value (CIF) of Rs. 8.47 lakhs

based on specific indent/request received from CGHS Medical Stores Depot, New Delhi :—

S. No.	Item	Country of Origin	Price (CIF) Rs.
1.	High Frequency Thermo therapy Extension Device	West Germany	2,04,420/-
2.	Modulab	Do.	1,01,705/-
3.	ENT Treatment Unit	Do.	2,63,258/-
4.	Diapulse	U.S.A.	2,77,718/-
	Total		8,47,101/-

Since then, STC had not imported any medical equipments as no further indents were received either from hospitals or Government dispensaries.

[Translation]

#### CAPITAL OF MONOPOLY HOUSES

1425. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the increase in the capital of monopoly houses during the last five years, year-wise; and

(b) the amount received as taxes from these monopoly houses during the above period, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAM-ESHWAR THAKUR) (a) : Capital of monopoly houses for the last 5 years is as under :—

Year	Paid-up Capital of Monopoly Houses (Rs. crores)
1985	2486.30
1986-87	2842.13
1987-88	3451.78
1988-89	4182.43
1989-90	4855.53

(b) Statistics of collection of Direct taxes/Customs & Excise duties, based on the classification of the assesseees as monopoly houses or otherwise, are not maintained.

[English]

#### SURRENDER OF PLAN FUNDS BY MEGHALAYA

1426. SHRI PETER G. MARBANI-ANG : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) The total amount of Plan funds not utilised and surrendered by the Government of Meghalaya in 1990-91 in respect of core departments of Agriculture, Human Resource Development, Veterinary and Animal Husbandry, Tourism and Rural Development; and

(b) The reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHAN-

TARAM POTDUKHE) (a) and (b) : A  
statement is given below :—

### STATEMENT

Statement showing department-wise amount of Plan funds not utilised and surrendered by the Government of Meghalaya in 1990-91 and the reasons therefor as reported by the State Government.

S. No.	Department	Amount not utilised and surrendered	Reasons for surrender non-utilisation
		(Rs. in lakhs)	
1.	Agriculture . . . . .	Nil	
2.	Education . . . . .	Nil	
3.	<b>Rural Development</b>		
	(a) Strengthening of administration	2.70	Due to the fact that some vacant posts could not be filled up.
	(b) JRY Schemes . . . . .	2.82	Due to less requirement of State's share under the programme during the year.
	(c) Housing . . . . .	1.21	Due to non-accordance of sanction for the scheme.
4.	(a) Animal Husbandry . . . . .	7.96	Due to non-accordance of sanction for purchase of vehicles etc.
	(b) Dairy. . . . .	3.56	Due to non-accordance of sanction for purchase of vehicles.
5.	<b>Tourism</b> . . . . .	0.69	Surrendered due to non-availability of land etc.
	(Meant for Yatri Niwas at Shillong)		

#### AFTER-SALE SERVICE TO CONSUMERS

1427. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:  
Will the MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission has held in the recent past that not providing after sale service to consumers is an act of unfair trade practice;

(b) if so, the number of such cases that have come to the notice of the Government during the last twelve months and the action taken thereon;

(c) the number of cases pending investigation with the Director General of Investigation;

(d) since when these cases are pending and steps taken to expedite their investigation;

(e) the number of cases pending finalisation in the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission and since when; and

(f) the reasons for the delay in the finalisation thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF  
THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE  
AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM) :

(a) After taking into consideration the evidence produced, in two recent cases, the Monopolies & Restrictive Trade Practices

Commission has come to a conclusion that failure to render satisfactory after-sales service by the respondents amounted to an unfair trade practice within the meaning of Section 36A(1) of the MRTP Act, 1969.

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

(c) As on 30-6-1991, there were 47 investigation cases pending, relating to unfair trade practices referred to the Director General of Investigation & Registration.

(d) Out of the above 47 cases, 13 relate to year 1990 and 34 relate to year 1991. Director General of Investigation and Registration is pursuing with the parties involved in the investigation to expedite submission of the relevant information.

(e) As on 30-6-1991 there were 545 cases relating to unfair trade practices pending enquiry with the MRTP Commission and the age-wise analysis is as follows :—

1984	5
1985	13
1986	57
1987	108
1988	93
1989	76
1990	92
1991	101
	Total 545

(f) The MRTP Commission is a quasi-judicial body and is required to follow the procedure laid down in the MRTP Act, 1969; MRTPC Regulations, 1991 and Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. The time involved in disposing of the enquiries depends upon the nature of the issues, conduct of the parties etc.

[Translation]

**BOOTH CAPTURING AND RIGGING INCIDENTS DURING TENTH LOK SABHA ELECTIONS**

1429. SHRI DILIP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE

AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of incidents of booth capturing and rigging which took place during the Tenth Lok Sabha elections. constituency-wise; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent such incidents in future ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM) :**

(a) Statements No. I and II showing the constituency-wise number of polling stations where repoll had to be ordered due to incidents of booth capturing and such like malpractices and parliamentary constituencies where elections were countermanded due to large scale booth capturing and violence are given below.

(b) Election Commission takes all possible steps to prevent electoral malpractices and irregularities. It is, however, for the concerned State Government to make arrangements for Law and order and to ensure that incidents of booth capturing etc. do not take place. The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1990 introduced in Rajya Sabha in May, 1990 by the previous government seeks to make the offence of booth capturing a cognizable one and to enhance the punishment for the offence where such offence is committed by a person in the service of Government. The Bill also provides for strengthening of Section 58A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 so that Election Commission could take a decision to countermand the poll on a report from the Returning Officer or otherwise. However, in view of the incidents in the last General Elections, the Government being committed to bringing in electoral reforms, feel that the matter requires further in-depth study before any concrete steps are proposed.

## STATEMENT-I

Name of State/Union Territories and Nos. and name of constituency		No. of polling stations in which poll was adjourned or repoll was ordered
1		2
<b>1. ANDHRA PRADESH</b>		
1.	1- Srikakulam . . . . .	1
2.	2- Parvathipuram (ST) . . . . .	2
3.	3- Bobbili . . . . .	4
4.	5- Bhadrachalam (ST) . . . . .	2
5.	11- Eluru . . . . .	2
6.	13- Vijayawada . . . . .	2
7.	14- Tenali . . . . .	3
8.	15- Guntur . . . . .	29
9.	16- Bapatla . . . . .	44
10.	17- Narasaraopet . . . . .	66
11.	18- Ongole . . . . .	33
12.	19- Nellore (SC) . . . . .	4
13.	20- Tirupati (SC) . . . . .	12
14.	21- Chittoor . . . . .	33
15.	22- Rajampet . . . . .	16
16.	24- Hindupur . . . . .	1
17.	25- Anantapur . . . . .	13
18.	26- Kurnool . . . . .	11
19.	27- Nandyal . . . . .	27
20.	28- Nagarkurnool (SC) . . . . .	2
21.	29- Mahbubnagar . . . . .	3
22.	30- Hyderabad . . . . .	9
23.	32- Siddipet (SC) . . . . .	3
24.	35- Adilabad . . . . .	1
25.	36- Peddapalli (SC) . . . . .	1
26.	37- Karimnagar . . . . .	3
27.	41- Nalgonda . . . . .	1
28.	42- Miryalguda . . . . .	1
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>329</b>
<b>2. ARUNACHAL PRADESH</b>		<b>Nil</b>
<b>3. ASSAM</b>		
1.	1- Karimganj . . . . .	9
2.	2- Silchar . . . . .	12
3.	8- Mangaldoi . . . . .	1
4.	14- Lakhimpur . . . . .	1
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>23</b>





1	2
<b>6. GUJARAT</b>	
1. 3- Jamnagar . . . . .	6
2. 5- Porbander . . . . .	10
3. 24- Surat . . . . .	1
TOTAL . . . . .	17
<b>7. HARYANA</b>	
1. 5- Rohtak . . . . .	6
2. 6- Faridabad . . . . .	6
3. 7- Mahendragarh . . . . .	3
4. 8- Bhiwani . . . . .	1
TOTAL . . . . .	16
<b>8. HIMACHAL PRADESH</b>	
	Nil
<b>9. KARNATAKA</b>	
1. 1 Bidar . . . . .	4
2. 2- Gulbarga . . . . .	4
3. 4- Koppal . . . . .	2
4. 9- Chikkaballapur . . . . .	2
5. 10- Kolar (SC) . . . . .	1
6. 19- Hassan . . . . .	2
TOTAL . . . . .	15
<b>10. KERALA</b>	
1. 19. Chirayankil . . . . .	4
TOTAL . . . . .	4
<b>11. MADHYA PRADESH</b>	
1. 2 Bhind . . . . .	1
2. 5- Sagar (SC) . . . . .	1
3. 6- Khajuraho . . . . .	1
4. 10- Sidhi (ST) . . . . .	7
5. 12- Surguja (ST) . . . . .	6
6. 20- Bastar (ST) . . . . .	1
7. 32- Rajgarh . . . . .	2
8. 26- Seoni . . . . .	5
9. 35- Khargone . . . . .	2
TOTAL . . . . .	26
<b>12. MAHARASHTRA</b>	
1. 26- Chandrapur . . . . .	1
2. 35- Aurangabad . . . . .	2
TOTAL . . . . .	3
<b>13. MANIPUR</b>	
II. Qiter (ST) . . . . .	1
TOTAL . . . . .	1

1	2
14. MEGHALAYA	Nil
15. MIZORAM	Nil
16. NAGALAND	
1. Nagaland	6
17. ORISSA	
1. 5- Kendrapara	4
2. 4- Jajpur (SC)	1
3. 8- Puri	1
4. 12- Koraput	1
5. 1- Mayurbhanj	1
TOTAL	8
18. RAJASTHAN	
1. 2- Bikaner	1
2. 7- Dausa	15
3. 9- Bharatpur	5
4. 11- Sawaimadhopur	29
5. 22- Jalore	2
6. 23- Barmer	7
TOTAL	59
19. SIKKIM	Nil
20. TAMIL NADU	Nil
21. TRIPURA	Nil
22. UTTAR PRADESH	
1. 2- Garhwal	2
2. 4- Naini Tal	2
3. 5- Bijnor (SC)	6
4. 6- Amroha	9
5. 7- Moradabad	9
6. 12- Bareilly	9
7. 14- Shahjahanpur	1
8. 16- Shahabad	15
9. 18- Mirrikh (SC)	1
10. 19- Hardoi (SC)	8
11. 20- Lucknow	9
12. 23- Rae Bareli	17
13. 24- Pratapgarh	44
14. 25- Amethi	2
15. 26- Sultanpur	8
16. 27- Akbarpur (SC)	10
17. 28- Faizabad	3
18. 30- Kaiserganj	5
19. 32- Balrampur	24
20. 33- Gonda	17
21. 34- Basti (SC)	1
22. 37- Bansaon (SC)	6
23. 41- Deoria	2
24. 42- Salempur	23
25. 43- Ballia	12

1	2
26. 44- Ghos	7
27. 45- Azamgarh	11
28. 46- Lalganj (SC)	10
29. 47- Machhlishahr	22
30. 48- Saidpur	1
31. 50- Ghazipur	13
32. 51- Chandauli	2
33. 52- Varanasi	5
34. 53- Robertsganj (SC)	14
35. 54- Mirzapur	10
36. 55- Phulpur	27
37. 56- Allahabad	8
38. 57- Chail (SC)	5
39. 58- Fatehpur	3
40. 60- Hamirpur	6
41. 62- Jalaun (SC)	28
42. 63- Gautampur (SC)	4
43. 64- Bilhaur	3
44. 67- Kannauj	6
45. 68- Farrukhabad	27
46. 69- Mainpuri	19
47. 70- Jalesar	9
48. 71- Etah	40
49. 72- Firozabad (SC)	9
50. 73- Agra	1
51. 74- Mathura	5
52. 75- Hathras (SC)	2
53. 77- Khurja (SC)	64
54. 79- Hapur	66
55. 81- Baghpat	136
56. 82- Muzaffarnagar	23
57. 83- Kairana	45
TOTAL	876
<b>23. WEST BENGAL</b>	
1. 10- Barhampur	1
2. 7- Malda	1
3. 34- Purulia	1
4. 25- Uluberia	3
5. 17- Diamond Harbour	1
6. 26- Serampore	3
7. 38- Asansol	8
8. 24- Howrah	36
TOTAL	54
<b>24. ANDAMAN NICOBAR ISLANDS</b>	
25. CHANDIGARH	Nil
26. DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	Nil
27. DAMAN & DIU	Nil
28. DELHI	Nil
29. LAKSHADWEEP	Nil
30. PONDICHERRY	Nil

## STATEMENT—II

PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCIES WHERE ELECTION WAS COUNTERMANDED BY THE ELECTION COMMISSION UNDER SECTION 58A OF THE REPRESENTATION OF PEOPLE ACT, 1951 ON THE GROUND OF BOOTH CAPTURING

Name of the State	No. & name of Parliamentary Constituency
1. Bihar	1. 24—Purnea 2. 35—Patna
2. Uttar Pradesh	1. 66—Etawah 2. 78—Bulandshahr 3. 80—Meerut

IMPACT OF LOAN WAIVER SCHEME ON FARMERS

1430. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the impact of loan waiver scheme introduced in the year 1990, on the farmers; and

(b) the number of farmers benefited as a result thereof so far, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR

SINGH) : (a) Under the Debt Relief Schemes introduced by the Central and State Governments, waiver of principal and interest amounts has been allowed upto Rs. 10,000 per borrower to cover all over-dues on short term & term loans advanced by public sector banks, regional rural banks and cooperatives. It was an one time measure and has relieved the farmers, artisans and weavers of their debt burden to enable them to increase production and productivity.

(b) As on 1-7-1991, 295.45 lakhs of beneficiaries, which includes farmers, have been provided relief under the loan waiver scheme. State-wise position of beneficiaries is given below in the statement.

## STATEMENT

Sr. No.	States/U.Ts.	No. of persons given relief
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2931480
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12157
3.	Assam	508562
4.	Bihar	3543349
5.	Goa	18761
6.	Gujarat	1355479
7.	Haryana	599049
8.	Himachal Pradesh	277821
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	33805
10.	Karnataka	1616376
11.	Kerala	437322
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1914866
13.	Maharashtra	2875078
14.	Manipur	73064
15.	Meghalaya	17066
16.	Mizoram	6396

1	2	3
17.	Nagaland	5010
18.	Orissa	2051664
19.	Punjab	463791
20.	Rajasthan	1909067
21.	Sikkim	9394
22.	Tamil Nadu	1978223
23.	Tripura	146125
24.	Uttar Pradesh	5155333
25.	West Bengal	1496178
26.	Chandigarh	3363
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2798
28.	Daman & Diu	1115
29.	Delhi	10978
30.	Lakshadweep	91
31.	Pondicherry	41532
32.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4755
	Total:	29545139

#### SETHU CANAL PROJECT AS DEFENCE PROJECT

1431. DR. V. RAJESHWARAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- whether there is any proposal to declare Sethu Canal as a defence project;
- if so, the time by which it is to be so declared; and
- if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) and (c). No, Sir. The Project does not have adequate relevance, from the Defence angle.

(b) Does not arise.

#### GOLD AND SILVER RESERVES

1432. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM :  
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :  
SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- the quantity of gold and silver reserves with the Union Government as on July 31, 1991 and the minimum gold reserves required to maintain the stability of the economy; and
- whether the Government have any arrangement to sell gold to the public; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) As on 31st July 1991, the stock of gold in Government account was 12.65 MT (Gross weight). This is in addition to 20 MT of gold leased to State Bank of India in May 1991 for raising foreign exchange resources in the short term and 2 MT of gold placed as imprest with State Bank of India for operating the Gold Jewellery Export Promotion and Replenishment Scheme. The gold in Government account mentioned above is quite apart and distinct from the gold held by Reserve Bank of India as part of the country's foreign exchange assets, which is equivalent to 332.56 MT, including the quantity of 46.91 MT of gold kept in the Bank of England. As on July 31, 1991, the quantity of silver held by the Government is 2178 MT. This silver is of assorted purity levels.

In terms of Section 33(2) of the Reserve Bank of India, Act, 1934, the aggregate value of gold coin and gold bullion held as assets of the Issue Department shall not at any time be less than Rs. 115 crores. As on July 31, 1919 the value of gold held in the Reserve Bank of India was Rs. 9105.81 crores.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

## Question

## Question

## INTEREST ON FOREIGN LOANS

1433. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have been regularly paying the interest on foreign loans;

(b) if not, the amount of outstanding interest on foreign loans; and

(c) whether the interest is calculated on the loan plus outstanding interest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAM-ESHWAR THAKUR) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The interest is being calculated on foreign loans outstanding and not on the interest as the interest is being paid regularly on due dates.

## SICK TEXTILE MILLS

1434. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sick textile mills in the country as on date, Statewise;

(b) the amount spent by the Government for the revival of the textile mills found viable; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to recover the same from those textile mills ?

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

(b) and (c) The Government is not spending any amounts directly for the revival of sick/closed textile mills. However, Textile Modernisation Fund has been established by Government of India under the administration and control of IDBI, a financial institution, and till 31st May, 1991, an amount of Rs. 747.45 crores has been disbursed in 280 cases. The recovery of the amounts is also effected by IDBI. Besides, wherever the sick companies under Rehabilitation are found eligible, they are provided, interest free excise loan by designated financial institutions such as IDBI, IFCI, ICICI, and IRBI as per the existing guidelines issued by Government and repayment of the same is also provided during the Rehabilitation package period.

## LIST OF NON-SSI SICK TEXTILE UNITS AS ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1988 (AS REPORTED BY RBI)

Name of the State	No. of units
1. Andhra Pradesh	6
2. Bihar	3
3. Chandigarh	2
4. Delhi	3
5. Gujarat	57
6. Haryana	8
7. Kerala	6
8. Karnataka	13
9. Maharashtra	61
10. Goa	1
11. Madhya Pradesh	8
12. Orissa	1
13. Punjab	5
14. Rajasthan	16
15. Tamil Nadu	24
16. Uttar Pradesh	9
17. West Bengal	14
Total	237

**Question****Question****ENCROACHMENT OF PRIVATE LAND ON NATIONAL HIGHWAY NO.**

44

1435. SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Border Roads Development Board which runs the National Highway No. 44 from Jowdi to Rattacherra has encroached into private land at Juber, Jaintia hills without owners' permission;

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

(c) the reasons why the Border Roads Development Board did not respect the land tenure system of the Jaintia hills of Meghalaya?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) No, Sir. The lands required for realignment at Juber have been taken over through the State Civil authorities, after following the given procedure. Compensation amounts, as assessed by State authorities, are being paid.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGES ON BORDER ROAD FROM SHELLA TO BALAT IN MEGHALAYA**

1436. SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of the two main bridges on the border road from Shella to Balat in Meghalaya under General Reserve Engineer Force Organisation has not been started so far;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the work on these bridges is likely to start?

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

(b) and (c) The Shella Balat road is one of the four roads entrusted to the Border Roads Organisation (BRO) for construction under the Sensitive Border Area Scheme, in the State of Meghalaya. Work on one of the bridge at RINKU will

commence after the monsoon season, this year. The construction of the second bridge on Shella-Balat road and certain items of left over works on all the four roads can not be accommodated within the sanctioned project cost. The Government of Meghalaya has been requested to take over all the four roads and complete the remaining works.

**CONSTRUCTION OF VYPEEN-ERNAKULAM BRIDGE IN KERALA**

1437. Prof. K. V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the construction of Vypeen-Ernakulam bridge under the Centrally Aided Programme of State Roads of Inter-State or economic importance; and

(b) if so, the progress made in processing this proposal?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**EXPORTS TO USSR**

1438. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Indian products for export to USSR under the Indo-USSR Trade Protocol for 1991; and

(b) when the Protocol for 1992 is likely to be finalised and signed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The 1991 Indo-Soviet Trade Protocol lists over 80 items for export from India to the USSR. These include Agricultural products, Minerals and Ores, Leather products, Textiles including garments, jute and Coir products, Chemicals and Chemical products, Engineering goods, etc.

(b) Annual Trade Plans are concluded only towards the end of the preceding calendar year.



**Question****Question****REGISTRATION OF EXPORTERS  
WITH EXPORT PROMOTION  
COUNCIL**

1439 PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is obligatory for an exporter to be a member of and registered with the Export Promotion Council before claiming Cash Compensatory Support and REP benefits; and

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to remove the requirements of compulsory membership, particularly when CCS has been withdrawn and REP or Exim Scrip Licensing is being simplified?

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

(b) Review of Import Policy and procedure is a continuous process. Changes are made in the Import Policy and Procedure as and when warranted.

**MAINTENANCE OF PROVIDENT  
FUND ACCOUNTS OF TEACHER  
BY C&G**

1440. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any demand for trusting the maintenance of Provident fund accounts of Government-aided and primary school teachers of Orissa to the C. A.G. of India;

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

(c) whether the C&G is maintaining the Provident Fund accounts of Government aided and primary school teachers in any other state; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANTARAM POTDUKHE) : (a) A formal request was made to C&G on 18-1-1990 for taking over the responsibility maintaining the GPF Accounts of all

Primary School Teachers of schools managed by Panchayat Samities/Urban Local Bodies who were declared Government Servants from 26-9-1989 with the stipulation that the school teachers shall subscribe to the State GPF and be governed by GPF (Orissa) Rules.

(b) The Comptroller and Auditor General has intimated to the State Government that the Provident Fund Accounts of such teachers may continue to be maintained by them, as was being done between September 1989 and August, 1990.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**LOSS INCURRED BY COTTON COR-  
PORATION OF INDIA**

1441. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Cotton Corporation of India has been incurring losses since its inception;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total loss suffered by the Cotton Corporation of India during the last two years;

(d) whether the Government have made any survey of this undertaking during the last two years; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) No, Sir. The Cotton Corporation of India incurred losses only during the years 1977-78 to 1979-80 and 1981-82 to 1987-88.

(b) The main reasons for the Corporation's losses in the above mentioned years were stepping up of cotton procurement by it for buffer stocking arrangements, decline in cotton prices at the time of disposal of stocks and heavy carrying costs incurred by the Corporation.

(c) During the last two years, the CCI has earned net profits of Rs. 23.24 crores

in 1989-90 and Rs. 40 crores (Provisional) in 1990-91.

(d) and (e) The working of CCI has been reviewed by Government in the periodical performance review meetings and suitable guidelines/instructions, whenever necessary, have been given to the CCI.

[English]

**EXPORT OF RAW MATERIALS THROUGH PARADIP PORT**

1442. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of coal, iron ore and other raw materials exported through

Paradip Port during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether due to non-availability of additional berths at the port the earnings over the years have suffered in comparison to the other major ports; and

(e) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken to provide additional berths at the Paradip Port ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGADISH TYTLER) : (a) The quantity of coal, iron ore and other raw materials exported through Paradip Port during the last three years, year-wise is as under :

(in 000 tonnes)  
(approximate)

Commodity	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Thermal Coal (Coastal)	979	1292	1944
Iron ore and other raw materials (Overseas)	2262	2397	2067

(b) and (c) Revenue earnings at Paradip Port have been progressively increasing and at a better rate than other ports during the last 3 years. In order to further increase the cargo handling capacity, it is proposed to provide a multi purpose cargo berth at an estimated cost of Rs. 24.50 crores. There is also a proposal for construction of two coal handling berths and a multipurpose general cargo berth during the 8th Plan which is yet to be finalised.

**DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL HIGHWAYS IN ORISSA**

1443. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of proposals sent by the Government of Orissa to the Union Government for the development of National Highways during the last one year.

(b) the details thereof and the total amount involved; and

(c) how many such proposals have been sanctioned by the Union, Government and the total amount sanctioned during the year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c) Details of proposals sent by Government of Orissa for National Highways during 1990-91 are as below :

S. No.	Proposals sent (by Orissa Govt.)		Proposals sanctioned	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1. Roads	81	Rs. 173.88 crores	55	Rs. 27.37 crores
2. Bridges	10	Rs. 3.70 crores	5	Rs. 2.28 crores
	91	Rs. 177.58 crores	60	Rs. 29.65 crores

**Question****Question****ENQUIRIES INTO VARIOUS DEFENCE PURCHASE DEALS**

1444. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the on-going enquiries in the matter of various defence purchase deals;

(b) the progress made so far and the principal agencies engaged in these enquiries;

(c) the dates in each case when the enquiry commenced; and

(d) the dates by which the enquiries are expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Two defence purchase deals, relating to the purchase of: (i) 155 mm Howitzer Gun System from M/s Bofors, Sweden; and (ii) S.S.K. Submarines from M/s H.D.W. Germany, are under investigation.

(b) The investigations by CBI in both these cases are being pursued vigorously in India and certain countries abroad.

(c) After preliminary enquiries, the investigations were set in motion on the registration of criminal cases by the CBI as given below:—

(i) Bofors Gun deal, on 22-1-1990.

(ii) H.D.W. Submarines, on 5-3-1990.

(d) Investigations are in progress in India and certain countries abroad. Many complicated legal processes are involved. It will, therefore, not be possible to indicate the dates by which the investigations can be completed.

**CONSTRUCTION OF BORDER ROAD IN ASSAM**

1445. SHRI PROBEN DEKA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of border road at Rangia, Tamulpur, Panery and Rowta in Assam has been stopped;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the reasons for not constructing the bridges on Nanai, Kalpani and Daipam rivers?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c) A statement is given below:

**Statement**

1. The two roads, Rangia—Daranga and Tamulpur—Panery—Udalgiri—Rowta were included in the 1964 BRDB programme for improvement, as roads of operational importance, and the works were entrusted to the Assam PWD for execution. The funds for the improvement works were being allotted from BRDB budget. After the improvements works viz. formation and surfacing, were completed, the roads were being maintained by the Assam PWD from their own funds. However, BRDB continued to fund construction of permanent culverts and permanent bridges from out of its budget.

2. The operational requirement of the above two roads was reviewed by the Army during 1990-91. As these were not found to be of any operational significance, the roads were deleted from the BRDB programme from February, 1991.

3. The bridges mentioned in the Question, viz. Nanai, Kalpani and Daipam, fall on the Tamulpur—Panery—Udalgiri—Rowta road. The Assam PWD took up a case with the BRDB for extension of the existing permanent bridges over Daipam in January 1991. In view of the decision to delete the roads from the BRDB programme, the State Govt was advised, on 26-2-1991, to fund the extension work from their funds.

4. Only the roads which are of operational importance are funded from the BRDB budget. Roads taken up under this scheme, when they cease to be of operational importance, are handed over to the respective State Governments as the development/maintenance of roads is a State subject.

5. The works pertaining to sub-soil investigation for the construction of permanent bridges at Nanai and Kalpani were

**Question****Question**

sanctioned in May, 1988. No estimates were received from the State Government for the construction of the bridges. However, as the road has since been deleted from the BRDB programme, the State Government is required to execute the remaining works from their own funds.

[Translation]

**VALUE OF RUPEE**

1446. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the present value of a rupee in paise, treating 1960 as base year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) : The present value of the rupee measured as the reciprocal of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Industrial Workers on base 1960=100 works out to 9.94 paise in May 1991 (latest available).

**INCIDENTS OF FIRING ON INDO-PAK BORDER**

1447. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of incidents of firing between Indian and Pakistani Forces on Indo-Pak border during 1990 and 1991 till date;

(b) the total number of Indian soldiers killed in these incidents; and

(c) the number of Pakistani soldiers killed and arrested ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) to (c) There have been a number of firing incidents between Indian and Pakistani Forces on the International Border/Line of Control during 1990 and 1991. There have been casualties on both sides in these firing incidents. It will, however, not be in public interest to disclose further details.

**REGIONAL RURAL BANKS IN MAHARASHTRA**

1448. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATH-RAO GUNDEWAR) : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of regional rural banks in Maharashtra at present district-wise; and

(b) the role played by these banks in the rural economic development of Maharashtra ?

The MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that there are 10 Regional Rural Banks functioning in Maharashtra. The districts served by these banks are as under :—

Sl. No.	Name of Regional Rural Bank	Districts covered
1.	Marathwada Gramin Bank	Nanded, Parbhani, Latur, Beed & Osmanabad.
2.	Aurangabad Jalna Gramin Bank	Aurangabad & Jalna.
3.	Chandrapur-Gadchiroli Gramin Bank	Chandrapur & Gadchiroli.
4.	Akola Gramin Bank	Akola
5.	Ratnagiri-Sindhudurg Gramin Bank	Ratnagiri & Sindhudurg.
6.	Solapur Gramin Bank	Solapur
7.	Bhandara Gramin Bank	Bhandara
8.	Yavatmal Gramin Bank	Yavatmal
9.	Buldhana Gramin Bank	Buldhana
10.	Thane Gramin Bank	Thane

**Question**

(b) The RRBs working in Maharashtra put together disbursed a sum of Rs. 3144.18 lakhs in 73,857 accounts during the year ended March, 1990. The outstanding advance as of March 1990 stood at Rs. 12,671.77 lakhs in 2,70,752 accounts and mobilised deposits amount to Rs. 11105.45 lakhs in 9,17,127 accounts. They have also been actively participating in the Government sponsored programmes such as IRPP, DRI etc. which are exclusively meant for the weaker sections.

#### SEIZURE OF CONTRABAND GOODS IN MAHARASHTRA

1449. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATH-RAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of contraband gold, silver and other valuable goods

Gold . . . . .	
Silver . . . . .	
Others . . . . .	

(b) 2985 persons including 441 foreign nationals were arrested in the State of Maharashtra by the Customs authorities during the same period.

(c) persons found involved in smuggling activities are penalised in departmental adjudication and are also prosecuted in Courts of law in suitable cases. They are also detained under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974, if considered necessary.

[English]

#### YARN FACTORY IN NALANDA DISTRICT OF BIHAR

1450. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government for setting up a factory of 25000 spindles of yarn in Nalanda District (Bihar);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

seized in Maharashtra since January, 1990;

(b) the number of persons arrested during the course of the above seizures and the number of foreigners out of them; and

(c) the details of action taken by the Government against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The quantity and value of contraband gold and silver and the value of other contraband goods seized by the Customs authorities in the State of Maharashtra during the period January, 1990 to June, 1991 are given in the table below:

Quantity (in kgs.)	Value (Rs. in crores)
4818.430	165.04
178619.000	123.96
—	161.49

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) There is no proposal under consideration for setting up of 25000 spindles of yarn in Nalanda District of Bihar.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise in view of (a) above.

#### SETTLEMENT OF DEMANDS OF DEPOSIT COLLECTORS

1451. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh High Court has passed orders for bilateral settlement of the demands of Deposit Collectors;

(b) if so, when and how the banks have responded; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to settle these demands?

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

(b) and (c) As envisaged in the order of the Andhra Pradesh High Court, a group consisting of Indian Banks' Association and the representatives of main banks having the Tiny Deposit Collectors scheme has been formed to work out a model scheme, inter-alia, through discussions with the Federation of Deposit Collectors.

**AWARD OF INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL FOR DEPOSIT COLLECTORS**

1452. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) when the Industrial Tribunal for Deposit Collectors has given its award; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :** (a) The Industrial Tribunal at Hyderabad gave its award on Industrial Dispute No. 14 of 1980 on 22nd December 1988.

(b) The main features of the Award are as under :—

1. A fall back wage of Rs. 750/- linked with a minimum deposited of Rs. 7500/- per month.

2. Incentive remuneration at the rate of 2% for collections over and above Rs. 7500/- per month.

3. Conveyance allowances of Rs. 50/- for deposits of less than Rs. 10,000/- and Rs. 100/- for deposits in excess of Rs. 10,000/- and upto or above Rs. 30,000/- per month.

4. Gratuity of 15 days commission each year for each year of service rendered.

5. Absorption of eligible deposit collectors as part time employees.

**REVAMPING OF BANKING SYSTEM**

1453. **SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :**

**SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY :**

**PROF. PREM DHUMAL :**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to revamp the banking system throughout the country as reported in the Indian Express dated July 6, 1991;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the complete revamping is likely to be done ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :** (a) to (c) Government have seen the news item referred to in the question. The Finance Minister, in his Budget Speech on 24th July 1991 has, inter-alia, indicated a proposal for appointment of a High Level Committee to consider all relevant aspects of structure, organisation, functions and procedures of the financial system. This Committee is expected to advise the Government on appropriate measures that would be needed to enhance the viability and health of our banking sector so that it can better serve the needs of the economy.

**IMPORT OF GOLD BY NRIs**

1454. **SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :**

**DR. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU :**

**SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY :**

**SHRI ASHOK ANNANDRAO DESHMUKH :**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government propose to allow Non-resident Indians and Indians visiting abroad to bring gold and consumer goods into the country;

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

(c) whether the import of gold by NRIs will have any effect on the price of gold in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b) Suggestions for allowing NRIs to bring or send gold into India would be considered in the context of Finance Minister's statement in the Budget speech that a comprehensive review of policies and procedures bearing on Non-resident Indian investments will be carried out. There is no proposal to allow Indians visiting abroad to bring gold; nor is there any proposal to allow them to bring consumer goods, apart from those admissible under the Baggage Rules, 1978 and Transfer of Residence Rules, 1978, as amended from time to time.

(c) and (d) The probable long term effect of any decision to allow import of gold by NRIs is to depress the domestic price of gold on account of larger availability in the market. It is, however, not possible to make any estimates of the extent of fall in gold prices in case NRIs are allowed to import gold, as it depends on several imponderables.

#### PROPOSAL TO ALLOW BLACK MONEY TO FLOW INTO MARKET

1455. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to allow black money to flow into the market by suitably modifying fiscal laws or declaring general amnesty; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) One of the measures announced by the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech on the 24th July 1991 relates to the mobilisation of black money for the achievement of social objectives such as slum clearance and low

cost housing for the rural poor. The black money so mobilised would be deposited with the National Housing Bank. According to the Scheme forty per cent of such deposit would be deducted and set apart as a special levy, which would form the corpus of a fund in the National Housing Bank. This fund will be utilised for financing slum clearance and low cost housing for the poor, in accordance with guidelines and priorities laid down by the Government. The depositor would be allowed to draw the balance amount in one or more instalments through account payee cheques for any stated purpose of his choice. Persons making such deposits will not be required to disclose the source of funds from which the deposits are made. The monies deposited would be provided complete immunity from enquiry and investigation.

Necessary steps for the impelmentation of the scheme are being taken.

#### BAN ON APPOINTMENT AND PROMOTION IN RRBs

1456. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some posts in the Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) have been abolished and ban has been imposed on appointments and promotions and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) Consequent on the implementation of National Industrial Tribunal award, the post of Field Supervisors have been merged with those of Officer and Senior Clerk-cum-Cashier & Junior Clerk-cum-Cashiers have been merged to form clerical cadre of Regional Rural Banks. The posts of Field Supervisors and Senior Clerk-cum-Cashiers therefore get abolished w.e.f. 1-9-87, the date of implementation of Tribunal's award. No ban has otherwise been imposed on appointment and promotions of officials in Regional Rural Banks.

**RECOMMENDATIONS OF KHUSRO  
COMMITTEE**

1457. **SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR**: Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khusro Committee constituted by Reserve Bank of India have made any recommendations about district co-operative banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to formulate a common code for all the district co-operative banks in various states; and

(d) if so, the time by which it is proposed to be implemented?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH)**: (a) and (b) The Agricultural Credit Review Committee (Chairman, Prof. A. M. Khusro) has reviewed the working of the rural financial system in the country and evaluated the major problems and issues currently affecting the same. The recommendations made by the Khusro Committee about District Co-operative Banks (DCCB) are summarised as follows:—

(i) Each DCCB should chalk out a vigorous programme of deposit mobilisation with the guidance and assistance of State Co-operative Bank (SCB). Various publicity and public relations techniques focussing more particularly on small savings will have to be devised by SCB/DCCBs.

(ii) DCCB should be permitted to lend to non-members to the extent of not more than 20% of the deposits raised by them. The non-members so financed should be made nominal/associate members without any voting rights.

(iii) DCCB should train secretaries of PACS and should conduct orientation programmes for members of the Managing Committee of all PACS, to enable Committee members to fulfil their role effectively.

(iv) Training of personnel of SCB/DCCB should also be strengthened.

(v) DCCB should have regular meetings with PACS, to interact on problems of mutual interest and also developmental activities.

(vi) The SCB/DCCB should help in building up infrastructural facilities such as banking counters etc. for PACS by creating a Co-operative Development Fund.

(vii) The gross margin requirements for DCCBs were recommended to be 3.5% by the ACRC.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal to formulate a common code for District Co-operative Banks in various States, other than that already prescribed under the existing laws. Moreover, National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD) also issues guidelines to DCCBs from time to time.

**SAINIK SCHOOLS**

1458. **SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR**:

**SHRI P. C. THOMAS**:

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

(a) the percentage of students of Sainik Schools selected for National Defence Academy during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the functioning of these schools;

(c) whether there is any proposal to open more such schools and to bring the same directly under the Ministry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR)**: (a) The percentage of Sainik School students selected for admission in the National Defence Academy out of those who appeared for the Entrance Examination during the last three years is as under:—



Year	Percentage
1988	6.58
1989	5.00
1990	4.18

(b) The functioning of Sainik Schools is reviewed regularly. Some of the important steps taken during the last four years are :—

- (i) Improvement in the terms and conditions of service of the Sainik School employees to attract better talent.
  - (ii) Special Coaching for the new entrants.
  - (iii) Implementation of the important recommendations of the Academic Study Group.
  - (iv) Provision of special coaching for the students taking the Entrance tests.
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

**WIDENING OF NATIONAL HIGHWAY NO. 47**

1459. SHRI RAMESH CHENNI-THALA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

- (a) the total amount spent for the widening of the National Highway No. 47 and the progress made so far; and
- (b) the time by which the work is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) National Highway No. 47, lying partly in Tamil Nadu and partly in Kerala, is already 2 lane in its entire length. Further, widening to four lane is proposed from Alwaye to Vytilla (16 km) and Aroor to Shertallai (21 km) in Kerala under Asian Development Bank assistance. Construction has not yet started as land is still to be acquired. It is too early to indicate time of completion of the project.

**LOANS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES**

1460. SHRI RAMESH CHENNI-THALA :  
 SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government propose to take new loans from foreign countries;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard; and
- (c) the terms and conditions to be fulfilled ?

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

(b) and (c) Negotiations with foreign countries for loans is a continuous process. The details, terms and conditions of such loans are known after the agreements are finalised.

**SETTING UP OF A BENCH OF A.P. HIGH COURT AT GUNTUR**

1461. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there is a persistent demand for setting up a bench of Andhra Pradesh High Court at Guntur;
- (b) if so, the decision taken in the matter;
- (c) the time by which this bench is likely to be set up; and
- (d) if no decision has been taken so far, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) Representations seeking establishment of Benches of Andhra Pradesh High Court at Guntur, Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam have been received.

**Question****Question**

(b) to (d). No action is taken by the Central Government in the matter of establishment of Benches of High Courts till a proposal is received from the concerned State Government, in consultation with the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court. No proposal has been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh in this regard.

**VIRGINIA TOBACCO CROP PRODUCTION**

1462. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated Virginia Tobacco crop production during the coming season;

(b) whether the Tobacco Board propose to permit increase in the area for tobacco crop plantation in view of enhanced export possibilities;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID) : (a) to (d). In 1990-91 production of FCV tobacco in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh was 109.46 million Kgs. This year, in view of the increase in demand, and enhanced export possibilities, the Tobacco Board to increase crop size to 165 million Kgs. has decided.

**FREE PORT IN TAMIL NADU**

1463. SHRI KADAMBUR M. R. JANARTHANAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu has requested the Union Government for establishing a free port in the State along the coastal line;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c). Government have set up an Advisory Committee to examine the desirability and feasibility

of establishing a Free Port in India. A sub-Committee thereof had preliminary discussions with the Tamil Nadu Government when some alternative sites were considered.

**CASES PENDING IN SUPREME COURT AND HIGH COURTS**

1464. SHRI KADAMBUR M. R. JANARTHANAN : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases both civil and criminal pending before Supreme Court and various High Courts, Court-wise; and

(b) the remedial measures taken by the Government for early disposal of cases in the interest of poor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) The available information is furnished in the Statement given below; and

(b) The Judge strength is being increased from time to time. Procedural improvements and modifications to speed up disposal of cases are being made. The various courts are taking suitable steps such as rearranging the business by measures like grouping of cases involving common questions of law, giving priority to cases requiring quick disposal, constitution of specialised benches, increased use of modern office equipments, etc. The various recommendations contained in the Report of the Arrears Committee (Malimath Committee) which went into the problem of arrears in the High Courts, have been forwarded to all concerned such as State Governments, Central Ministries and all the High Courts for suitable follow-up action.

In the Supreme Court, the Benches are being so constituted that they function for longer periods and the work so allocated that similar matters get posted before the same Bench, thus leading to expeditious hearing of cases.

**STATEMENT**

**CASES PENDING IN SUPREME COURT AND HIGH COURTS**

Name of the Court	No. of cases both civil and criminal pending
Supreme Court . . . . .	146112 (as on 30-6-1991)
<b>HIGH COURTS</b>	<b>As on 31-3-1991</b>
1. Allahabad . . . . .	499748*
2. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	69805
3. Bombay . . . . .	173106**
4. Calcutta . . . . .	200528*
5. Delhi . . . . .	124239
6. Guwahati . . . . .	21358
7. Gujarat . . . . .	84240
8. Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	12075
9. Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	Not available
10. Karnataka . . . . .	91530
11. Kerala . . . . .	73411**
12. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	67946
13. Madras . . . . .	236579**
14. Orissa . . . . .	33303**
15. Patna . . . . .	66190
16. Rajasthan . . . . .	83601
17. Punjab & Haryana . . . . .	96946
18. Sikkim . . . . .	72

\*Shows the pendency in the High Court as on 30-6-1990.

\*\*Shows the pendency in the High Court as on 31-12-1990.

[Translation]

[English]

**ORDNANCE FACTORY AT HAMIRPUR (U.P.)**

1465. SHRI V. N. SHARMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to set up an Ordnance Factory at Hamirpur in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of armaments proposed to be manufactured and the number of persons likely to get employment there; and

(c) the time by which it will start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) No, Sir.

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

**SETTING UP OF MAJOR PORTS**

1466. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to set up more major ports in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) No major ports is proposed in the Eighth Plan.

(b) Question does not arise.

**FINANCIAL CRISIS IN COCHIN SHIPYARD**

1467. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

**Question**

(a) whether the Cochin Shipyard is facing financial crisis;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures being taken to help the shipyard to tide over the crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Cochin Shipyard Limited has incurred a cumulative loss of Rs. 167.00 crores including cash loss of Rs. 43.27 crores upto 31-3-1991.

(c) Various measures for improving the financial health of the Shipyard which include revision of the pricing formula, restructuring of capital base, import duty concessions etc. are under consideration.

**PLYING OF PRIVATE BUSES ON DTC ROUTES**

1468. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether private buses plying under the Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC) keep the earnings with themselves and are a source of revenue loss to the DTC;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to bring back the private buses on kilometer scheme and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the DTC has filed any objection before the State Transport Authority, Delhi on the grant of S.T.A. permits to private operators to ply their buses on parallel routes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) :

(a) and (b). The private buses supplementing DTC services under the 'Earn and Keep' Scheme are keeping the

**Question**

earnings with themselves. Government do not propose to bring back the private buses under Kilometer Scheme as there were a number of problems in the operation of the Scheme including :—

(1) Frequent demands for changes in routes;

(2) Frequent demands for increase in the fare structure; and

(3) Irregular operations by the private operators.

(c) and (d) Since 1-7-1989, no objections have been filed by the DTC before the State Transport Authority, Delhi on the grant of STA Permits to private operators.

**EXCISE DUTY EVASION BY DEALERS OF FIREWORKS AND SAFETY MATCHES IN TAMIL NADU**

1469. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7482 on April, 28, 1989 and state :

(a) whether the pending cases of Central Excise Duty evasion have since been adjudicated;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount of revenue collected therefrom and

(c) how many more cases of Central Excise duty evasion by the manufacturers and dealers of fireworks and safety matches in Tamil Nadu have come to notice during 1989-90 and 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) : (a) and (b) 84 out of the 86 cases of evasion of Central Excise duty in respect of Fireworks and Safety Matches in Tamil Nadu detected during the year 1988-89 have been adjudicated. An amount of Rs. 4.92 lakhs has been confirmed out of which Rs. 3.10 lakhs has already been realised.

(c) 312 cases in 1989-90 and 307 cases in 1990-91 have come to the notice where

## Question

## Question

1 Central Excise duty evasion by Manufacturers and Dealers of Fireworks and Safety Matches in Tamil Nadu is suspected.

### FOREIGN LOANS TAKEN BY INDUSTRIAL HOUSES

1470. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the Industrial Houses which have secured foreign loans during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the present position of repayment of such loans; and

(c) the effect of such loans on the general economic conditions of the country and on healthy competition amongst equally situated concerns to safeguard the interests of the consumers at large ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RA-MESHWAR THAKUR) : (a) The details of the private sector borrowers which have secured direct external commercial loans during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 are given below in the statement.

(b) As per information available all repayments due under these loans have been made; and

(c) Direct external commercial loans are approved on the basis of application by the concerned importer of capital goods, as one of the means of financing import of capital goods approved under Exim-policy and subject to Reserve Bank of India guidelines. Hence a link between these approvals and general economic conditions, competition, consumers interests etc. cannot be established and consequently the effects cannot be assessed.

### STATEMENT

#### Details of Direct Foreign Currency Loans to Private Sector

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Date of Approval	Amount in Foreign Currency (Million)
<b>1988-89</b>			
1.	Asia Coffee Ltd.	29-6-88	US\$ 3.42
2.	Young Fisheries P. Ltd.	17-8-88	US\$ 0.74
3.	K.G. Hospital	29-8-88	FF 9.2
4.	Essar Steel	31-8-88	DM 13.75
5.	Hindustan Dev. Corpn.	6-9-88	Sw.Fr. 32
6.	Andhra Petrochemicals Ltd.	29-9-88	Pd.St. 1.86
7.	Inditalia Refcon Ltd.	13-10-88	US\$ 2
8.	Aditya Construction Ltd.	1-11-88	DM 3.7
9.	Hitech Drilling Services India Ltd.	1-11-88	US\$ 11.13
10.	Titan Watches Ltd.	17-11-88	Sw.Fr. 4.80 Jy. 4.12
11.	Gujarat State Fert. Ltd.	22-11-88	Sw.Fr. 8.13 US\$ 11.20 DM 21.00
12.	Century Enka Ltd.	26-11-88	DM 8.58
13.	Asian Redaelli Ltd.	30-12-88	US\$ 8.90
14.	Paam Agro P. Ltd.	17-1-89	DM 1.21
15.	Rane Power Steering Ltd.	27-1-89	Pd.St. 1.80

1	2
16. Nagarujuna Fert. & Chem. Ltd.	9-2-89 Pd. St. 10
17. Goldwyn Ltd.	1-3-89 DM 0.30
18. I.G. Petrochemicals Ltd.	14-3-89 US\$ 28
19. Manor Floatal P. Ltd.	15-3-89 US\$ 8.50
20. Dalmia Pres Ltd.	20-3-89 DM 3
21. Calpronix India Ltd.	27-3-89 FF 8.26
22. BCC Fuba India Ltd.	30-3-89 DM 2
23. Petrofils Coop. Ltd.	30-3-89 DM 12.90
24. Century Shipping	27-4-88 US\$ 4.96
25. Do.	1-6-88 US\$ 5.92
26. Universal Sea Trans Ltd.	15-7-88 US\$ 1.57
27. Surender Overseas Ltd.	24-2-89 JY 2817.1
28. Century Shipping	27-2-89 US\$ 4.64
<b>1989-90</b>	
1. Indian Acrylics Ltd.	13-4-89 US\$ 5.9
Hindustan Dev. Corpn.	16-4-89 SF, eq. DM 1.47
3. ro Industrial Packaging India	21-4-89 JY 517.5
4. TISCO	26-4-89 DM 35
5. Podder Udyog Ltd.	25-4-89 US\$ 0.09744
6. Ahmedabad Elect. Ltd.	5-5-89 } US\$ 10 } SF 16
7. Laboratories Vifor (India)	22-5-89 SF 0.18
8. Ashai India Safety Glass Ltd.	10-7-89 JY 86.50
9. Hewlett Packard India Pvt. Ltd.	2-8-89 US\$ 5
10. Tata Electric Co.	2-8-89 SF 60
11. Modipon Ltd.	8-11-89 } US\$ 0.969 } US\$ eq. } DM 2.246
12. Apollo Tyres Ltd.	16-11-89 } Pd. St. 0.033 } Pd. St. eq. } US\$ 5.855 } JY 2.336 } DG 3.03
13. His Holiness The Dalai Lama's Charitable Trust	20-12-89 US\$ 1
14. DCM Toyota Ltd.	27-12-89 } US\$ eq. } JY 570
15. Ceat Tyres of India	29-12-89 JY 5000
16. Grasim Ind. Ltd.	5-1-90 US\$ 18.98
17. Indo Nissan Foods	8-2-90 } US\$ eq. } JY 254.34
18. Insilco	12-2-90 JY 425.25
19. Bombay Offshore Supplies & Services	23-8-89 US\$ 9.6
20. Century Shipping	8-9-89 US\$ 12.4
21. Peerless Drive Ltd.	13-6-89 US\$ 10.2
<b>1990-91</b>	
1. Ceat Tyres India Ltd.	9-4-90 } YEN 489.48 } DM 0.028 } Pd. 0.197

(1)

(2)

2. Spartek Granites Ltd.	10-4-90	US\$ } eq IT. } LIRA 992.87
3. TISCO	31-5-90	DM 82.09
4. Southern Herbals Ltd.	10-12-90	DM eq. to Rs. 5.04 crs.
5. Kalyani Brakes Ltd.	10-12-90	US\$ 0.75
6. Maharishi Heaven on Earth Corp.	10-12-90	US\$ 2
7. Dania Food Improvers	4-3-91	D.Kr. 2.5
8. Consolidated Fibres & Chemical Ltd.	22-6-90	£ 1.44
9. Apollo Tyres	10-8-90	£ 1.38
10. Calcutta Elect. Supply	1-11-90	US\$ 17.8
11. Modi Thread	21-11-90	£ 0.74
12. Calcutta Elect. Supply	8-11-90	US\$ 7 DM 11 JY 1000
13. Haryana Telecom	15-3-91	£ eq. Sw.Fr. 3.88 DM 0.48 US\$ 1.04 £ 0.02 JY 4.98 It.Lira 9.98
14. Infrastructure Leasing	8-3-91	US\$ 15
15. India Lease Dev. Ltd.	4-1-91	US\$ 3.5
16. HDFC	26-2-91	US\$ 40
17. Fishing Falcons Ltd.	9-5-91	US\$ 1.995

### REGULARISATION OF UNAUTHORISED POWERLOOM UNITS

1471. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA : Will the MINISTER OF TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Government propose to regularise all unauthorised powerloom units; and

(b) if so, by when this is likely to be done ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b) The Textile Policy Statement of 1985 provided for regularisation of all unauthorised powerlooms. In pursuance of this Policy, sub-clause (2) of Clause 9 of Textile Control Order, 1986 issued on 2-4-1986 stipulated that every person who owns "existing powerloom/Powerlooms" without any valid permit or registration shall apply to the registration authority within ninety days from the date of commence-

ment of this Order. However, the new liberalised Industrial Policy of Government of India has since been announced.

### WIDENING AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL HIGHWAY NO. 43

1472. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a proposal to widen and develop the National Highway No. 43 from Kotpad to Jeypore and Koraput to Salur;

(b) if so, the details of the projects sanctioned by the Union Government, funds allotted therefor, year-wise, progress made so far and the time by which the whole work is likely to be completed;

(c) whether the newly constructed portion of the road near Sunki was washed away during rains last year; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not reconstructing it so far and the steps the Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (b). Yes, Sir. Widening and strengthening of NH-43 from Kotpad (Km 330) to Salur (Km 488.6) via Jeypore (Km 381)

and Koraput (Km 401) is being done in a phased manner subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority of works. Details of projects sanctioned during VII Plan are given in the statement given below.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**STATEMENT**

**DETAILS OF PROJECTS SANCTIONED DURING VII PLAN FOR WIDENING OF NH-43 BY THE UNION GOVERNMENT**

S. No.	Name of Work	Date of Sanction	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. in lakh)	Physical progress Made so far	Yearwise Allotment Released (Rs. in lakh)	Target Date of completion
<b>ORISSA</b>						
1.	Widening/Strengthening Km. 427/0 to 437/0	12-11-87	76.30	95%	1987-88 10.00 1988-89 18.00 1989-90 20.00 1990-91 17.00	9/91
2.	Widening/Strengthening Km. 403/0 to 408/250	28-11-89	76.22	10%	1989-90 — 1990-91 5.00	6/92
3.	Widening/Strengthening Km. 417/0 to 427/0.	27-7-90	106.46	05%	1990-91 1.00	6/93
4.	Widening/Strengthening Km. 368/0 to 370/200 & 370/600 to 373/200	30-6-90	60.70	05%	1990-91 1.00	3/93
	Total		319.68		72.00	
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>						
1.	Widening to 2 lanes from Km. 481/0 to 514/0 of RV Section on NH-43.	30-3-91	380.72		1990-91 15.00	3/93
	Grand Total		700.40		87.00	

**WIDENING OF NATIONAL HIGHWAY No. 43**

1473. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have allocated funds for widening of National Highway No. 43 between Koraput to Salur on the ghat roads during last year;

(b) if so, the amount of funds sanctioned;

(c) whether the funds allotted has been utilised during the year; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. Four works of widening and strengthening with aggregate sanctioned amount of Rs. 639.70 lakhs are presently in progress between Koraput (Km 401) and Salur (Km 488.6) on NH 43 in the States of Orissa and Andhra. A sum of Rs. 38.00 lakhs was allocated



for these works last year. However, the finally admitted expenditure for 1990-91 is still awaited from the States.

**BANK ROBBERIES**

1474. **SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :**

**DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA :**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of bank robberies/dacoities taken place in the country during 1990-91, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the details of these banks and the losses of lives and property therein; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to review the existing security arrangements and to tighten the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) State/Union Territory-wise number of bank robberies/dacoities which took place in the country during the calendar year 1990 and first quarter of 1991 in respect of public sector banks is given below in Statement-I.

(b) Bankwise details of loss of lives and amount involved in bank robberies/dacoities for the same period is given below in Statement II.

(c) The following measures have been taken to review the security arrangements :

- (i) State Level Security Committees have been constituted by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for each State;
- (ii) A Security Cell has been created in RBI to monitor bank robberies, to issue suitable instructions from time to time and to act as a think-tank for bank security;
- (iii) Each public sector bank has a Chief Security Officer assisted by Circle Security Officers;
- (iv) Branches have been classified according to the level of risk and appropriate security arrangements are provided;
- (v) Measures have been taken for enhancement of security at the branch level by measures like construction of Strong Rooms according to the specifications, shifting of branches to better/more secured premises, provision of alarms, etc.

Security measures needed by the public sector banks are constantly reviewed and depending on risk factor involved, appropriate measures are taken wherever necessary.

**STATEMENT-I**

Sl. No.	Name of the State	1990	1991 (up to 31-3-91)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	Nil
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	1
3.	Assam	10	1
4.	Bihar	26	5
5.	Gujarat	3	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—	1
7.	Haryana	2	—
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	—
9.	Kerala	1	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1	—
11.	Maharashtra	2	—

1	2	3	4
12.	Nagaland . . . . .	2	—
13.	New Delhi (U.T.) . . . . .	1	—
14.	Punjab . . . . .	98	4
15.	Rajasthan . . . . .	2	—
16.	Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	3	2
17.	West Bengal . . . . .	11	4
	Total . . . . .	169	18

(Data provisional)

## STATEMENT-II

(Amount Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	1990		1991 (upto 31-391)	
		Amount involved	Persons killed	Amount involved	persons killed
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Allahabad Bank . . . . .	12.24	—	—	—
2.	Andhra Bank . . . . .	0.27	—	—	—
3.	Bank of Baroda . . . . .	15.20	—	—	—
4.	Bank of India . . . . .	8.30	—	13.10	5
5.	Canara Bank . . . . .	3.07	2	0.63	—
6.	Central Bank of India . . . . .	1.43	—	—	—
7.	Indian Bank . . . . .	1.42	—	—	—
8.	Indian Overseas Bank . . . . .	29.33	5	—	—
9.	New Bank of India . . . . .	0.85	—	—	—
10.	Oriental Bank of Commerce . . . . .	16.70	1	—	—
11.	Punjab & Sind Bank . . . . .	64.47	1	17.79	—
12.	Punjab National Bank . . . . .	170.08	2	9.19	—
13.	State Bank of India . . . . .	184.59	1	132.21	—
14.	State Bank of Indore . . . . .	—	3	—	—
15.	State Bank of Patiala . . . . .	3.74	5	—	—
16.	State Bank of Travancore . . . . .	0.52	—	—	—
17.	Syndicate Bank . . . . .	32.76	—	—	—
18.	UCO Bank . . . . .	125.57	—	0.20	—
19.	United Bank of India . . . . .	17.84	—	7.47	—
20.	Vijaya Bank . . . . .	6.05	—	—	—
	Total . . . . .	694.43	20	180.59	5

(Data is provisional)

**Question****Question****STAY ORDERS BY COURTS IN RECOVERY OF TAXES**

1475. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1487 on January 4, 1991 regarding stay orders by courts in recovery of taxes and state :

- (a) whether the information has since been collected;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) : (a) to (c) The total number of cases where stay orders were granted by High Courts, Supreme Court and various Tribunals restraining the Government from recovering the Customs and Central Excise duties during the last two years are 1391 and 5754 respectively;

2. Similar statistics in respect of Income-tax or Sales tax cases are not maintained by the Government of India.

Stay orders are in force for varying periods depending on the date of order of the Court in a given case.

As the amount due to the Government is disputed and verdict of Courts/Tribunals is awaited, the question of loss of interest is hypothetical.

Appropriate administrative, legal and other measures as necessary continue to be taken. Courts/Tribunals are moved for early hearings and vacation of stays

**REVISION OF PAY SCALES**

1476. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the pay-scales of a number of posts have been further revised after implementation of the Fourth Pay Commission Report;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether representations to further revise the pay scales of some of the posts were received consequent on the revision of pay scales in respect of some grades; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken on such representations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SH. SHANTARAM POTDUKHE) (a) and (b) The pay scales of a number of posts like Assistants Grade of the Central Secretariat Service, Steno-graphers Grade 'C' of the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service, Sepoys in the Central Security Force, Pharmacists in Union Territories, Doctors belonging to the Indian System of Medicines/Homoeopathy etc. have been further revised w.e.f. 1-1-86 in order to rectify certain anomalies. The pay scales of some posts were also revised as a result of the orders of Supreme Court/CAT, Board of Arbitration as well as on functional justification. The date of effect of the revised pay scales in such cases have been mentioned in the Government orders issued in that behalf. Details of such cases are, however, not centrally maintained.

(c) and (d) The representations to revise the scales of the posts as and when received are forwarded to the administrative Ministry/Department for appropriate action as the initial examination has to be done by them. Details of such cases are not maintained centrally.

**EXPORT IN HARD CURRENCY**

1477. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to promote exports only in hard currency; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) Government has decided that in all Export Contracts with foreign buyers in General Currency Area (GCA) countries, the sale price shall be given only in foreign convertible currency. In export contracts with foreign

buyers in Rupee Payment Area (RPA) countries, the above requirement will not necessarily apply.

**EXPORT OF READYMADE GARMENTS, TEXTILES, JUTE GOODS, CARPETS AND HANDICRAFTS**

1478. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether all exports of readymade garments, textiles, jute goods, carpets and handicrafts are now proposed to be negotiated only in terms of foreign currency and not in Indian rupee; and

(b) if so, the facts in this regard and the names of countries which are agreeable to such terms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b) Government has decided that all export contracts with foreign buyers in General Currency Area countries shall be in foreign convertible currency only. This requirement will not necessarily apply in respect of Rupee Payment Area countries.

**CASH COMPENSATORY SUPPORT TO EXPORTERS**

1479. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received a number of representations from exporter for allowing Cash Compensatory Support for the next few months in order to enable them to fulfil their on-going trade commitments; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. CCS was suspended with effect from 3rd July, 1991 as part of a package of trade policy reform measures. Subsequently, in his Budget Speech, Finance Minister announced that CCS was abolished w.e.f. 3-7-1991.

**IMPOSITION OF CASH MARGIN ON IMPORT OF GOODS**

1480. SHRI RAM NAIK : Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a minimum cash margin is imposed by the Reserve Bank of India on import of goods other than capital goods;

(b) whether the semi-Government and private institutions which get Government grant for imports are exempted from payment of cash margin; and

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to exempt such institutions from payment of cash margin ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that it has stipulated certain minimum cash margins at the time of placement of orders and/or opening of letters of credit for several categories of imports other than capital goods.

(b) No, Sir. Government Departments are, however, exempted from minimum cash margin requirements for imports.

(c) No, Sir.

**EXTERNAL DEBT**

1481. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the immediate rise in terms of rupee in the external debt obligations as a result of the devaluation;

(b) the break-up of the external debt as on April 1, 1991 in terms of institutional loans owed by the Government, loans from the foreign governments, commercial borrowings by public and private sectors, repayable deposits by NRIs;

(c) the debt service ratio as a percentage of exports of goods and services during 1990-91, and the preceding three years; and

(d) the estimated debt servicing ratio for 1991-92 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) : (a) The foreign debt liability is fixed mainly in foreign currency and is not directly affected by changes in exchange rate. However, in rupee terms, the external liability may increase by about 21 to 23 per cent as a result of exchange rate adjustments on 1st and 3rd July, 1991 depending upon the currency in which the borrowing is denominated.

(b) The external debt outstanding as on 31st March 1991 on Government Account, Non-Government Account, IMF Borrowings and External Commercial Borrowings is estimated to be Rs. 66044 crores, Rs. 2346 crores, Rs. 4389 crores and Rs. 26706 crores respectively. The cumulative deposits by the Non-Resident Indians as on 31-3-91 is estimated to be Rs. 20542 crores.

(c) The debt service ratio as a percentage of export of goods and services during 1987-88, 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 is estimated to be 23.3, 22.5, 21.4 and 20.8 respectively.

(d) The debt service ratio for 1991-92 will depend on a number of factors such as export of goods and services, invisible earnings, likely debt service payments to be made etc. Therefore it is difficult, at this stage, to estimate precisely the debt service ratio for 1991-92.

#### SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS BY G.I.C. IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

1482. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of claims filed with the General Insurance Corporation for loss of property in fire or civil commotion during the last three years ending March 31, 1991 in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) the number and value of the claims settled as on April 1, 1991; and

(c) the number of claims which have not been settled for more than one year as on April 1, 1991 with district-wise break-up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) The total number of claims filed with the four subsidiaries of the General Insurance Corporation of India in Jammu & Kashmir during the last three years ending 31st March, 1991 is 3,163 out of which, 1,347 claims involving an amount of Rs. 7.49 Crores have been settled as on 1st April, 1991.

(c) In view of the disturbed conditions in the Srinagar valley, some of the old records are not readily traceable. In these circumstances, it is not possible to furnish the information regarding number of claims pending for more than a year and the district-wise break-up of such claims. However, the total number of claims pending as on 1st April, 1991 is 2179.

[Translation]

#### HOUSING SCHEME FOR CIVIL EMPLOYEES OF CENTRAL ORDNANCE DEPOT AND OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS AT KANPUR

1483. SHRI KESRI LAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have prepared any housing scheme for the civil employees of Central Ordnance Depot and other Defence Establishments at Kanpur;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) to (c) A scheme for the construction of quarters for Class III and Class IV civilian employees of Central Ordnance Depot Kanpur, has been projected for inclusion in Army's 1992-93 Schedule of Works. 229 quarters for the civilian employees under Defence Research & Development Organisation's establishment in Kanpur were constructed during 1990.

[English]

**EXPORT OF SILK YARN TO CHINA**

1484. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to allow export of silk yarn to China in the near future;

(b) if so, the type of silk yarn and the quantity likely to be exported; and

(c) the foreign exchange that would be earned from this export?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

**EXPORT OF LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS**

1485. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:  
SHRI C. P. MUDALA GIRI-YAPPA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the export of leather and leather goods are likely to decline sharply unless the pentachlorophenol (PCP) content in leather goods is reduced considerably; and

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

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

(b) The following steps have been taken:—

(i) The use of Pentachlorophenol (PCP) in the country has been prohibited.

(ii) Testing facilities have been set up for estimating PCP content in leather.

(iii) Alternative preservatives viz., Thio - cyanomethylthi - obenzothiazole (TCMTB) and Parachloro-metacresol (PCMC) have been identified as effective substitutes for PCP and the import duties on these chemicals have been substantially reduced to facilitate wider use.

**ALLOCATION OF FUNDS TO JUTE DEVELOPMENT FUND**

1486. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of TEXTILE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated to the Jute Development Fund since its inception, year-wise;

(b) the funds actually spent by the Jute Development Fund so far year-wise; and

(c) the reasons for not fully utilising the allocated funds by the Jute Development Fund?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT):** (a) and (b) A statement is given below.

(c) The schemes under the Special Jute Development Fund are in various stages of implementation for which funds are released on demand after ensuring utilisation of previous releases. Funds have not been utilized to the expected levels especially in respect of schemes for the benefit of workers in the industry. The scheme for rehabilitation of labour in closed Mills could not be implemented since mills are not permitted to be officially closed and some mills are showing a tendency to close down and reopen at intervals. Funds for rehabilitation of labour retrenched due to modernisation have not been utilised since no package has been sanctioned to render any workers surplus. Thus training and bank finance scheme for surplus workers has remained a non-starter.

**STATEMENT**

a) and (b) The allocation and releases made upto 30-6-91 in respect of various schemes under Special Jute Development Fund are as follows :—

S. No.	Purpose	Allocation	Utilisation
1.	Jute Agricultural Development Programme	Rs. 25 crores	Rs. 18 crores
2.	Assistance to JCI and its Cooperative procurement Agencies	Rs. 10 crores	Rs. 2 crores
3.	Product diversification and R&D Support	Rs. 10 crores	Rs. 8 crores
4.	Schemes for the benefit of workers in the Jute Industry :		
(a)	Labour Rehabilitation Scheme in respect of closed jute mills.	Rs. 10 crores	—
(b)	Labour Rationalisation Scheme linked to Modernisation . . . . .	Rs. 22.50 crores	—
(c)	Part payment of outstanding dues of workers in respect of P.F. and E.S.I. linked to modernisation . . . . .	Rs. 16 crores	Rs. 1.67 crores
(d)	Training and Bank Finance Scheme for the surplus workers of Jute Industry . . . . .	Rs. 5 crores	—
	<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>Rs. 98.50 crores</b>	<b>Rs. 29.67 crores</b>
	or say : . . . . .	Rs. 100 crores	

**AD-HOC EMPLOYEES IN DEPARTMENT OF COMPANY AFFAIRS**

1487. SHRI V. N. SHARMA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE & COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees in the Department of Company Affairs including the Office of the Registrar of Companies, who were employed on ad-hoc basis and who were given a break of one day in their service after 89 days and who have obtained stay from the Central Administrative Tribunal against such break;

(b) whether such employees are working for more than five years;

(c) the policy of the Government to regularise their services; and

(d) whether these employees are denied annual increment and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) 10 Employees working in the

Office of the Registrar of Companies Delhi, and one working in the Office of Official Liquidator, Bombay, have approached Central Administrative Tribunal for regularisation of their services. Stay has been granted to 10 employees of R.O.C. Delhi;

(b) Yes Sir. Some of the employees are working for more than 5 years;

(c) The matter regarding 10 employees is still pending with Central Administrative Tribunal. At present there is no general policy providing for regularisation of their services.

(d) No, Sir.

#### SETTING UP OF NEW SATELLITE PORT AT MADRAS

1488. SHRI RAM NARESH SINGH : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the tonnage of cargo handled at Madras Port during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the tonnage handled is likely to increase sharply in the light of the decision to set up a new superthermal plant in the region;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to set up a new satellite port at Madras;

(d) if so, when the work thereon is likely to commence and completed; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Tonnage of cargo handled at Madras :

1988-89—23.86 million tonnes.

1989-90—23.94 million tonnes.

1990-91—24.52 million tonnes.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) and (d) Proposal to set up a new satellite port near Madras is under consideration. It may taken 4 to 5 years for the completion of the project after sanction.

(e) Question does not arise.

#### IMPORT OF BOOKS

1489. SHRI RAM NARESH SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the margin money requirements for the import of books and magazines under Open General Licence;

(b) the quantum of import of books and magazines during 1990-91;

(c) whether the book trade has been adversely affected by the margin money requirement and other import restrictions; and

(d) if so, the steps the Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (d) In terms of the instructions issued by the RBI on 22-4-91, all items of imports including books/magazines allowed under Open General Licence (OGL) attract a cash margin of 200%. These instructions on the financing of imports are part of the overall policy of import-containment for curbing out-flow of foreign exchange. As per information available from DGCI&S, Calcutta, the import of printed books during 1990-91 were of the order of Rs. 87.3 crores.



**IRREGULARITIES IN CORPORATION  
BANK IN ADVANCING LOANS**

1490. SHRI KALKA DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints in May-June, 1991 regarding cases of irregularities in advancing loans as also writing off loans by the Corporation Bank during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have conducted any enquiry in these cases;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof;

(e) the number of bank officials found guilty in this regard; and

(f) the action taken or proposed to be taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DAL-  
BIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Complaints were received, which inter-alia alleged that senior officers of the bank had caused loss to the bank by write-off of bad debts, that false information regarding sticky advances was furnished by the officers of the bank and that bank's Nariman Point Bombay branch was defrauded through forged documents.

(c) Reserve Bank of India has looked into the complaints.

(d) to (f) Reserve Bank of India observed certain deviations from the usual pre and post-sanction procedures relating to some of the advances. Regarding write off, RBI has advised the bank to ensure that the staff accountability is invariably looked into as soon as the accounts start showing sticky tendencies,

and that this process should not wait till write off. While the irregularities noticed during inspections have engaged the attention of the Corporation Bank, it has denied the allegations against the executives. Regarding the alleged defrauding of the bank by forged documents, Directorate of Enforcement has taken up the investigation. The bank has stopped the operation of the concerned account.

[Translation]

**JOINT VENTURE PROJECTS IN  
AFRICA AND SOUTH AMERICA**

1491. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of joint venture projects set up in Africa and South America during the last two years and how many more projects are proposed to be set up there;

(b) the total cost of these projects;

(c) whether these countries are not taking interest in these projects now;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.  
CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Although seven Indian Joint Venture Projects were approved for Africa and South America in the last two years, no reports of any Indian joint venture project having commenced operations in Africa and South America during the same period have been received. The total number of approved projects reportedly under implementation in Africa and South America are eight. Four more applications have been received for joint venture projects in these countries.

(b) The total cost of projects approved and reportedly under implementation in

these countries is estimated at Rs. 15.91 crores. (approx).

(c) to (e) This Ministry has not received information from Indian Missions in Africa and South America about any country not taking interest in these projects.

[English]

#### INDIGENISATION IN DEFENCE PROJECTS

1492. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by the Government to accelerate the pace of indigenisation in defence projects; and

(b) the impact thereof on the economy?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Indigenisation in Defence projects is an ongoing process. Steps being taken by the Government to accelerate the pace of indigenisation in defence projects include the following:—

- (i) The capacity available in the civil sector is being increasingly utilised to widen the base of indigenous production.
- (ii) The Defence Production Units have time-bound targets for reducing import content in equipments produced by them and their performance in this regard is being monitored in the Ministry.
- (iii) Task Groups have been set up for identification and quantification of spares for maintenance/overhaul of a number of defence equipments in order to formulate time-bound plan for indigenisation of spares.

(b) As a result of various steps taken for accelerating the pace of indigenisation in defence projects, there is a greater degree of self-reliance and lesser dependence on imports in respect of items which are indigenised.

#### NEWS ITEM "ENTREPRENEURS SORE OVER SBI ROLE"

1493. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:

SHRI RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT:

SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI:

Will the minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Entrepreneurs sore over SBI role" appearing in the "Hindustan Times" dated July 13, 1991;

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

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

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

(b) SBI has reported that certain vague and general allegations have been made by two associations, namely DSIDC Entrepreneurs Welfare Association, Nangloi, Delhi and Jhilmil Tahirpur Manufacturers Welfare Associations (Regd.) Shabdara, Delhi claiming to represent Small Scale Industrial Units in Delhi, and one organisation, Poorvanchal Club, on behalf of agriculturists/poultry units in the Haryana/Delhi area. The complainants, however, have neither quoted any specific instances or provided details, nor have they come forward to discuss the matter with SBI, who had contacted them in the matter.

(c) SBI have indicated that while suitable action as per procedures laid down is always taken whenever any individual case of harassment or corruption is noticed, action cannot be taken on general allegations not supported by facts.

**LOAN TO GOVERNMENT OF UTTAR PRADESH**

1494. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) The amount of loan sought by the Government of Uttar Pradesh during 1990-91 and the purpose thereof;

(b) the amount of loan advanced to the State Government;

(c) whether the amount of loan advanced was much less than the amount sought by the State Government and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) Government of Uttar Pradesh had sought a long term loan of Rs. 500 crores in 1990-91 for covering gap in resources on revenue account in terms of para 7.31 of the Second Report of the Ninth Finance Commission.

(b) The Ninth Finance Commission in para 7.31 of their Second Report suggested that the Centre should make good a part of the overall revenue gap to ten States including Uttar Pradesh. This suggestion of the Commission which was not in the nature of a recommendation was not accepted by Government. Hence the Question of releasing any funds to Uttar Pradesh Government on this account did not arise.

However, the Unit Trust of India invested an additional sum of Rs. 267 crores

in small savings instruments in Uttar Pradesh against which the State got an additional small savings loan of Rs. 200 crores. Uttar Pradesh was also given Rs. 150 crores in 1990-91 as additional Central Plan assistance towards some of its long standing special problems.

(c) As against the long term loan of Rs. 500 crores sought by the Government of Uttar Pradesh, the State Government received additional amounts to the extent of Rs. 350 crores.

(d) Because of severe resource constraints it was not possible to give any further additional financial assistance to the State Government.

**EXPORT OF FRUITS**

1495. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the fruits exported during the last three years, country-wise and the rates at which these were exported; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned thereby?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID): (a) and (b) A statement containing export data of various fruits exported during the last three years and the amount in Indian currency, equivalent to foreign exchange earned is given below.

**STATEMENT**  
**EXPORTS OF FRUITS 1988-89 TO 1990-91**

QTY : TONNES  
VAL. : RS. LACS  
AV RATE : IN RS. PER KG.

**MANGOES**

	1988-89			1989-90			1990-91*		
	Q.y.	Av. rate	Val*	Qty.	Av. rate	**Val	Qty.	Av.ate.	Vaj.
S. Arabia	3025	14.24	431	3403	15.60	531	2230	25.20	562
U.A.E.	9939	11.77	1170	5857	10.73	629	4990	14.34	716
Kuwait	1042	17.37	181	969	17.95	174	745	27.90	208
United Kingdom	903	19.37	175	282	26.24	74	371	28.5	106
Others	1930	13.16	254	1030	19.90	205	877	22.12	194
Total	16839	13.13	2211	11541	13.97	1613	9213	19.38	1786

\*Figures provisional based on party returns.

\*\*Average Rate

Qty. : tonnes  
VAI : Rs. IACS  
AV. RATE : IN RS. PER KG.

	1988-89			1989-90*			1990-91*		
	Qty.	A. rate**	Val.	Qty.	A. rate	Val.	Qty.	A. rate	Val.
Other Fruits of which major fruits are GRAPES	50404		3585	30387		2281	22311		1949
UAE	2303	14.76	340	2067	16.06	332	2665	16.54	441
S. Arabia	993	14.90	148	1050	17.52	184	293	18.08	53
Kuwait	201	14.92	30	178	15.16	27	15	13.33	2
Bagdad	894	—	18	102	12.74	13	18	22.22	4
Bahrain	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	19.56	36
Others	147	29.97	104	332	15.66	52	110	17.27	19
Total	4738	13.50	640	3729	16.30	608	3285	16.89	555

**ORANGES**

Bagdad	8284	4.15	344	1517	3.75	57	1866	1.98	37
S. Arabia	22	9.09	2	—	—	—	18	—	1.5
UAE	31	9.67	3	—	—	—	127	7.08	9
Others	138	2.89	4	1	—	1	28	12.50	3.5
Total	8475	4.16	353	1518	3.82	58	2039	2.50	51

**SAPOTA (CHICKOO)**

UAE	614	5.86	36	203	6.89	14	236	7.20	17
Bahrain	250	6.4	16	42	7.14	3	66	7.57	5
Qatar	284	7.74	22	15	10	1.5	15	6.67	1
S. Arabia	201	6.46	13	31	6.45	2	28	7.14	5
Others	253	6.71	17	20	12	2.5	29	10.34	3
Total	1602	6.49	104	311	7.39	23	374	7.48	28

\*Figures provisional based on party returns

\*\*Average rate

[English]

**INDIAN BANK BRANCHES OPERATING ABROAD**

1496. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of branches of Indian banks operating abroad bank-wise with their location and the year of establishment;

(b) the average annual inward flow of foreign exchange achieved by these banks since their establishment, country-wise;

(c) whether such inward flow of foreign exchange has shown a sharp fall during the last financial year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) At present 9 Indian

banks are operating 115 branches abroad. Bank-wise details are given in the enclosed statement. Information relating to location of the branches and the year of establishment is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) to (d) Reserve Bank of India has reported that the branches of Indian banks abroad facilitate remittances to India in

various forms either for investment in FCNR/NRE deposits or otherwise. However, no data is maintained regarding the inward flow of foreign exchange facilitated by branches of Indian banks abroad. Our branches abroad are also remitting net profits which have progressively reduced due to heavy provisions made for bad and doubtful debts.

**STATEMENT**

Name of the Bank	No. of branches abroad
State Bank of India . . . . .	23
Bank of India . . . . .	25
Bank of Baroda . . . . .	48
Indian Bank . . . . .	3
Indian Overseas Bank . . . . .	6
UCO Bank . . . . .	7
Canara Bank . . . . .	1
Syndicate Bank . . . . .	1
Bharat Overseas Bank Ltd. . . . .	1

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**BANKING SERVICE RECRUITMENT BOARDS**

1497. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Banking Service Recruitment Boards with their seats, jurisdiction and composition as on July 1, 1991;

(b) whether the Government have prescribed any qualifications for the post of Chairman and other members of the board;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of officers and staff, category-wise, recruited during the last three years ending on March 31, 1991, board-wise and year-wise and

(e) the number of persons from other Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Minorities among them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) At present there are 16

Recruitment Boards. As per guidelines issued by the Government each Board is to consist of a full time Chairman and not more than three part-time non-official members, of whom one will belong to SC/ST community. The information regarding composition of the above Boards is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c) The other details about them are given below in Statement I. It is laid down that the Chairman of the Board should be an eminent person of good standing and integrity. Similarly, part-time members of the Board should be men of unimpeachable integrity and have good academic qualifications and adequate professional experience.

(d) Available data in respect of candidates selected as officers and clerks during the last 3 years for Public Sector Banks by the BSRBs is given below in statement II.

(e) The data reporting system currently in vogue does not yield information relating to backward classes and the minori-

ties. However, details of candidates belonging to SCs/STs recruited by the Pub-

lic Sector Banks during the years 1987, 1988 and 1989 are given below :—

Year (s)	Officers	Clerks
1987	1837	9616
1988	449	2537
1989	533	6788

#### Statement-I

Sl. No.	BSRB CRB	Jurisdiction for Recruitment of Personnel	
		Clerical cadre in the 28 Public Sector and all the cadres in Kshetriya Gramin Banks in the State/U.T.	Officers Cadre for the Banks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Bangalore	Karnataka	Canara Bank Vijaya Bank Corporation Bank
2.	Baroda	Gujarat, Diu Daman, Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Bank of Baroda Dena Bank
3.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	Central Bank of India.
4.	Bhubaneswar	Orissa	—
5.	Bombay	Maharashtra and Goa	Bank of India Bank of Maharashtra Union Bank of India.
6.	Calcutta	West Bengal, Sikkim and Andaman Nicobar Islands	UCO Bank.
7.	Chandigarh	Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir.	—
8.	Delhi	Delhi and Haryana	Punjab National Bank Punjab & Sind Bank New Bank of India Oriental Bank of Commerce.
9.	Guwahati	Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Tripura and Manipur.	United Bank of India.
10.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	Syndicate Bank Andhra Bank
11.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	—
12.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad Bank

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
13. Madras	.	Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry	Indian Bank Indian Overseas Bank
14. Patna	.	Bihar	—
15. Trivandrum	.	Kerala, Mahe and Lakshadweep Islands	—
16. CRB *(Bombay)	.	—	State Bank and 7 Associate Banks

\*The Recruitment Board which handles Officers' recruitment in SBI and its Associate Banks is called Central Recruitment Board (CRB).

### Statement-II

Officers/Clerks selected by Banking Service Recruitment Boards for the public Sector Banks during 1988, 1989 and 1990..

Name of BSRBs	Number of Candidates Selected (Data Provisional)					
	Officers			Clerks		
	1988	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990
Central Recruitment Board	759	567	524	Nil	Nil	Nil
Jaipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	419	854	261
Trivandrum	Nil	Nil	Nil	289	233	181
Bangalore	349	310	Nil	544	843	304
Guwahati	39	132	9	822	Nil	416
Baroda	284	197	Nil	943	715	Under Process
						कार्रवाई चल रही है
Lucknow	261	80	145	1782	1082	989
Hyderabad	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	476	Nil
Bombay	247	214	30	Nil	488	1414
Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	Nil	829	1056	Nil

[Translation]

### BLACK MARKETING IN LOTTERY TICKETS

1498. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the prize winning tickets of lotteries are sold in black market and black money is thus converted into white money;

(b) if so, the extent of loss suffered by the Government by this conversion of

black money into white money vis-a-vis the income tax received on it; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c) The prize money in respect of the prize winning lottery ticket is received by the holder of the ticket after deduction of 40% of prize money as tax at source under the provisions of Section 194B of the Income-tax Act. Under the provisions of Section 115BB of the Income-tax

Act, where the total income of any person includes winnings from lotteries, such winnings are required to be taxed as a separate block also at the flat rate of 40%. As the Income by way of lottery winnings is taxed at the same rate at which tax is deducted at source from such winnings, there is no loss of Income-tax to the Government even in cases where the holder of the prize winning ticket is not the original purchaser of the ticket.

However, it is possible for the persons in possession of black money to convert their black money into white by paying the net amount of prize money receivable after deduction of tax at source alongwith some premium for purchasing the ticket from the original buyer of the ticket. In the absence of any evidence, it is not possible to establish that the person, to whom prize money has been paid is not the original purchaser of the ticket. However, if in the course of enquiries conducted by the Income-tax Department any evidence is available showing purchase of prize winning ticket out of unaccounted money, appropriate action is taken to bring the unaccounted income to tax.

#### JUDICIAL COMMISSION

1499. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to constitute a Judicial Commission for appointment of judges in the Supreme Court and High Courts and for transfer of judges of the High Courts;

(b) if so, whether the composition of the said commission and procedure to be followed in this regard has been finalised;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which this Judicial Commission is likely to be set up ?

RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM : (a) At present, there is no proposal to constitute a Judicial Commission for appointment of Judges in the Supreme Court and High Courts and for transfer of Judges of the High Courts.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

#### JUDICIAL SYSTEM

1500. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the judicial system of the country is complex, time consuming and expensive; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to make it simple, accessible and expeditious ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM : (a) and (b) The administration of justice by its very nature is a complex matter. In order to stream-line the functioning of the courts and to expedite disposal of cases, the Government entrusted the study of judicial reforms to the 11th Law Commission which, inter alia, aimed at decentralisation and improvement of the system of administration of justice including procedural reforms, speeding of appointments to the judiciary, reduction in the cost of litigation, training of judicial officers, infrastructural improvements etc. The Commission has submitted 18 Reports. A three-member Committee of Chief Justices under the Chairmanship of Shri Justice V. S. Malimath was also constituted by the Government to look into the problem of arrears in courts and it has submitted its Report. The various suggestions made by the Committee have been forwarded to all concerned Central Ministries, State Governments and the High Courts for suitable follow-up action.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI



**LOAN GIVEN BY PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS IN UTTAR PRADESH**

1501. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA :

SHRI CHETAN P. S. CHAUHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of deposits made in public sector banks and loans given by them in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise, till date, district-wise and bank-wise;

(b) whether the amount of loans given was far less than the amount of deposits;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government have received any complaints in regard to disbursement of loans during the above period; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The district-wise figures of deposits and advances for Uttar Pradesh of all scheduled commercial banks as on the last Friday of March, 1989, March 1990 and December 1990 (latest available) are given below in the Statement. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the

above district-wise figures, bank-wise are not available.

(b) and (c) The entire deposits mobilised by the commercial banks are not available for lending. The credit-deposit ratio for all banks in the country was 65% as on March 1989. For the State of Uttar Pradesh, this ratio was 47%. The credit—deposit ratio is not the sole indicator of Economic Development of a particular State/Region. The actual level of credit in relation to locally mobilised deposits in a particular State or Region depends upon the credit absorption capacity of the State/Region which in turn is determined and influenced by factors such as development of infrastructural facilities. Nevertheless the banks have been advised to ensure that wide regional disparities among various States in credit deployment are avoided and effective steps are taken to increase flow of credit to all productive and identified viable proposals in deficient areas. With the introduction of service area approach, it is expected that C : D. ratio in Uttar Pradesh will improve further.

(d) and (e) Representation received from individuals generally relate to non-sanction of loans, delay in disbursement of loans, requests for write off or remission of dues, rescheduling of repayment etc. Such representations from individuals are referred to the concerned authorities for necessary corrective action. Measures are taken by banks with a view to providing necessary redressal to the complainant.

**STATEMENT**

**-DISTRICT-WISE DEPOSITS & ADVANCES OF ALL SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS IN UTTAR PRADESH FOR THE YEARS ENDING MARCH, 1989, MARCH, 1990 & DEC. 1990.**

Districts	Deposits			Advances		
	March 1989	March 1990	Dec. 1990	March 1989	March 1990	Dec. 1990
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	(Rs. in Crores)					
1. Agra	614.32	630.02	671.20	307.54	322.99	324.90
2. Aligarh	326.20	374.56	418.13	144.07	169.68	166.44
3. Allahabad	688.36	829.91	876.19	234.99	267.49	278.23
4. Almorā	91.81	112.43	122.84	22.05	26.55	28.97

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
5. Azamgarh . . . . .	304.95	263.35	291.48	98.84	81.01	84.52
6. Bahraich . . . . .	104.70	132.03	138.57	62.08	76.36	73.88
7. Ballia . . . . .	212.23	251.85	272.87	58.48	69.79	72.47
8. Banda . . . . .	74.33	90.60	98.57	34.69	40.71	40.97
9. Barabanki . . . . .	103.24	132.45	145.02	48.14	58.27	56.71
10. Bareilly . . . . .	292.67	345.40	364.06	107.47	130.60	141.54
11. Basti . . . . .	186.07	166.53	185.48	76.37	71.77	68.80
12. Bijnor . . . . .	197.16	229.84	250.76	98.24	104.37	94.07
13. Budaun . . . . .	95.38	114.28	120.72	55.13	65.24	69.00
14. Bulandshahar . . . . .	264.40	302.26	328.64	102.18	121.54	118.56
15. Chamoli . . . . .	32.20	41.54	48.30	5.00	6.72	8.01
16. Dehradun . . . . .	531.27	579.05	650.08	134.38	158.99	151.36
17. Deoria . . . . .	246.29	306.53	326.73	101.72	109.71	106.82
18. Etah . . . . .	111.59	133.94	145.47	55.91	69.99	70.05
19. Etawah . . . . .	140.66	158.55	172.81	53.23	62.06	62.88
20. Faizabad . . . . .	236.74	278.30	311.42	87.11	100.64	102.01
21. Farrukhabad . . . . .	164.03	188.34	210.71	99.36	111.32	113.77
22. Fatehpur . . . . .	83.25	99.47	109.58	38.15	42.41	45.59
23. Ferozabad . . . . .	—	150.47	162.55	—	64.42	80.98
24. Garhwal . . . . .	98.45	127.81	139.13	18.29	20.86	22.72
25. Gaziabad . . . . .	670.80	914.17	978.04	415.16	545.04	582.29
26. Ghazipur . . . . .	191.36	236.42	263.80	68.78	74.96	77.84
27. Gonda . . . . .	156.70	200.51	221.42	83.83	86.26	79.13
28. Gorakhpur . . . . .	468.80	569.61	606.69	166.01	177.94	169.85
29. Hamirpur . . . . .	74.45	92.37	119.89	39.09	38.01	43.73
30. Hardoi . . . . .	108.65	135.88	144.96	51.33	61.86	63.65
31. Haridwar . . . . .	—	307.14	317.12	—	104.04	95.41
32. Jalaun . . . . .	83.27	99.91	110.46	39.89	50.16	52.68
33. Jaunpur . . . . .	246.56	310.34	340.42	64.64	77.90	81.85
34. Jhansi . . . . .	201.06	218.79	246.54	62.48	71.81	76.75
35. Kanpur City . . . . .	1259.45	1384.48	1456.88	793.23	965.19	1041.33
36. Kanpur Dehat . . . . .	84.84	102.42	115.04	52.73	61.88	62.07
37. Lakhimpur Kheri . . . . .	127.75	154.51	154.30	83.34	106.75	103.34
38. Lalitpur . . . . .	50.57	50.51	50.93	21.39	25.56	23.92
39. Lucknow . . . . .	1450.64	1738.92	1728.45	777.40	946.27	910.86
40. Mainpuri . . . . .	125.39	95.00	97.89	61.61	42.67	42.45
41. Mathura . . . . .	206.94	242.83	268.57	96.42	105.44	107.40
42. Mau . . . . .	—	130.35	141.57	—	36.92	39.92
43. Meerut . . . . .	584.80	702.20	759.56	284.13	316.07	389.19
44. Mirzapur . . . . .	270.13	156.01	172.80	171.62	88.20	92.93
45. Muradabad . . . . .	377.24	442.37	476.48	238.66	270.12	257.14
46. Muzaffar Nagar . . . . .	335.01	409.23	411.29	160.86	193.33	193.66
47. Nainital . . . . .	300.68	361.68	354.85	163.55	185.98	194.27
48. Pilibhit . . . . .	79.37	93.96	95.62	54.33	61.56	54.57
49. Pithora Garh . . . . .	48.36	57.50	63.06	13.74	15.66	17.52
50. Partapgarh . . . . .	120.84	148.90	176.01	35.20	44.41	47.40
51. Rae Bareli . . . . .	130.16	169.55	165.46	73.39	90.61	89.47
52. Rampur . . . . .	84.94	98.70	104.76	73.61	83.91	84.07
53. Saharanpur . . . . .	530.52	328.25	339.79	219.40	167.41	174.76
54. Shahjahanpur . . . . .	110.50	137.18	142.27	67.70	73.18	73.83
55. Siddharthanagar . . . . .	—	69.04	80.54	—	22.58	23.92

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
56. Sitapur . . . . .	138.01	169.44	205.84	70.38	79.91	77.76
57. Sonbhadra . . . . .	—	146.23	159.05	—	120.11	132.73
58. Sultanpur . . . . .	162.68	190.56	238.70	98.89	132.19	107.35
59. Tehri Garhwal . . . . .	54.05	67.02	79.14	11.12	12.94	14.10
60. Unnao . . . . .	127.53	156.16	180.50	41.81	49.41	52.23
61. Uttar Kashi . . . . .	15.80	18.39	19.16	4.77	5.81	6.03
62. Varanasi . . . . .	807.06	956.63	1048.56	350.49	423.38	451.84

[English]

**EXTENSION OF CASH COMPENSATORY SCHEME FOR EXPORTS TO SOVIET UNION**

1502. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN :

SHRI MAHESH KUMAR KANODIA :

SHRI BALRAJ PASSI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Exporters Organisation has requested the Government for extension of Cash Compensatory Scheme facility to exporters of tea, jute, pharmaceuticals, chemicals and engineering goods to Soviet Union for a period of six months;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) :** (a) to (c) The Federation of Indian Export Organisations has requested the Government for making suitable transitional arrangements, particularly for exporters of commodities like jute, tea, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, engineering goods who have drawn their bills in rupees while exporting to hard currency areas and to USSR to enable them to fulfil the contracts in hand and to get adequate time to adjust themselves to new policy requirements. CCS was suspended with effect from 3rd July 1991 as a part of a package of trade policy reform measures. Subsequently, in his Budget Speech, Finance Minister announced the abolition of CCS w.e.f. 3-7-1991.

**EQUAL SHARE TO WIFE IN HUSBAND'S WEALTH AND INCOME**

1503. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN :

SHRI MAHESH KUMAR KANODIA :

SHRI RAMESH CHAND TOMAR :

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH :

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU :

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANDER RAWAT :

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

(a) whether the Government have received a number of representations to make the wife equal sharer in the husband's wealth and income;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government propose to bring forward legislation to effect the necessary changes in the Hindu Law; and

(c) if so, by when and if not the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM) :** (a) to (c) Suggestions to make the wife equal Co-sharer in the husband's wealth and income are being made to the Government from certain quarters. However, the matter requires an indepth study and broader consensus before it is taken up by the Government for consideration.

**SMUGGLING OF VINTAGE CARS**

1504. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN :  
 SHRI MAHESH KUMAR  
 KANODIA :

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the press report captioned "Vintage Car sold despite Indian plea" appearing in the "Times of India" dated July 12, 1991 that rare and precious Vintage cars like 1912 Brooks Swan belonging to Nabha Palace are being smuggled out and put up for auction abroad; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government in the matter ?

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

(b) In this connection, four persons including one foreign national, who are in-

involved in the case, have been detained under COFEPOSA.

**CALICUT BYE-PASS**

1505. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the dates on which administrative and other sanctions were accorded to Calicut bye-pass on National Highway No. 17;

(b) in how many phases, the work is proposed to be completed;

(c) the amount allotted for different phases of the project; and

(d) the progress made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : (a) to (c) Calicut bye-pass (about 28 km long) on NH-17 is proposed to be taken up in four phases. The dates of sanction of land acquisition estimates are as under :—

	Sanctioned cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Date of sanction
Phase I . . . . .	102.78	20.10-86
Phase II . . . . .	818.09	21-3-91
Phase III } . . . . .	419.86	8-2-90
Phase IV } . . . . .		

(d) Construction of phase I of the by-pass (length 7.25 km) is included in the Annual Plan for sanction at a cost of Rs. 1140 lakhs. In the other three phases, land acquisition is still in progress.

**TELLICHERRY-MAHE BYE-PASS**

1506. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the dates on which administrative and other sanctions were accorded to Tellicherry-Mahe bye-pass;

(b) in how many phases, the work is proposed to be completed;

(c) the amount allotted for different phases of the project; and

(d) the progress made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (d) Tellicherry-Mahe by-pass (18 km long) on NH 17 is proposed to be taken up in two phases after land has been acquired. Land Acquisition Estimate for Phase I (8 km) in Kerala amounting to Rs. 425.89 lacs was sanctioned on 30th March 1990 and land is being acquired by the State Govt. In Phase II (10 km) about 2 kms pass through Pondicherry. Modified estimates for land acquisition for Phase II are awaited from Pondicherry

and Kerala. Allotment of funds in the current year could be made only after the Demand for Grants is passed by the Parliament.

[Translation]

**OPENING OF BRANCHES OF URBAN CO-OPERATIVE BANKS IN MAHARASHTRA**

1507. SHRI PANDURANG PUNDLIK FUNDKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria fixed by the Reserve Bank of India for opening new branches of Urban Co-operative Banks;

(b) the number of applications pending with the Reserve Bank of India for opening branches of Urban Co-operative Banks in Maharashtra;

(c) whether there is any proposal to open some branches of such banks during 1991-92 in Maharashtra;

(d) if so, the details in this regard, district-wise; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has finalised the policy for opening of Urban Co-operative Banks during the three year period 1991-92 to 1993-94, the RBI has since issued a circular to all Urban Co-operative Banks on 22nd of February 1991 inviting proposals for opening branches for the above mentioned period. To be eligible for opening

a branch, the bank should fulfil the following conditions:—

(i) It should be licenced under Section 22 of Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and should continue to comply with the various statutory requirements such as Section 11, 18, 22(3) and 24 of the said Act.

(ii) The bank should be viable as per RBI norms and should have deployed not less than 60 per cent of its credit to priority sector as per guidelines issued by RBI.

(iii) Its overdues should not exceed 15 per cent of its outstanding loans and advances.

(iv) It should have submitted satisfactory compliance in respect of violation of RBI directive/deficiencies pointed out in the statutory inspection report.

(v) Performance of bank's existing branches should be satisfactory.

(b) to (e) The last date for submission of proposals for opening branches was 30th April 1991. RBI has received 281 proposals from Urban Banks for opening branches in Maharashtra, the district-wise details of which are given below in the statement.

Since the plan is for a duration of three years i.e., from 1991-92 to 1993-94, the proposals have been received for the entire plan period and hence there is no question of allotment of branches only for 1991-92.

**STATEMENT**

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of banks
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Ahmednagar	10
2.	Amravati	3
3.	Aurangabad	3
4.	Akola	4
5.	Beed	3

(1)	(2)	(3)
6.	Bhandara . . . . .	2
7.	Bombay . . . . .	61
8.	Buldana . . . . .	3
9.	Chandrapur . . . . .	1
10.	Dhule . . . . .	10
11.	Jalna . . . . .	1
12.	Jalgaon . . . . .	10
13.	Kolhapur . . . . .	32
14.	Latur . . . . .	2
15.	Nanded . . . . .	2
16.	Nasik . . . . .	17
17.	Nagpur . . . . .	10
18.	Osmanabad . . . . .	1
19.	Perbhani . . . . .	4
20.	Pune . . . . .	31
21.	Raigad . . . . .	7
22.	Ratnagiri . . . . .	4
23.	Solapur . . . . .	13
24.	Sangli . . . . .	18
25.	Satara . . . . .	10
26.	Sindhudurg . . . . .	3
27.	Thane . . . . .	14
28.	Yavatmal . . . . .	2
Total . . . . .		281

#### FACILITIES TO ENCOURAGE HAND- LOOM INDUSTRY IN U.P.

1508. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:  
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the facilities provided by the Union Government in Uttar Pradesh to encourage handloom industry;

(b) whether these facilities are given uniformly in all the districts;

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to provide the same facilities to the handloom industry in Bilthra Road (Balia) as are being provided in Mau district;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI  
ASHOK GEHLOT)

(a) Government of India has a package of policies for implementation in States

all over the country including for U.P. The following are the details of the schemes available to the States :—

- (i) Financial assistance for modernisation of looms;
- (ii) Scheme of decentralised training to train weavers on improved technology;
- (iii) Design support and provision of technological inputs through a number of Weavers' Service Centres in the country;
- (iv) Special fiscal concessions to the handloom sector to remove the cost handicap of handlooms vis-a-vis the powerlooms;
- (v) Assistance to weavers to enable them to form industrial type cooperatives;
- (vi) Hill Area, Woolen Handloom Development Project/Export Production Project;

- (vii) Pre-loom, post-loom, processing facilities for weavers to make their products competitive in the market;
- (viii) Thrift Fund Scheme which covers Group Insurance Scheme;
- (ix) Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme for providing suitable work places to the weavers and thus achieve better productivity.
- (x) Market Development Assistance Scheme including Special Rebate, Share Capital Assistance to Apex Societies and State Corporations to give market support to handloom products; and
- (xi) The Janata Cloth Scheme under which it is ensured that reasonable level of wages is paid to handloom weavers.

(b) to (e) The Union Government sanctions fund under different plan schemes to each State as per projections of requirement made by the State Government. Districtwise allocation of funds is made by State Governments depending on the number of weavers in each district and the details of requirement in each district.

[English]

**SMUGGLING ACTIVITIES ACROSS INTERNATIONAL BORDERS**

1509. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the smuggling activities across Indo-Myanmar, Indo-China, Indo-Pak and Indo-Nepal borders have increased during the recent years;

(b) if so, the total quantity of contrabands and narcotics, seized and the number of persons apprehended on the above borders during the last three years and till date, borderwise; and

(c) the measures taken to check smuggling activities across these borders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) : (a) Since smuggling is a clandestine activity, it is not possible to say whether such activities have increased across the Indo-Myanmar, Indo-Pak and Indo-Nepal borders during the recent years. Available reports do not indicate any significant smuggling across the Indo-China border.

(b) The total value of contraband seized and the number of persons arrested during the last 3 years of 1989, 1990 and 1991 (till date) by the Customs authorities in these sectors of land border are given in the table below. The quantity of heroin, hashish and ganja seized during the same period but emanating from Pakistan, Nepal and Burma are also given separately in the table below :

	Value of contraband seized (Rs. in crores)	Number of persons arrested		
Indo-Myanmar sector	204.23	39		
Indo-Pak sector	107.44	464		
Indo-China sector	—	—		
Indo-Nepal sector	52.89	765		
		(Quantity (in kgs.))		
		Heroin	Hashish	Ganja
Myanmar	35	—	—	—
Nepal	—	—	3435	22916
Pakistan	3644	9008	—	—

(The above figures are provisional).

(c) The anti-smuggling drive has been intensified and the anti-smuggling machinery throughout the country including the land borders has been geared up. Close co-ordination is being maintained with all the agencies concerned in the detection and prevention of smuggling.

#### IMPORT OF TITANIUM DIOXIDE

1510. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be please to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to remove import of Titanium Dioxide from Open General Licence list; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) (a) and (b) : Review of Import-Export Policy is a continuous process and necessary corrective measures are taken, as and when the situation so warrants, after taking into consideration all the relevant factors and keeping in view, the needs of the economy. The changes in the policy as and when made, are notified in the Gazette of India. India.

#### ANTI-DUMPING DUTIES ON COTTON YARN

1511. SHRI MAHESH KUMAR KANODIA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Government urged to take action on ECC proposal" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated July 20, 1991 wherein it has been stated that ECC plans to impose provisional anti-dumping duties on imports of cotton yarn from India;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government in the matter ?

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

(b) and (c) A statement is given below.

#### STATEMENT

On 22 March, 1990, the EEC initiated anti-dumping proceedings against imports of cotton yarn from Brazil, Egypt, India, Thailand and Turkey. The exporters and the Export Promotion Council were advised to engage professional lawyers familiar with EC anti-dumping regulations to handle the case. A representation was also made to the EC Commission through our Embassy at Brussels that since Indian exports of cotton yarn were already restrained under the bilateral textiles agreement within the frame work of the MFA, the investigation was unwarranted. However, the EEC continued with its investigations and two teams of EEC officials visited India in October and November 1990. A further representation was made to the EC Commission through our Embassy at Brussels in May 1991 raising a number of technical issues concerning the investigations. In addition, it was pointed out that :—

(i) The market share of Indian cotton yarn was too low to cause material injury.

(ii) Since exports of cotton yarn were already subject to quantitative restrictions under the MFA, exports within this limit should not be regarded as causing material injury to the domestic industry.

(iii) As India is a developing country, the possibility of constructive remedies as provided in the GATT Anti-Dumping Code should first be explored before applying anti-dumping duties.

(iv) Consideration should also be given to the fact that Indo-EEC trade has shown a persistent and steadily widening trade gap adverse to India.

According to information received from our Embassy in Brussels, the EEC Anti-Dumping Advisory Committee met on 25 July 1991 and approved provisional anti-dumping duties against Indian exporters ranging from 0.2% to 15.9%. Provisional anti-dumping duties have also been approved in respect of import from the four other countries ranging from 0.1%



to 25%. These provisional duties will come into effect after publication of the finding of the Anti-Dumping Committee.

These duties are provisional. The EC Commission will now make a disclosure of the basis on which it has arrived at its provisional decision.

Government of India propose to pursue the matter with the EC Commission.

#### NATIONAL HIGHWAYS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

1512. SHRI DATTARAYA BANDARU : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the length of the National Highways in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the amount sanctioned/released or proposed to be sanctioned/released for the maintenance of the National Highways in Andhra Pradesh during the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) The length of National Highways in Andhra Pradesh is 2519 Kms.

(b) During the current financial year, a tentative provision of Rs. 867.50 lakhs has been made for maintenance and repair of National Highways in Andhra Pradesh, and an amount of Rs. 214 lakhs has been released so far.

[Translation]

#### FALL OF ROCKET PODS FROM BOMBER AIRCRAFT OVER CHANDIGARH

1513. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK :

SHRIMATI RITA VERMA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item that appeared in the Jansatta of July 17, 1991 that two rocket pods fell from a bomber aircraft of the Air Force over Chandigarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) if so, the outcome thereof;

(e) whether there is any proposal to review the training and maintenance syllabus to prevent such accidents and losses; and

(f) the other steps proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Two rocket pods accidentally fell off from an IAF aircraft on 16-7-1991 at Chandigarh. One of the pods fell in the rear portion of a house in Sector 11 causing certain damage to the verandah floor and a desert cooler. The second pod fell in an open area outside the boundary wall of a School. There was no other damage or injury.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Court of Inquiry which investigated the incident has indicated that it was most probably caused by the malfunction of the electrical system meant for emergency jettisoning of the pods.

(e) and (f) Review of training content and maintenance procedures with a view to minimising accidents and meeting the operational requirements of the IAF is an ongoing process.

#### CAG REPORT ON D.T.C.

1514. SHRI MRUTYUNIAYA NAYAK : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in his Report No. 6 (Commercial) of 1990 has adversely commented upon the functioning of the Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC); and

(b) if so, the corrective steps proposed to be taken by the Government on the issues raised in the Report ?

THE MINISTER FOR SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) (a) : Yes, Sir.

(b) : Instructions have been issued to D.T.C. to correct the systemic deficiencies

brought out in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India and to take steps to avoid the recurrence of such deficiencies.

[English]

### CONSUMPTION OF PETROL AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

1515. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been stressed on Government Departments to economise consumption of petrol and petroleum products;

(b) if so, whether any assessment. Ministry/Department-wise, has been made about the realistic reduction made in consumption of these products;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure optimum use of petrol and petroleum products, enforce strict control over use of staff cars for office use only, pooling staff cars instead of providing cars to individual officers upto the status of Joint Secretary and equivalent and stop the use of air-conditioned cars by officials ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE) (a) to (d) : Yes, Sir. Instructions have been issued from time to time stressing upon the Ministries/Departments of the Government the need for economising the consumption of petrol/diesel and the measures to be adopted to achieve such economy.

Government had issued instructions in June, 1990 that the consumption of petrol/diesel in Government vehicles including staff cars should be reduced by 20% over the consumption during 1989-90. Instructions were also issued in August, 1990 prohibiting the use of Government vehicles including staff cars except deployment of Government vehicles for emergency and unavoidable operational duties, on Sundays. Orders were issued banning the purchase of vehicles until further orders.

The consumption of petrol/diesel is being continuously monitored on the basis of the monthly reports received from the Ministries/Departments. It is seen from the information received that the consumption of petrol/diesel has reduced in some Government organisations. However, it is not possible to quantify the exact reduction achieved so far.

There is no provision in the Staff Car Rules for earmarking a vehicle exclusively for the use of any individual officer. Instructions have been reiterated that two or more Government officers should travel in the same staff car to the extent possible instead of travelling separately. Instructions have also been issued restraining the use of public sector vehicles by Government officials.

Use of air-conditioned vehicles by Government officials is banned.

### PRIVATE BUSES UNDER D.T.C. OPERATION

1516. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Transport Corporation has allowed private buses under its operation to ply on 'Earn and Carry' basis;

(b) the terms of the agreement for private buses operated under D.T.C. during last year; and

(c) the present terms and conditions and when these were negotiated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) (a) to (c) : Private buses are plying under DTC under the 'Earn and keep' Scheme since 1988. Under this arrangement, the buses of private operators are allowed to charge DTC fares and retain the earnings. The private buses are to carry the DTC Pass holding passengers free of charge in their buses for which they are compensated. These operators operate in accordance with the schedule prescribed by DTC, who control and maintain these operations. Whenever any irregularity is detected, the DTC not only

instruct the private operators to ensure operations as per schedule but also strict action is taken, including levy of penalties, depending upon the nature of the irregularity.

The present terms and conditions for these buses remain the same.

**TRADE AGREEMENTS**

1517. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of trade agreements signed by the Government with various countries during the last six months; and

(b) the number and details of those agreements which are under the barter system ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) (a) and (b) : The Government signed the following agreements during the last six months :

(i) Trade and Payments agreement between the Republic of India and the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic signed at Prague on 17th January, 1991.

(ii) Trade and Payments Agreement between the Government of Republic

of India and the Government of Romania signed in Bucharest on 25th July, 1991.

These agreements provide for trade in non-convertible Indian Rupees on a balanced basis.

**SHOWROOMS OF NTC**

1518. DR C. SILVERA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Textile Corporation has set up showrooms in various States for sale of its products;

(b) if so, the locations of these showrooms State/Union Territory-wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up some more such showrooms; and

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

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

(b) A statement showing the locations of NTC Showrooms in the Country, is enclosed.

(c) and (d) The decision regarding opening of new Showrooms is taken by the NTC, based on commercial viability.

**STATEMENT**

SUBSIDIARY : NTC (APKKM) LTD. BANGALORE NO. OF SHOWROOMS : 25  
DIVISION : HYDERABAD

STATE : ANDHRA PRADESH

S. No.	Showroom	District
1.	159, Gunfoundary Rd. Hyderabad	Hyderabad
2.	Bank St. Hyderabad	Do.
3.	Nampally	Do.
4.	Chikkadpally	Do.
5.	D. d. Kancham Bag, Hyderabad	Ranga Reddy
6.	Trimulgherry, Secunderabad	Hyderabad
7.	Guntur	Guntur
8.	Vijaiwada	Krishna
9.	Musalipatnam	Do.

S. No.	Showroom	District
10.	Elure . . . . .	W. Godawari
11.	Annakapally . . . . .	Do.
12.	Visakhapatnam . . . . .	Vizag
13.	Kancharapalam . . . . .	Do.
14.	Vizianagaram . . . . .	V. Nagaram
15.	Hanamkonda . . . . .	Warangal
16.	Karim Nagar . . . . .	K. Nagar
17.	Kurnool . . . . .	Kurnool
18.	Cuddapha . . . . .	Cuddapha
19.	Adoni . . . . .	Kurnool
20.	Kaki Nada . . . . .	L. Godawari
21.	Tirupati . . . . .	Chittoor
22.	BHEL, Hyd. . . . .	Medak
23.	Anantpur . . . . .	Anantpur
24.	Ongole . . . . .	Prakasham
25.	Abids, Hyd.* . . . . .	Hyderabad

\*Under the supervision of NTC (SM) Ltd., Bombay.

SUBSIDIARY : NTC (WBABO) LTD. : CALCUTTA  
DIVISION : GAUHATI

NO. OF SHOWROOMS : 6

STATE : ASSAM

S. No.	Showroom	District
26.	GNB Road, Gauhati . . . . .	Gauhati
27.	Bara Bazar, Pondu . . . . .	
28.	A.IA. Camp, Chandrapur . . . . .	
29.	Habib Market, Dibrugarh . . . . .	Dibrugarh
30.	Garli Ali, Jorhat . . . . .	Jorhat
31.	Naogawn . . . . .	Naogawn

SUBSIDIARY : NTC (WBABO) LTD. CALCUTTA.  
DIVISION : PATNA

NO. OF SHOWROOMS : 26

STATE : BIHAR

S. No.	Showroom	District
32.	Udyog Bhavan, Patna . . . . .	Patna
33.	Danapur . . . . .	Do.
34.	Jhauganj, Patna City . . . . .	Do.
35.	Muzaffarpur . . . . .	Muzaffarpur
36.	Darbhanga . . . . .	Darbhanga
37.	Madhubani . . . . .	Madhubani
38.	Forbesganj . . . . .	Arraria
39.	Purnea . . . . .	Purnea
40.	Kishanganj . . . . .	Kishanganj
41.	Begusarai . . . . .	Begusarai
42.	Munghyr . . . . .	Munghyr
43.	Barh . . . . .	Patna
44.	Biharsarif . . . . .	Nalanda
45.	Nawadah . . . . .	Nawadah
46.	Ranchi . . . . .	Ranchi
47.	Ramgarh . . . . .	Hazaribagh
48.	Chas . . . . .	Dhanbad

S. NO.	Showrooms	District
49.	Jamshedpur . . . . .	Singhbhum
50.	Chapra . . . . .	Chapra
51.	Sasaram . . . . .	Sasaram
52.	Motihari . . . . .	Motihari
53.	Jehanabad . . . . .	Jehanabad
54.	Gaya, GB Road . . . . .	Gaya
55.	Gaya Mill Gate . . . . .	Gaya
56.	Teha . . . . .	Jehanabad
57.	Sitamarhi . . . . .	Sitamarhi

SUBSIDIARY : NTC (GUJ) LTD.  
DIVISION : AHMEDABAD

NO. OF SHOWROOMS : 11

STATE : GUJARAT

S. No.	Showrooms	District
58.	S.V. Patel Municipal Mktg. Usmanpura, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad . . . . .	Ahmedabad
59.	Relief Road, Ahmedabad . . . . .	Do.
60.	Nayamandir, Opp. 34/35, Padmavati Devi Shopping Centre, Baroda . . . . .	Baroda
61.	Mr. Merkantile Bank, Sathria Bazar, Godhra . . . . .	Panchmahal
62.	Bedi Gate, Stn. Road, Jamnagar . . . . .	Jamnagar
63.	Mandvi Chowk, Junagarh . . . . .	Do.
64.	Mr. Santaram Temple, Nadiad . . . . .	Kheda
65.	Dhabar Chowk, Rajkot . . . . .	Rajkot
66.	Chowk Bazar, Surat . . . . .	Surat
67.	Akshardham Mr. Handloom House, Surendranagar . . . . .	Surendranagar

SUBSIDIARY : NTC (DPR) LTD., NEW DELHI  
DIVISION : CHANDIGARH

NO. OF SHOWROOMS : 8

STATE : HARYANA

S. No.	Showroom	District
68.	Ambala Cantt. . . . .	Ambala
69.	G.T. Road, Karnal . . . . .	Karnal
70.	Faridabad* . . . . .	Faridabad
71.	Gurgaon* . . . . .	Gurgaon
72.	Panipat* . . . . .	Panipat
73.	Quila Road, Rohtak* . . . . .	Rohtak
74.	Sonepat* . . . . .	Sonipat
75.	Purhi Tehsil Hissar* . . . . .	Hissar

\*Under supervision of Divisional Office Delhi.

SUBSIDIARY : NTC (DPR) LTD. NEW DELHI  
DIVISION : CHANDIGARH

NO. OF SHOWROOMS : 1

STATE : HIMACHAL PRADESH

S. No.	Showroom	District
76.	The Mall, Solan . . . . .	Solan

*Question**Question*

SUBSIDIARY : NTC (DPR) LTD. NEW DELHI

No. OF SHOWROOMS : 4

DIVISION CHANDIGARH

STATE : JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR

S. No.	Showroom	District
77.	Habbakadal . . . . .	Srinagar
78.	Srinagar . . . . .	Srinagar
79.	Baramulla . . . . .	Baramulla
80.	Jammu . . . . .	Jammu

SUBSIDIARY : NTC (APKKM) LTD. BANGALORE

No. OF SHOWROOMS : 24

DIVISION : BANGALORE

STATE : KARNATAKA

S. No.	Showroom	District
81.	Dispn. Road, Bangalore . . . . .	Bangalore
82.	Jayanagar, Bangalore . . . . .	Do.
83.	K.G. Road, Bangalore . . . . .	Bangalore
84.	Malleswaram, Bangalore . . . . .	Do.
85.	P. U. B. Bangalore . . . . .	Do.
86.	Rajajinagar I, Bangalore . . . . .	Do.
87.	Rajajinagar II, Bangalore . . . . .	Do.
88.	Belgaum . . . . .	Belgaum
89.	Bellary . . . . .	Bellary
90.	Bhadravathi . . . . .	Shimoga
91.	Chitradurga . . . . .	Chitradurga
92.	Chickmagalur . . . . .	Chickmagalur
93.	Davangere . . . . .	Chitradurga
94.	Dharwar . . . . .	Hubli
95.	Hassan . . . . .	Hassan
96.	Hansur . . . . .	Mysore
97.	K. G. F. . . . .	Kolar
98.	Mandya . . . . .	Mandya
99.	Mysore . . . . .	Myore
100.	Tumkur . . . . .	Tumkur
101.	Bidar . . . . .	Bidar
102.	Gulbarga . . . . .	Gulbarga
103.	Raichur . . . . .	Raichur
104.	Mangalore . . . . .	Mangalore

SUBSIDIARY : NTC (APKKM) LTD., BANGALORE

No. OF SHOWROOMS : 18

DIVISION : BANGALORE

STATE : KERALA

S. No.	Showroom	District.
105.	Angamaly . . . . .	Ernakulam
106.	Alwaye . . . . .	Do.
107.	Quilon . . . . .	Quilon
108.	Cannanore . . . . .	Cannanore
109.	Calicut . . . . .	Calicut

Sl. No.	Showroom	District
110.	Chittur	Palghat
111.	Changanacherry	Kottayam
112.	Banerji Road	Ernakulam
113.	M. G. Road	Do.
114.	Kasargod	Kasargod
115.	Kottayam	Kottayam
116.	Kunnamkulam	Trichur
117.	Palai	Kottayam
118.	Palghat	Palghat
119.	Trichur.	Trichur
120.	Tellicherry	Cannanore
121.	Trivandrum	Trivandrum
122.	Chalakydy	Trichur

SUBSIDIARY : NTC(MP) LTD., INDORE

NO. OF SHOWROOMS : 11

DIVISION ; INDORE

STATE : MADHYA PRADESH

S. No.	Showroom	District
123.	Jingampura, Indore	Indore
124.	Silamata Bazar	Do.
125.	I. M. U. Mill Gate	Do.
126.	Bus Stand Near Alankar Talkies Dewas	Dewas
127.	Freeganj, Ujjain	Ujjain
128.	Hamidia Road, Bhopal	Bhopal
129.	Bairagarh	Do.
130.	Chandralok Hotel, Rewa	Rewa
131.	Hanuman Chowk, Satna	Satna
132.	Dhanmandi, Ratlam	Ratlam
133.	Super Bazar, Bhilai	Durg

SUBSIDIARY : NTC (MN) LTD. BOMBAY.

NO. OF SHOWROOMS : 29

DIVISION : BOMBAY

STATE : MAHARASHTRA

S. No.	Showroom	District
134.	Parel, Bombay	Bombay
135.	Kalachowk, Bombay	Do.
136.	Dadar, Bombay	Do.
137.	Fort, Bombay	Do.
138.	V.B. Gandhi Marg, Bombay*	Do.
139.	Aarab Sadan, Nagpur*	Nagpur
140.	Model Mill Compound*	Do.
141.	Yeotmal*	Yeotmal
142.	A.B.B.A. Mills, Hindganghat*	Wardha
143.	Berar Achalkur*	Amravati
144.	Akola	Akola
145.	Opera House Bombay*	Bombay
146.	Shivaji Park, Bombay*	Do.

S. No.	Showroom	District
147.	M.M.G.S. Marg, Bombay*	Bombay
148.	Transport House, Bombay*	Do.
149.	Tata Mill Compound, Bombay*	Do.
150.	Finly S.R.P.M. Road, Bombay*	Do.
151.	Chowpti, Bombay*	Do.
152.	Lalbag Bombay*	Do.
153.	Opp. Pard S.J. Depot*	Do.
154.	Dr. Ambedkar Road, Bombay*	Do.
155.	Apollo Mill Com. M.M. Joshi Marg*	Do.
156.	Digvijay Mill Comp. Lalbaug	Do.
157.	Sudhasin Peth	Pune
158.	Bharat Tex. B.M. Marg*	Bombay
159.	Jupiter Tex. Mill B.M. Marg, Parel	Do.
160.	Mubai Tex. Mill, Sanapti Bhopal Marg	Do.
161.	Nanded Tex. Mill, Nanded Mills Road	Nanded
162.	Chalisingaon Textile Mill Chalisingaon	Chalisingaon

\*Under Supervision of NTC (SM) Ltd.

S.No.	Showroom	District
238.	Tirunelveli Town	Nellai Kettabomman
239.	Tirunelveli Junction	Do.
240.	Tenkasi	Do.
241.	Paramakudi	Do.
242.	Kamaraj Bldg. Negercoil	Kenyakumari
243.	Clock Tower Negercoil	Do.
244.	Kovilpatty	Chidambaranar
245.	Sivaganga	Passnpon Muthu . Ramalingam
246.	Ooty	Nilgiris
247.	Coonoor	Do.
248.	Sathyamangalam	Periyar
249.	Gobichettipalayam	Do.
250.	Bhavani	Do.
251.	Hosur	Dharamapuri
252.	Krishnagiri	Do.
253.	Dharampur, Poonagaram Road	Do.
254.	Salem, Trichy Main Road	Salem
255.	Namakkal	Do.
256.	Attur	Do.
257.	Rasipuram	Do.
258.	Dindigul KNH Building	Dindigul Quide Millet
259.	Palani	Do.
260.	Mount Road, Madras*	Madras

\*Under Supervision of NTC (SM) Ltd.



SUBSIDIARY NTC(UP) LTD., KANPUR  
DIVISION VARANASI

NO. of Showrooms : 57

State : U. P.

Sl. No.	Showroom	District
261.	I. M. A. Budg., Varanasi	Varanasi
262.	Mahuwa Bagh	Ghazipur
263.	Pakka Talab	Baharaich
264.	Surti Hatta	Basti
265.	Anazmandi	Sultanpur
266.	New Punjabi Market	Pratapgarh
267.	Chowkghat	Varanasi
268.	Sehid Park, Chowk	Ballia
269.	Urdu bazar	Gorakhpur
270.	Asifganj, Chowk	Azamgarh
271.	Gyanvapi, Chowk	Varanasi
272.	Golghar	Gorakhpur
273.	Mohan Road	Deoria
274.	Chowk Bazar	Balrampur
275.	N. V. M. Rmail Sahjedpur	Akbarpur (Faizabad)
276.	Shahidpura	Mananth-bhanjan
277.	Mayabazar	Gorakhpur
278.	Shaktinagar	Sonebhadra
279.	Agra*	Agra
280.	Dehradun*	Dehradun
281.	Muradabad*	Muradabad
282.	Rampur*	Rampur
283.	Haldwani*	Nainital
284.	Meerut*	Meerut
285.	Roorki*	Haridwar
286.	Upper Bazar Ghd*	Ghaziabad
287.	Muzaffar Nagar*	Muzaffar Nagar
288.	Chandausi*	Chandausi
289.	Almora*	Almora
290.	Pithoragarh*	Pithoragarh
291.	Mathura*	Mathura
292.	Depot Bhavan, Haridwar*	Haridwar
293.	Modi Nagar *	Ghaziabad
294.	Narera*	Muradabad
295.	Kidwai Nagar, Kp**	Kanpur
296.	LIC the Mall Kp**	Do.
297.	PPN Market Kp**	Do.
298.	Govind Nagar Kp**	Do.
299.	Gumati No. 5, Kp**	Do.
300.	L.R.C.M. Kalpi Kp**	Do.
301.	Atherton Mills Kp.**	Do.
302.	S.C. M. Jahi, Kanpur**	Do.
303.	Aminabad Lucknow**	Lucknow
304.	Hazaratganj, Lucknow**	Do.
305.	Bareilly**	Bareilly
306.	Civil Lines, Allad.**	Allahabad.
307.	647, Katra Allahabad **	Do.
308.	Municipal Chowk Mdt., Allahabad**	Do.
309.	Gou Ghat, Allahabad**	Do.

S. No.	Showroom	District
310.	Rae-Barelli**	Rae-Barelli
311.	Etawah**	Etawah
312.	Jhansi**	Jhansi
313.	Shahjahanpur**	Shahjahanpur
314.	Fatepur**	Fatepur
315.	Barabanki**	Barabanki
316.	Tehsil Barabanki**	Do.
317.	Sadar Bazar, Unnao**	Unnao

\*Under Supervision of DO Ghaziabad.

\*\*Under Supervision of DO Kanpur.

SUBSIDIARY : NTC (WBABO) LTD. CALCUTTA  
DIVISION : CALCUTTA

NO. OF SHOW ROOMS : 73.

STATE : WEST BENGAL

S. No.	Showroom	District
318.	Gariahad	Calcutta
319.	College Street	Do.
320.	Nagarbazar	Do.
321.	Raka Town	Do.
322.	Salt Lake	Do.
323.	Barasat	24 Pgs.
324.	Borgawn	Do.
325.	Habra	Do.
326.	Sareerampore	Hooghly
327.	Arambagh	Do.
328.	Budge Budge	24 Pgs.
329.	Diamond Harbour	Do.
330.	Ranaghat	Do.
331.	Krishnagar	Nadia
332.	Madhyamgram	24 Pgs.
333.	Boguihati	Calcutta
334.	Kalyani	Nadia
335.	Bolpur	Birbhum
336.	Dhaniakhali	Hooghly
337.	Champdani	Do.
338.	Dum Dum Cantt.	Calcutta
339.	Shompally	Hooghly
340.	Siagwe	Do.
341.	Begampur	Do.
342.	Basirhat	24 Pgs.
343.	Burdwan	Burdwan
344.	Asansol	Do.
345.	Midnapur	Midnapur
346.	Contai	Do.
347.	Cauning	24 Pgs.
348.	Beigharia	Calcutta
349.	Sodepur	24 Pgs.
350.	Khavadah	Do.

S. No.	Showroom	District
351.	Titagarh . . . . .	24 Pgs.
352.	Naihati . . . . .	Do.
353.	Ichapur . . . . .	Do.
354.	Palta . . . . .	Do.
355.	Ashok Nagar . . . . .	Do.
356.	New Batreackpore . . . . .	Do.
357.	Shyamnagore . . . . .	Do.
358.	Kaukurgochi . . . . .	Calcutta
359.	Mogra . . . . .	Hooghly
360.	Mahesh . . . . .	Do.
361.	Mahesh (RCM) . . . . .	Do.
362.	B.F.I.M.G. . . . .	Do.
363.	CCM Mill Gate . . . . .	Howrah
364.	Cossim Bazar . . . . .	Murshidabad
365.	Nimtalla . . . . .	Do.
366.	Khagria . . . . .	Do.
367.	Sonarpur . . . . .	24 Pgs.
368.	Palta . . . . .	Do.
369.	Amtolla . . . . .	Do.
370.	Beliagha . . . . .	Calcutta
371.	Budge Budge . . . . .	24 Pgs.
372.	Bud Bud . . . . .	Burdwan
373.	Bankura . . . . .	Bankura
374.	Chandan Nagar . . . . .	Hooghly
375.	Durgapur . . . . .	Burdwan
376.	Grey Street . . . . .	Calcutta
377.	Jainagore . . . . .	24 Pgs.
378.	Kalna . . . . .	Burdwan
379.	Kadamtalla . . . . .	Howrah
380.	Mahcshtalla . . . . .	24 Pgs.
381.	Midnapur . . . . .	Midnapur
382.	Metiabrum . . . . .	24 Pgs.
383.	Nawadeep . . . . .	Nadia
384.	Rashbehari . . . . .	Calcutta
385.	Hooghly . . . . .	Hooghly
386.	Raniganj . . . . .	Burdwan
386.	Siligury . . . . .	Darjiling
388.	Shyambazar . . . . .	Calcutta
389.	Tollyganj . . . . .	Do.
390.	Uttarpura . . . . .	Hooghly

SUBSIDIARY : NTC (DPR) LTD. NEW DELHI  
DIVISION : CHANDIGARH

NO. OF SHOWROOMS : 2

STATE : U/T CHANDIGARH

Sj. No.	Showroom	District
391.	Madhya Marg, Chandigarh.	Chandigarh
392.	Sector-17, Chandigarh.	Chandigarh

SUBSIDIARY : NTC (GUJ) LTD.  
 DIVISION : AHMEDABAD  
 STATE : U/T DAMAN & DIU

NO. OF SHOWROOM : 1

S. No.	Showroom	District
393.	Biblo Market Vapi Naai Daman.	Daman & Diu

SUBSIDIARY : NTC (DPR) LTD : NEW DELHI  
 DIVISION : DELHI  
 STATE : U/T DELHI

NO. OF SHOWROOMS : 17

S. No.	Showroom	District
394.	Arya Samaj Road	U/T DELHI
395.	South Extension	Do.
396.	Tilak Nagar	Do.
397.	Shankar Road Market	Do.
398.	Greater Kailash Part-I	Do.
399.	Tagore Garden	Do.
400.	Khan Market	Do.
401.	Phar Ganj	Do.
402.	Delhi Cant.	Do.
403.	Azadpur A.T.M.	Do.
404.	Vishwas Nagar	Do.
405.	Subzi Mandi	Do.
406.	Lakshmi Nagar	Do.
407.	East of Kailash	Do.
408.	Conn. Place Super Bazar	Do.
409.	Bihind Rail Bhavan	Do.
410.	Moti Nagar	Do.

SUBSIDIARY : NTC (TN&P) LTD.  
 DIVISION : COIMBATORE  
 STATE : U/T PONDICHERRY

NO. OF SHOWROOM : 1

S. No.	Showroom	District
411.	Pondicherry	U/T Pondicherry

[*Translation*]

**POLLUTION BY ROAD VEHICLES**

1519. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether manufacturers of road vehicles have been continuously violating the orders by not making any efforts to control pollution; and

(b) if so, the details of the necessary steps taken by the Government in regard thereto

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

(b) Does not arise.

**DEFENCE INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS  
 IN RAJASTHAN**

1520. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHAR-  
 GAVA :

**SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleas-  
 ed to state :

(a) whether the Government of Rajas-  
 than has been requesting to set up some  
 defence industrial projects in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, whether the Union Govern-  
 ment propose to set up any defence indus-  
 trial projects in Rajasthan;

(c) if so, the names of projects and the  
 time by which these will be set up; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI  
 SHARAD PAWAR) :** (a) In December  
 1988, a request was made by the Chief  
 Minister of Rajasthan for keeping Rajas-  
 than in mind for setting up one or two  
 industrial projects of the Defence Minis-  
 try.

(b) There is no proposal under consi-  
 deration to set up any Defence Industrial  
 project in Rajasthan.

(c) & (D). Do not arise.

12.00 Hrs.

[English]

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE**  
 (Panskura) : Sir, the 50th Death Anniver-  
 sary of late Vishwa Kavi Rabindra Nath  
 Tagore falls in this year. The great con-  
 tributions of the great poet are known to  
 all. He upheld the great traditions of the  
 country; be that in the field of war peace,  
 national integration and communal har-  
 mony. Be it against the exploitation of  
 the poor; be it for holding of the equality  
 of women in the society; be it in the field  
 of amelioration of the lot of women; be  
 it in expressing the best human feelings  
 or be it in the field of depicting the great  
 beauties of the nature.

Through you, Sir, I would like to urge  
 upon the Ministry of Human Resource  
 Development and the Ministry of Informa-  
 tion and Broadcasting to observe this year  
 in a befitting manner by giving wide pub-  
 licity of these messages to the people of  
 our country irrespective of their language.

[Translation]

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE**  
 (Lucknow) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Meghalaya  
 is an important state of the North-East.  
 The Meghalaya United Parliamentary  
 party is presently ruling the State. In a  
 Sixty Members Legislative Assembly,  
 thirty three Members belong to United  
 Parliamentary party. But attempts are  
 being made to topple that Government.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA** (Midana-  
 pore) : Through whom ?

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :**  
 Meghalaya.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Who is  
 trying to topple it.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :** I  
 am coming to that .....(Interruptions)  
 .....Three Members of Legislative As-  
 sembly have been kidnapped and taken to  
 a unknown place .....(Interruptions)

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN** (Rosera)  
 Mr. Speaker, Sir, they have been kept in  
 the Chamber of the Speaker of Megha-  
 laya.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :**  
 Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not saying this.

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :** Mr.  
 Speaker, Sir, I am saying it with full res-  
 ponsibility .....(Interruptions)

[English]

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY**  
 (Katwa) : Sir, he has kept them not as  
 the Speaker, but he has declared himself  
 to be the leader of the Congress Party.

[Translation]

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :**  
 Mr. Speaker, Sir, I also possess the infor-  
 mation that is being given now.

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS** (Shri Gulam Nabi  
Azad) : It is with the people who have  
hidden them.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE** :  
I have not said so. I do not think it neces-  
sary to refer to the name of officers and  
Speaker of Legislative Assembly. But my  
friends have helped me.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, preparations are being  
made to present the three abducted Mem-  
bers before the Governor in a dramatic  
way to prove that the ruling party has  
lost its majority. The ruling party is ready  
to prove its strength. As such a meeting  
of the Legislative Assembly has been con-  
vened on the 7th of August. The fate of  
the Government should be decided on the  
floor of the Legislative Assembly and not  
in the Rajbhawans. In case the Central  
Government has received any report from  
the Governor, it should take the House in-  
to confidence and the Centre should issue  
directions to the Governor to wait for the  
outcome of the meeting of Legislative As-  
sembly and let not this Government fall,  
because of defection which is illegal and  
immoral. In this regard I would like to re-  
quest the Minister of Home Affairs who  
is present in this august House, but is busy  
in talking.....(Interruptions)

[English]

**MR. SPEAKER** : This has to be trans-  
lated to all other members.

**SHRI RAM NAIK** (Bombay-North) :  
I can work as an Interpreter.

[Translation]

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE** :  
Mr. Speaker Sir, the Minister of Home  
Affairs should have the knowledge of the  
happenings in Meghalaya. He should  
issue direction to the Governor to the  
effect that meeting of Legislative Assembly  
called for 7th August should go on  
smoothly without any hurdles. If the  
ruling party has lost majority, it should be  
moved on the floor of the Legislative As-  
sembly and not in the Rajbhawan or in  
anybody's house where the Members have  
been hidden .....(Interruptions)

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN** : Mr.  
Speaker, Sir, the matter raised by Shri  
Vajpayee is indeed a very serious matter.

If the Gangotri gets polluted, Ganga can-  
not remain pure. The Ganga is clean, be-  
cause Gangotri is clean. Central Govern-  
ment is busy in toppling the non-Congress  
(I) Governments in the States, it is very  
dangerous signal particularly for the pre-  
sent government which is running on the  
support of the opposition. I would like  
to urge, since the leader of the House is  
present in the House, that the matter does  
not end here. The wife of a Member  
there has lodged a F.I.R. There is one  
Minister, Momin the second is a dentist  
north.....

[English]

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF STEEL** (Shri Sontosh  
Mohan Deb) : You did the same thing in  
Goa, Nagaland and Manipur.

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN** : You  
admit that you are doing all these things  
from here.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT**  
(Shri Jagdish Tytler) : You did it then.  
This will only become relevant, if you  
accept what you did.

[Translation]

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN** : We  
want to know that only. The leader of  
the House should clearly tell us that what  
is being done wrong here is justified or he  
should say in plain terms that nothing  
wrong is being done. On 30th July an  
attempt to kidnap the Deputy Speaker was  
made. We have had a talk on telephone  
which revealed that everything is being  
done at the instance of the Centre.

It is not the question of Speaker.  
Actually, the Speaker belongs to Congress  
(I) and now he has been elected as the  
leader of Congress (I). Under these cir-  
cumstances he is the leader of the Congress  
(I) and also the Speaker. He is misusing  
his office and has kidnapped the MLAs  
and keeping them in his confinement, which  
is a very serious matter. The leader of the  
House is present here. I had said in the  
very beginning that Parliament is like the  
Gangotri and efforts should be made to  
keep its water pure, clean and free from  
contamination.

*[English]*

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY :**  
The facts are told. Now, the point is that even the Minister is kidnapped there. The MLAs are kidnapped. The house of the Deputy Speaker was attacked. An attempt was made to topple the Government in Meghalaya. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee has demanded that the majority has to be proved on the Floor of the Assembly. This is the right thing to do. Now the Home Minister is here. The Leader of the House is also here. We want to know whether they have any knowledge of the developments that are taking place in Meghalaya. This will be an affront to the democratic process in that State if in this obnoxious manner the Government there is toppled and a defection Government of your Party is installed. I demand that you make a statement here and set the things right in Meghalaya.

*[Translation]*

**\*SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN** (Palghat): Mr. Speaker, I am raising an important matter. Onam is a national festival of the Keralites which is being celebrated this month. It is celebrated by people irrespective of caste, creed and religion. The people of Kerala are facing serious problems due to the shortage of boiled rice from whichever source available. But even when the Govt. manages to get some rice from some source with great difficulty, there is a shortage of wagons. The wagons available are leaking. Now this is posing another problem. I, therefore, request the Govt. to ensure the supply of good wagons for transporting rice to Kerala.

Another problem is of non-availability of Palmolein. Immediate steps should be taken to supply Palmolein to Kerala.

Sir, as I said Onam is the national festival and the Malayalees living outside Kerala have a desire to go home and celebrate Onam. But today they are not able to go to Kerala due to inadequate train facilities. Therefore, special train should be run so that Keralites from Delhi, Bombay and other cities could reach Kerala to participate in the celebrations.

\*Translation of the point originally raised in Malayalam.

Sir, there is a popular saying in Kerala that Onam should be celebrated even by selling one's own land. Such is the importance of this festival and therefore, the Govt. should take immediate steps to supply good wagons, and Palmolein as well as run special trains. The Legend says that during the region of Malabali, there was perfect equality. In the democratic age Onam provides an opportunity for people of different communities and creed to come together. So, the Govt. should facilitate it.  
12.10 Hrs.

(SHRI SHARAD DIGHE IN THE CHAIR)

*[Translation]*

**PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT** (Ajmer): Sir, Krishna Mill in Beawar in my constituency Ajmer has been lying closed for the last few months as a result of which thousands of labourers have been rendered jobless. Thousands of families of these labourers are on the verge of starvation and owing to it, the economic situation in Beawar and nearby villages has worsened. The most alarming fact is that machines worth crores of rupees installed in this mill are getting rusted. The labourers have not been paid their Provident Fund. Despite the struggle, the satyagrahas and persistent demand of the labourers, the mill has not been reopened. Sir, I, therefore, request the Government through you, to hand over the Krishna Mill in Beawar either to some private parties or to the National Textile Corporation so that it could be recommissioned early and labourers could be saved from starvation.

**SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR** (Bareilly): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on 31st the hon. Minister of Agriculture had made an announcement in this House that the pre-budget stocks of fertilisers available with the dealers would be sold at the old rates. But it is a matter of regret that despite this announcement this is not being done. At present the retail traders have two lakh tonnes of pre-budget stock of fertilizers and the whole sale traders have twenty lakh tonnes of Pre-budget stock of fertilizers with them. Government here manipulated and issued orders to sell two lakh tonnes of fertilisers available with the retailers at the

old rates. But regarding the twenty lakh tonnes of fertilisers with the whole sale traders, Government have issued telex orders to sell them at the new rates and I have proof in this regard. This matter needs to be clarified. The hon. Minister is not present here, but the leader of the House is present. The people of the country should not be misled on this issue. The farmers would have a burden of Rs. 200 crores on them. The farmers are already suffering because of drought and if they get this much fertilizer, it will be sufficient to meet their eighty per cent requirement. I would like the Government to make a statement on it clarifying its attitude towards farmers.

**SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH (Bikramganj):** Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards my constituency, Bikramganj. Sir, my constituency is mainly an agricultural area which is irrigated through the Sone Canal system. But today the entire area is affected by drought. Eighty per cent of the labourers have no work. People say that they have not seen such a severe drought in their life time. Not only my constituency, but adjacent districts like Bhojpur and Aurangabad are also affected by the drought. I urge the Government to formulate some scheme to provide relief to the drought affected people and if Government fails to do so, the labourers will die of starvation, corruption will increase and the law and order situation will deteriorate. Sir, as such I urge that the relief work should be started on a war footing to save the people from starvation.

12.17 hrs. EJD

**RE: HOSTAGE CRISIS IN ASSAM AND JAMMU AND KASHMIR.**

[English]

**SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):** I rise to draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister to the hostage crisis in Assam and Jammu and Kashmir which appears to have taken a very serious and dangerous turn recently.

In so far as Assam is concerned it is reported that the State Government of Assam has clarified its position that the Government have not granted general amnesty to

the activists of ULFA, whereas the ULFA activists claim that the Government made that kind of an announcement on the 8th July. The ULFA demanded the release of its members, supporters and sympathisers by the 26th July in exchange of ONGC officers and other officers kept as hostages.

The State Government in a statement made only yesterday in the Legislative Assembly of Assam has stated that they have already released 432 ULFA activists detained under the TADA and only 290 detainees are there in different jails.

Two important issues arise here. The first is whether the general amnesty was at all declared as announced by the State Government of Assam. If so, why? This might have been announced after consultations with the Government of India because it relates to the fundamentalist activities, terrorist activities and secessionist activities and the State Government cannot take that kind of a decision of their own, unless they have got some kind of consent or some kind of green signal from the Government of India.

Secondly, another question that arises is, whether the Assam Government has sought for a dialogue with the ULFA. I want to know from the hon. Minister the basis of having a dialogue with ULFA. Have they indicated any basis?

These are two very important issues. Everybody is passing their days in great anxiety and anguish for the release of these ONGC officers and other officers. I want that the Minister should make a statement here and now.

I would only mention a word about Jammu and Kashmir. Today's *Indian Express* carries a news that a fresh threat to kill Mr. Doraiswamy has been issued and Mr. Doraiswamy would be killed if Mr. Shalla and others are not released by 3 p.m. today .... (Interruptions)

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** You can speak only on one subject and not all subjects. Shri Asokaraj.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

**SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD (Salem-pur):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, two officials of



Oil and Natural Gas Commission and one Commissioner-cum-Secretary of Assam Government; Shri Shiv Kishore Tewari, have not been released so far by ULFA extremists in Assam. They are in the custody of ULFA extremists for the last one month. . . . (Interruptions) The dead line set by ULFA extremists for accepting their demands to release these hostages had ended yesterday evening. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have got a full list prepared by the honourable Speaker. I will go according to that. I have allowed Shri Asokaraj to speak.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, the Home Minister is here. The Home Minister should tell us about the fate of Mr. Doraiswamy . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): Sir, the country wants to know the fate of Mr. Doraiswamy . . . (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the lives of these officials are in danger. Nobody knows as to where they have been kept. Owing to negligence on the part of the State Government, the situation is getting complicated further. I request the Central Government through this House to intervene immediately and save their lives. (Interruptions).

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the activities of extremists are a matter of concern for the entire country. The deadline set by the militants for releasing Mr. Doraiswamy in Jammu and Kashmir is going to end at 3.00 p.m. today, but the Government is silent.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): This is a very serious matter. The Home Minister is here. We would like to know the fate of Mr. Doraiswamy . . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, only three hours are left now for the closure of the deadline. Can the Home Minister not react to this matter? . . . . (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have expressed your concern about Mr. Doraiswamy. The Home Minister is here. I cannot compel him to make a statement.

(Interruptions)

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Sir, I would like to recall that when this Session commenced, at the very outset many Members from all parties of the House had expressed concern about Mr. Doraiswamy's well being and the Prime Minister himself had assured the House that he would come to the House and inform the House as to what is happening in that regard. Today several weeks have passed since then. The news that appeared in the press this morning naturally disturbed everybody and you can see the anxiety from all sections of the House. I would expect the Home Minister to react to this atleast and let us know as to what is exactly the position, what is happening in respect of securing the release of Mr. Doraiswamy, who has been in the custody of these militants for over one month now.

Therefore, the minimum that is expected after this kind of concern has been expressed by all sections of this house is that the Home Minister takes the House into confidence as to where we stand . . . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Shiv Kumar Tiwari was abducted by ULFA extremists. He has not been released so far. His family members are meeting Ministers and Members of Parliament in Delhi in this connection. Sir, I would like to demand through you that the honourable Minister for Home Affairs should make a statement on the situation in Assam alongwith Jammu and Kashmir. . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a very serious issue. Statements on such subject are made in Rajya Sabha, but here nothing has been said in this regard by hon. Minister. I request the hon. Minister to say something on this issue. . . . (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sir, Home Minister should respond. (Interruptions).

**SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, the deadline will expire at 3 p.m. today after that he will be killed according to the reports received. The whole country is worried about the life of Mr. Doraiswamy. I urge upon the hon. Home Minister to make a statement on this matter in the House . . . . . (Interruptions).

[English]

**SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:** This matter was raised in the House a number of times.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** It is for the Home Minister to make a statement or not. I cannot compel him. (Interruptions).

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN):** Normally the Government is not expected to react to the questions raised during the Zero Hour. . . . (Interruptions) Since both sides of the House are expressing their anxiety because of the news item which has appeared in a section of the press, I can merely say that I am expecting a positive response by this afternoon.

**SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:** Will you come and inform the House ?

**SHRI A. ASHOKARAJ (Perambalur):** The reference made by the President of India under Article 143 of the Constitution of India to the Supreme Court does not automatically operate as stay of the order passed by the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal dated 25-6-1991 directing Karnataka (i) to release 205 TMC of water to Tamil Nadu's Mettur reservoir and (ii) not to extend its area under irrigation beyond the existing 11.2 lakh acres in Karnataka.

**SHRI S. B. SIDNAL (Belgaum):** Since this matter has been referred to the Supreme Court it has become *sub judice*.

**SHRI A. ASHOKARAJ:** it is not *sub judice*. I am entitled to talk about my State, Tamil Nadu.

It is, therefore, clear that there is no legal impediment for the Central Government to notify the order passed by the Tribunal as contemplated under section 6 of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act,

1956. Hence I demand the implementation of the Tribunal's interim order.

**SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia):** Sir, I would like to draw your kind attention to the miserable plight of these Bhopal Gas victims. As you know, this accident occurred six years back in which 3828 people lost their lives, over 5 lakhs residing in 36 wards of Bhopal were exposed to toxic gases and over 1.5 lakhs are partially or wholly disabled.

The toxic gases affected the organs including skin, eyes, lungs, kidneys and gastro-intestinal tracts and damaging the immune, gastric and reproductive systems and leading further to impairment of ability to work, especially amongst children, 90% of whom were affected.

An arbitrary settlement denied the rights of some 6 lakhs victims entitling only one lakh to some compensation. Even the criminal proceedings against Carbide was quashed and all questions of environmental and punitive damages were dropped and even any prosecutions by future generation of gas victims were banned. At least articles 14, 19, 21, 39A, 41, 47 and 48A of Indian Constitution were violated.

The victims are suffering for six long years and are running from pillar to post for help. Recently, a large number of their houses near Hamidia Hospital have been demolished illegally and two thousand poor gas victims are homeless. No advancement is made in solving their problems.

They are demanding of the Central Government to set up a National Commission on Bhopal and to convene a medical committee to put together all data on the nature and extent of injury, its evaluation and evolving guidelines for proper treatment and rehabilitation of the victims. (Interruptions). They are also demanding for laying down adequate standards for protection from industrial hazards in this country and to push for the speedy establishment and implementation of an international code of conduct for transnational corporations.

I urge upon the Government to come forward and reaffirm its commitment to establishing the corporate and continuing

liability of Union Carbide for Bhopal catastrophe.

Hundreds of victims are staging a dharna before the Supreme Court seeking justice, and over more than one hundred MPs have already written to the Prime Minister for necessary action. So, I would request the Government to take appropriate steps to solve the problem.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur) : Sir, I am drawing your attention towards a serious problem. Telephone service in Rajasthan is the worst at present and thousands of telephones have been lying out of order in my constituency, Jaipur for the last several weeks. No action is taken even after lodging the complaint. Even the telephone meant for lodging the telephone complaints is lying out of order. Now where should the complainant lodge his report. The telephone of General Manager is also lying out of order. The telephones of emergency services, Police control room, telephone nos. 101 and 102, District Supply Officer and Collector—all are lying out of order. The telephones have been out of order for months together but the bills are issued for that period also. On the other hand, it was announced that the bill would be issued only for the period of normal functioning of the telephone. (*Interruptions*). Telephone Directory has not been published. As a result people to make enquiries from Telephone No. 197 which is chargeable. Thus, the service of Telephone No. 197 should be made free till the Telephone Directory is published. Telephone bill should also be issued only for the period telephone remains in working order. One of my submissions is that electronic system should be introduced for the telephone Nos. with six or seven digits so that telephone system in Rajasthan in general and Jaipur in particular could be immediately improved. If no improvement is brought about I, along with telephone subscribers, of Jaipur would stage Dharna or observe hunger strike in front of the office of District Telephones Officer or the office of the hon. Minister. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI (Gazipur) : There is a great need of constructing a new rail line from Ghat Railway Station to Mau Junction in Gazipur district of eastern Uttar Pradesh. It would not impose much burden on the Government. Because the distance between Ghat Station and Mau Junction is merely 40 Kms. The area where new rail line is to be constructed falls under the jurisdiction of Gazipur Tehsil and 'Chakbandi' is expected to be done soon in this area.

If Railway Ministry ask for land for constructing this new rail line, the Chakbandi Department will certainly provide land for the purpose. Railway Ministry will not have to pay the compensation for the land. . . . (*Interruptions*) Similarly, there is also a great need to construct a railway bridge between Tari Ghat Station and Ghat Station on the river Ganga. In the absence of railway bridge over the Ganga river, not only Gazipur is divided into two parts, but also the passengers have to travel on foot from Tari Ghat or they have to travel via Varanasi to reach Gazipur Headquarters. If a railway bridge is constructed over the Ganga river, the trains will reach direct upto Ghazipur Headquarters. Besides, Ghazipur will also be linked directly with other parts of the country.

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, today, the Home Minister is present here. I would like to draw your attention towards a question concerning human life. We have already discussed the practice of 'Sati' in this House. It is a good thing that yesterday Uma Bharati raised the issue of female foeticide. I would like to draw your attention towards a very painful practice.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is a village Sathewadi in Maharashtra where a couple was not blessed with a female child. They got a male child after offering prayers to the village god Masoba. They had vowed to sacrifice their first child, at the altar of village god Masoba. But the male child was not sacrificed as it was considered that he would protect the lineage. After two years, a female child was born in the family and that female child was killed. Parents complained that other people had killed

her. One can imagine the extent to which superstition and cruelty can go. Parent don't kill their male child for the purpose of sacrifice, but wait for the birth of a female child for the purpose. It has come in the newspaper that after the arrest, Sumitra and Babu admitted the crime. They recounted the gory tale to the police. On the night of July 9, Sumitra clasped the girl's hands and legs and Babu stifled the nose and mouth. Later they went to the Masoba temple, removed the child's clothes and hid the body in the bushes.

[*Translation*]

This act is more abominable, inhuman and condemnable than Sati. The girl's parents killed her at the Masoda temple to offer her to the deity. They have been arrested, but I don't want to go in further details.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, that village has a total population of 400 and out of them, only two per cent are educated. Incidents of medieval barbarity and sin are taking place even after 44 years of independence. I am saying this before the House because the hon. Home Minister is present here. I hope that he will certainly look into this incident. We are lacking something somewhere in our day-to-day life., that we have not been able so far to prolifer modern education to crores of people in our country. It has become the psyche of some people that there is nothing wrong in killing a girl child and sacrifice her. Something should be done to educate the villagers against this psyche so that in future, no girl is killed by her parents. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister, of this House and of the countrymen to it. I hope that the hon. Home Minister will certainly pay attention to it.

[*English*]

**SHRI A. CHARLES** (Trivandrum) : Sir, the All India Bank Officers' Association, which has a total membership of two and half lakhs, is going to strike work on the 21st of this month. This is a very serious matter. The main reason for the proposed strike is conflict between the Syndicate Bank Officers' Association and the Bank. The main problems are vindictive transfers of the office-bearers of the Association against accepted norms,

unilateral changes in the conditions of service of the officers to their detriment, large scale victimisation and disproportionate punishments meted out to the officers for trade union activity and blatant interference in the affairs of the Association. If my information is correct, instructions have been given by the Ministry of Finance to have a talk with the officers. But the management is very adamant and arrogant and they are not even willing for a talk. On the 21st of this month the entire banking system is going to be paralysed. You can understand the damage that will be caused to the economy of this country, if the proposed strike takes place. There are allegations that the Chairman of this particular Bank has swindled crores of rupees for his personal use. I request that the officers of proved misbehaviour should have no quarter in public service.

I plead with the Minister to give direction to the Chairman and the Officers of the Syndicate Bank to negotiate with the Union and to arrive at a settlement and the proposed strike is averted. Thank you.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH** (Sheohar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Chemicals. Sir, it is happening that major drug companies are cutting down production and procurement of vital drugs due to their unviability.

[*English*]

Industry sources point out that quite a few vital drugs will be in severe short supply in the days to come unless some relief is provided quickly. A sharp increase in costs of imported intermediates and chemicals has contributed to the upswing in input costs. If the status quo is maintained, essential drugs like Chloramphenicol, Rifampicin, Metronidazole, Parazinamide, Amoxicillin will soon disappear from the market. The costs of manufacture of these drugs is far above the Government notified prices. For example, for Rifampicin the actual costs work out to nearly Rs. 5-6 thousand

per kg. as against the notified price of Rs. 3,850 per kg. So also for chloramphenicol where the notified price of Rs. 1,300 per kg. is less than half of the actual costs incurred. Industry representatives have been quick to point out that the price control has resulted in new investments in the industry slowing down to a trickle. The average growth rate of the industry has remained at 10 per cent for quite a few years, whereas the required growth rate on the basis of projected demand should be 15 per cent per annum. The production of drugs and pharmaceuticals in the country in 1989-90 was around Rs. 4,000 crores whereas the country's requirement at the turn of the century is projected to be around Rs. 16,000 crores. The export target fixed by the Government stands at Rs. 10,000 crores by 2000 A.D.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : Sir, they have to make some reference only. They are reading statements of two to three pages.

[Translation]

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU (Secunderabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, River Kaling flows in the north coastal district of Andhra Pradesh. Six thousand persons have been displaced due to floods in that river. The paddy in 40 thousand acres of land has been destroyed. Two persons have been killed. Nine ships have sunk near the Vishakhapatnam port and 17 persons are feared dead and there is no information about the hundred boats which had to arrive there. This has become a very serious matter. Therefore, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that he should send some officials there to save those people and help them.

[English]

DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY (Rajamundry) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to mention here that the flood situation in Vizianagaram District of Andhra Pradesh is assuming alarming dimensions. The fury of the floods in Nagavali River claimed already two lives, huge cattle population and dislodged about one lakh families in

several villages of Srikakulam and Vizianagaram Districts, the standing paddy crop in about 40,000 acres is under submersion and the chances for survival are remote.

There is an urgent need to depute a Central Team for the on-the-spot assessment of the loss sustained in the floods by extending immediate relief to the victims and *ex gratia* to the next of the kin of the deceased.

Similarly, Tungabhadra is also in spate at the Sunkesala anicut in Kurnool District. The overflow is to the tune of 79,850 cusecs, which denote the alarming trend of impending flood situation. Rescue operations are to be taken up quite in advance to safeguard the interest of the human life and other damages.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, I go to the other item—Papers Laid. Shri Chidambaram.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, the management of the Food Corporation of India is flouting the Contract Labour (Abolition and Regulation) Act. I have received a telegram today from our Union from Andhra Pradesh that storage godowns at Kurnool are being closed down by the FCI management and if these godowns are closed down, hundreds of workers—and these workers are contract workers, these workers are handling workers—will be thrown out of employment and there is a ban on engagement of contract labour in handling work by the FCI. But the FCI is not departmentalising this category of work, and as such they are closing down the godowns and the workers who are engaged in the godowns will be thrown out of employment.

I demand, Sir, that the Food Minister should intervene in this matter and these godowns should not be closed down. The contract workers should not be thrown out of employment. These workers should be regularised as per the directions of the Central Government and the engagement of contractors in this category of work should be banned.

12.50 hrs.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

Detailed Demands for Grants of Ministry of Commerce, for 1991-92 :—

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Commerce for 1991-92.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-234/91*]

**REVIEWS ON THE WORKING OF AND ANNUAL REPORT OF HANDICRAFTS AND HANDLOOMS EXPORTS CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD. FOR 1989-90 AND NATIONAL HANDLOOM DEVELOPMENT LTD. LUCKNOW FOR 1991-92 ETC.**

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English Versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-235/91*]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Handloom Development Corporation Limited, Lucknow, for the year 1990-91.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Handloom Development Corporation Limited, Lucknow, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English Version) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) (1) above.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-236/91*]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English Versions) of the Wool and Woollens Export Promotion Council, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English Versions) by the Government on the working of the Wool and Woollen Export Promotion Council, for the year 1989-90.

- (4) A statement (Hindi and English Versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-237/91*]

*Notifications under Major Port Trust Act, 1963 and Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 etc.*

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH YTLER) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English Versions) under sub-section (4) of section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963 :—

(i) G.S.R. 167(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 20th March, 1991 approving the Madras Port Trust (Recruitment of Heads of Departments) Regulations, 1991.

(ii) G.S.R. 187(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 1991 approving the Calcutta Pilot Service (other than Haldia Dock Complex) (Training Grading and Seniority) Regulations and Calcutta Port Trust Employees (other than Haldia Dock Complex) (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Regulations, 1991.

(iii) G.S.R. 216(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th April, 1991 approving the Madras Port Trust Employees (Acceptance of Employment after Retirement) Regulation, 1991.

(iv) G.S.R. 244(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 1991 approving the Visakhapatnam Port Trust (Recruitment of Heads of Department) Regulations, 1991.

(v) G.S.R. 280(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd May, 1991 approving the Bombay Port Trust Employees (Recruitments, Seniority and Promotion) Amendments Regulations, 1991.

(vi) G.S.R. 309(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 1991 approving the amendments to the Visakhapatnam Port Trust (Welfare Fund), Regulations, 1991.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-238/91]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 :—

(i) The Merchant Shipping (Examination of Engine Drivers of Sea-Going Ships) Amendment Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 70 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd February, 1991.

(ii) G.S.R. 131 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd March, 1991 making certain amendments to the Notification No.

G.S.R. 865 dated the 7th October, 1991.

(iii) The Merchant Shipping (Cargo Ship Construction and Survey) Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 377 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd June, 1991.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-239/91]

- (3) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 301(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 1991 making certain amendments to the Notification No. 443(E) dated the 12th June, 1989, issued under sub-section (4) of section 213 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-240/91]

- (4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1989-90.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) shown reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-241/91]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Port Management, Madras, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the

Government on the working of the National Institute of Port Management, Madras, for the year 1989-90.

- (7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-242/91]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Transport Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 under sub-section (3) of section 35 of the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Delhi Transport Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.

- (9) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above.

- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Transport Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 33 of the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Delhi Transport Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.

- (11) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (10) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-243/91]

- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for the Training of Highway Engineers, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English version) by the

Government on the working of the National Institute for the Training of Highway Engineers, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.

- (13) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (12) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-244/91]

*Explanatory statement giving reasons for immediate Legislation by the Consumer Protection (Amendment) ordinance, 1991*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMAL-UDDIN AHMED) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement. (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Consumer Protection (Amendment) Ordinance, 1991.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-245/91]

*Notifications under Representation of People Act, 1950 and Representation of People Act, 1951*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : Sir, on behalf of Shri Rangarajan Kumaramangalam.

I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Representation of People Act, 1950 :—

(i) The Delimitation of Council Constituencies (Bihar) Amendment Order, 1991 published in Notification No. S.O. 277(E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd April, 1991.

(ii) The Delimitation of Council Constituencies (Uttar Pradesh) Amendment Order, 1991 published in Notification No. S.O. 332(E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th May, 1991.



[Placed in Library. See No. LT-246/91]

- (2) A copy of the Conduct of Elections (Amendment) Rules, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 398(E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th June, 1991 under sub-section (3) of section 169 of the Representation of People Act, 1951.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-247/91]

*Notification under Coinage Act, 1906  
Annual Report of National Housing Bank  
in the period from 1-7-1980 to 30-6-1990  
etc.*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DAL-  
BIR SINGH) : Sir,

I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Coinage (Standard Weight and Remedy of the Commemorative Coins) of One Rupee (containing copper 75 per cent and nickel 25 per cent) coined on the occasion of the completion of 15 years of Integrated Child Development Service (1975—1990) Rules, 1990 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 947(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th December, 1990 under sub-section (3) of section (21) of the Coinage Act, 1906.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-248/91]

- (2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Housing Bank for the period from the 1st July, 1989 to the 30th June, 1990 along with Audited Accounts under sub-section (5) of section 40 of the National Housing Bank Act, 1937.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-249/91]

- (3) A copy each of the Annual Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the State Bank of India and its subsidiary Banks viz. State Bank of

Bikaner and Jaipur, State Bank of Hyderabad, State Bank of Indore, State Bank of Mysore, State Bank of Patiala, State Bank of Saurashtra and State Bank of Travancore for the year 1990-91 along with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 40 of the State Bank of India Act, 1955 and sub-section (3) of section 43 of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-250/91]

- (4) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended the 31st March, 1990 (No. 3 of 1991)—Union Government (Delhi Administration) under article 151(1) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-251/91]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EXPORT  
(QUALITY CONTROL AND INSPEC-  
TION) ACT, 1963 ETC.

DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINIS-  
TRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN  
KHURSHEED) : Sir, I beg to lay on the  
Table :—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifi-  
cations (Hindi and English versions)  
under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the  
Export (Quality Control and Inspection)  
Act, 1963:—

- (i) The Report of Cashew Kernels  
(Quality Control and Inspection)  
Amendment Rules, 1991 published  
in Notification No. S.O. 241 (E) in  
Gazette of India dated the 6th April,  
1991.
- (ii) The Export of Frozen Fish and  
Fishery Products (Quality Control  
and Inspection) (Amendment)  
Rules, 1991 published in Notifica-  
tion No. S.O. 1306 in Gazette of  
India dated the 11th May, 1991.
- (iii) The Export of Coriander (Quality  
Control and Inspection) (Amend-

ment) Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. S. O. 282(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th April, 1991.

- (iv) The Export of Cumin Seeds (Quality Control and Inspection) (Amendment) Rules, 1991 published in Notification No S. O. 283(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th April, 1991.
- (v) The Export of Curry Powder (Quality Control and Inspection) (Amendment) Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. S. O. 284(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th April, 1991.
- (vi) The Export of Fennel, Fenugreek and Celery Seeds (Inspection) (Amendment) Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. S. O. 285(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th April, 1991.
- (vii) The Export (Quality Control and Inspection) (Second Amendment) Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. S. O. 538 Gazette of India dated the 23rd February, 1991.
- (viii) S. O. 672 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th March, 1991 making certain amendments to the Rules specified in the Annexure annexed to the Notification.
- (ix) S. O. 673 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th March, 1991 making certain amendments to the Rules specified in the Annexure annexed to the Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 252/91]

(2) A copy of the Notification No. S. O. 137(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th February, 1991 directing that sub-section d of section 6 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 shall not apply from the 27th February, 1991 for export of commodities under section 6 of the act under sub-section (3) of section 16A of the said Act.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 253/91]

12.52 hrs.

#### MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :—

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Consumer Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1991, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 1st August, 1991.”

#### CONSUMER PROTECTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

*As passed by Rajya Sabha*

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL Sir, I lay on the Table the Consumer Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1991, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12.52½ hrs.

#### ASSENT TO BILLS

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I also lay on the Table the following two Bills passed by the House of Parliament during the current session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on 12th July, 1991 :—

- (1) The appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1991.
- (2) The Appropriation (Vote on Account) No. 2 Bill, 1991.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Before we take up submissions, I shall allow the Minister of Home Affairs to withdraw the Bills.

12.53 hrs.

#### CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : Sir, I beg to

move for leave to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973."

THE MOTION WAS ADOPTED.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : I withdraw the Bill.

12.53½ hrs.

[English]

TERRORIST AND DISRUPTIVE  
ACTIVITIES (PREVENTION) (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987.

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : I withdraw the Bill.

12.54 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI  
AZAD): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing Monday, 5th August, 1991, will consist of :

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
2. Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the Consumer Protec-

tion (Amendment) Ordinance, 1991 Land consideration and passing of the Consumer Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1991, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

3. Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Orders (Amendment) Ordinance, 1991 and consideration and passing of the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 1991, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

4. Discussion & Voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of :

- (i) Industry
- (ii) Agriculture
- (iii) Food
- (iv) Rural Development
- (v) Commerce

} To be  
discussed  
together

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) : Sir, I request that the following item may be included in the next week's agenda :—

1. Beawar is an important industrial town of Rajasthan. It is the biggest market of wool in northern India. Two-three cloth mills are also there. Therefore, a stoppage for the superfast (Ashram) Express running between Delhi and Ahmedabad should be provided at Beawar station.
2. Nasirabad is one of the famous cantonments of our country. Every day, thousands of jawans come and go from here. Therefore, it is very necessary to provide a stoppage for the Pink City Express (Gharib Nawaz Link Express between Delhi and Udaipur) here. Similarly, a two minute stoppage for this train should also be provided at Kishangarh station.

[English]

**SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri)** : Sir, I request that the following item may be included in the next week's agenda :—

With about 41,600 million tonnes of Coal reserves, Orissa accounts for almost a quarter of the total coal reserves in the country. Hence Union Government shall have to taken an early decision for establishment of a separate Coal company exclusively for Orissa.

It is thus necessary to discuss the necessity of opening of a new coal company in Orissa.

[Translation]

**SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT (Agra)** : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I request that the following item may be included in the next week's agenda :—

1. Need to set up the Benches of High Courts in Uttar Pradesh and other States in order to provide cheap justice to the litigant public in consideration of the recommendations of the Jaswant Singh Commission, pending since 1986, which was constituted by the Government of India for setting up Benches of various High Courts of the country.
2. The Banjara tribe in Uttar Pradesh is included in backward classes. But the Hindus of the Banjara tribe in several States of the country are included in the list of Scheduled Tribes of the Constitution. Therefore, the people of Banjara tribe in Uttar Pradesh should also be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes so that they can enjoy the benefits available to the people of Scheduled Tribes.

**SHRI GIRIDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur)** : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I request that the following item may be included in the next week's agenda :—

1. Need to start second channel on the Jaipur Doordarshan Kendra in

Rajasthan by providing additional Central assistance.

2. Need to given the status of national institute (hospital, medical institute) to the Sawai Man Singh Hospital in Rajasthan by providing additional central assistance.

[English]

**SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore)** : Sir, the following item may be included in the next week's agenda :—

There is need to take imediate steps to give clearance to Mangalore Thermal Power Project undertaken by N.T.P.C. at Nandikur, Udupi Taluk.

There is also need to take necessary steps for construction of a new bridge at Panemangalore across Nethravathi river on National Highway No. 48 enabling free passage of heavy vehicles at all times within Mangalore Parliamentary constituency.

[Translation]

**SHRI SATYA NARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain)** : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the following items may be included in the next week's list of business :

- (i) regarding setting up of a petroleum refinery in Madhya Pradesh and setting up of ethylene craker plant by HBJ gas pipe-line;
- (ii) Approval for a stoppage of Rajkot-Bhopal and Awantika Express at Unhel station under Ratlam Division of Western Railway.

[English]

**SHRI RAM NAYAK (Bombay North)** : Sir, the following item may be included in the next week's agenda :—

- (a) During the last year, no report on the working of any of Government organisations was discussed in the House. All such reports be placed before the House for discussion. As the

SAR.

Khadi and Village Industries Commission spends crores of rupees for the employment and uplift of the village artisans, weavers etc., the report of this Commission be discussed to start with.

- (b) The imports of petroleum products at increased prices have thrown the economy of the country out of gear. It is, therefore, essential that the indigenous production of petroleum products is increased with speed. The working of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission needs immediate discussion.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the following item may be included in the next week's list of business :

Rajasthan is a backward state. The condition of the State is very bad due to the scarcity of water. Due to certain inter-state disputes the schemes of this area are pending for so many years. Therefore, the Government should work effectively to give sanction for implementation of the pending schemes.

[*English*]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Sir, I request that the following item may be included in the next week's agenda :—

The territorial jurisdiction of new Sambalpur Railway Division is of late limited from (1) Sambalpur to Brundamel, (2) Sambalpur to Titilagarh, (3) Titilagarh to Ex. Raipur, (4) Titilagarh to Rayagarh and (5) Sambalpur to Talcher on completion of railway line under construction. Thus, the area coming within Orissa State from Bisra to Himgir along the Howrah-Bombay railway line as contemplated originally is now left out. As a result nearby important places will continue to remain under Chakradharpur and Bilaspur divisions. This is causing serious resentment among the people. This purpose underlying the establishment of this railway division will

not be fully achieved. I would, therefore, request that the matter be discussed in the House.

13.00 hrs.

[*Mr. Speaker—in the Chair.*][*Translation*]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Sahasra) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I request that the following proposal may be included in the next week's list of business :

“A railway line in my constituency, Sahasra, which is in B'har, was constructed during the regime of Britishers. . . . (*Interruptions*)\*\*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Have you given this to record ? If it is not given, it will not go to the record.

(*Interruptions*)\*\*[*Translation*]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV : In Sahasra, there is a need of expansion of railway lines and conversion of a narrow gauge line into broad gauge line.

13.01 hrs.

#### RESOLUTION RE : TREATY ON STRATEGIC ARMS REDUCTION

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Yesterday it was decided that we should pass a Resolution relating to the treaty which has been signed between USSR and USA. Now the Resolution is ready.

I will just put that Resolution for the approval of the House before the Members and, if they approve, we can pass the Resolution.

The Resolution is like this.

“This House recognises the historic importance of the Treaty on Strategic

\*\*Not recorded.

Arms Reduction (START) signed in Moscow on the 31st July, 1991 which provides for the first ever reduction in the strategic nuclear arsenals of the United States and the Soviet Union.

Welcomes the conclusion of the Treaty and congratulates the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union on this accomplishment.

Express the Hope that there would be no interruption in the process of negotiations for nuclear disarmament so that START is followed by even more far-reaching measures for nuclear arms reduction, not only between the United States and the Soviet Union but also including other nuclear weapon States.

Appeals for the earliest possible initiation of multilateral negotiations under the aegis of the United Nations for a new Treaty eliminating all nuclear and other weapons within a time bound framework.

Endorses the position of the Government of India on the elimination of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction and calls upon the Government to pursue the various proposals and initiatives for ushering in a nuclear weapon free world."

I take it that the Resolution is approved.

*The Resolution was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER : The House will adjourn now to meet again at 14.05 hrs. today.

13.03 HRS.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till five minutes past Fourteen of the clock.*

14.13 HOURS

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

(RAO RAM SINGH *in the Chair*)

GENERAL BUDGET 1991-92—

GENERAL DISCUSSION—*Contd.*

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House shall now take up further discussion on the

General Budget. Shri Bhagwan Shankar Rawat was on his feet. He has already taken eleven minutes. Shri Bhagwan Shankar Rawat to speak.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Jalore) : Shankar Bhagwan, please be kind.

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT (Agra) : Sir, inspite of giving status of Industry to the agriculture nothing has been said about its development. Secondly no mention of simplification of Central Sales Tax, abolition of sales tax in states, stopping the oppression of shopkeepers has been made in this budget, due to which the shopkeepers, agriculturists, youths, hardworking people, housewives and all people feel depressed and have lost all hope.

Agra is considered a colony by the Central Government even now. Industries are closed down in Agra in the name of environment pollution and the restriction was imposed in 1983. In spite of installation of pollution control instruments, permission for setting up of industry and its expansion is not being given. But no attempt has been made to check the pollution of Yamuna waters because of the excreta. The people of Agra are drinking the same polluted water. With the result the public health suffers a lot. Electronic and agricultural industry should be set up in the Private and public sector in Agra. In the State, maximum goods are exported from Agra, and as such an aircargo office should be set up in Agra.

In Agra the ancient carpet weaving Centres should also be developed along with memorials of Mughal period. The powerstations demolished in the name of pollution are causing a great scarcity of power in Agra. Sufficient electricity should be made available from the national grid. Sufficient civic facilities/amenities should be made available to Agra after including it in the National Capital Region, and it should be declared as an international tourist city. A civil airport should be constructed there. Agra should be brought on the rail and air map of India. Very recently, the Minister of Civil Aviation has approved certain new flights but

unfortunately he has forgotten Agra. Although, when he goes to Gwalior by train, Agra comes enroute but construction of an airport at Agra is out of his mind. Alongwith this the supply of drinking water, pucca approach roads and electricity facilities should be made available in all the villages of Agra. Headquarters of the Mobile Staff of Western Railway of Agra should be resumed.

I would like to dedicate a couplet of Jai Shankar Prasad's poem to the Finance Minister through you, on behalf of the sisters(women) of my country. By chance, the Finance Minister is not here, the lines are :

“Chhil-Chhil Kar Chhale Phode,  
Mal Mal Kar Mridul Charan Se,  
Dhul-Dhul Kar Ve Bah Jaate,  
Bahte Karuna Ke Kan Se.”

With these words I end my speech. I have tried to express the agony of the womenfolk through these lines.

**SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA** (Faridabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the Budget presented by the Finance Minister. I would like to draw his attention that the cut in the subsidy on fertilisers has caused a heavy burden on the agriculturists, because of which they will be facing big problems. I would say that it will lay a burden not only on agriculturists but all the same it will reduce agriculture production also. Honourable Minister is present here and I would like to inform him that if the agriculturist is producing 20 maunds of foodgrains from an acre of land, and without fertiliser he can hardly produce 10 maunds. With the result the production of agriculture in the country will go down. If the production will go down in the country, we shall have to buy it from other countries. So such a situation should not arise. I would like to draw your attention to one more point, that is, the agricultural labourers will also face a difficulty when the agriculturists won't give them proper wages, or no wages at all, thereby the unemployment will increase.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Janata Dal Government which was in power lately played a big conspiracy with the farmer. They told the farmers that their loans would be waived off and the innocent farmer came under its influence and took it for granted. Today, the agriculturist is facing a great difficulty, because on the rates of the fertilisers have gone up, and the difficulties caused by this and conditions and circumstances of an agriculturist can be understood by a person who is a small farmer or by his son only. At the time of crop he has to buy a bag of fertiliser for which he has got no money. He borrows money from banks. In this way, he has been misled by false promises made by the Janta Dal. I can say on this occasion as the hon. Agriculture Minister is sitting here. Instead of giving exemption to big farmers, it should be given to small and marginal farmers so that they can boost production in the country. I think if it is not done, the country would have to face insurmountable problems. In this country, seventy-eighty per cent families depend on agriculture. A common man can understand as to what are the problems he has to face. But the truth is that these leaders talk a lot outside but they hesitate to say anything here. I don't know why ? I come from Faridabad constituency which is nearer to Delhi. The area is dominated by backwards and the minorities. There is acute water shortage for farmers. If water is supplied to this area, I think there would be no need of fertilisers for common man.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the Agra Canal that passes through my constituency but being a minority and backward dominated area, water is not supplied from that canal to the area. I would request the hon. Minister, through you, to pay attention to it. He is present in the House. Water from that Agra canal, which is under the charge of Uttar Pradesh, should be made available to Haryana State also to enable them to distribute water to farmers so that they do not sit idle. Besides, there is no water available for farming land and even the cattle and birds do not

get water in my area which is adjacent to Delhi. I am sorry to say that this backward area is known as a big industrial area in Delhi. I would like to mention in the House that a small part of it is an industrial area whereas major part is dominated by minorities. The people of that minority area have been ignored. There are no employment opportunities. Water is not available for irrigation. There is also scarcity of drinking water.

Through you, I would like to mention in the House that industries should be set up particularly in that minority and backward area for the purpose of development. Although the industries have been established and Mewat Development Board has also been set up, no progress has been made in the area so far. If Alwar is linked with Gurgaon or Palwal by a railway line, the transport facilities could be made available to this area and industries set up under the Mewat Development Board. If industries are set up there, people in my constituency, who are on the verge of starvation, would get employment. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am sorry to say that while Faridabad is a big industrial area, the area of Mewat has been ignored. I would like to ask as to what is the percentage of Government jobs in the minority and backward dominated area as compared to the Government jobs in Haryana State out of the total Government jobs in the country? Today, my constituency is fully ignored.

I would like to mention here that the Government should pay attention to safeguard the interests of the backwards and minorities. This is my humble submission.

Sir, so far as industries are concerned, there is a big industrial area in my constituency. I want to say that industrial policy should be modified. Today, I can say without hesitation that the industrialists in the country have influence on the Government. Instead the Government should have influence on the industrialists. Today big industrialists don't bother to provide employment to local people. These unemployed youths should

be provided employment. In the Faridabad area, no employment is provided. It seems that the Government have no influence on big industrialists. First of all, the industrialists should be directed to provide employment to the unemployed local people. Due to high prices of fertilizers, we would have difficulty in purchasing fertilizers. Any ordinary farmer cannot purchase it if price of a bag of fertilizers is so high. Mr. Chairman, Sir, subsidy on fertilizers should be restored at least for small farmers. This is my demand in the House. The present industrial policy and the execution of schemes of small scale industries have not ameliorated the lot of the unemployed nor have they brought about any change in small scale industries. I can say that no one can run a business with a meagre sum of rupees 30-35 thousand. No jobless person can run even a small industry with such a meagre amount. It is not possible. Therefore, more allocation under this head should be made. Until and unless big industrialists are checked, small industries cannot flourish in the country because big industrialists have a monopoly. We wish small industries to flourish so that the unemployed youth of the country could get the employment opportunities and there should be maximum budget allocation for this purpose.

I think if small scale fertiliser industries are set up in the country, farmers can get fertilisers easily which would be much helpful to their farming activities. Through you. I demand from the Government that maximum funds should be allocated in this Budget for the welfare of farmers. Necessary funds should also be allocated in the Budget for getting water from Agra Canal which passes through my constituency. In my backward and minority predominant constituency, if Gurgaon or Palwal is linked with Alwar by rail line, a big problem of that area could be solved. On this occasion, I would like to point out that there is acute shortage of water in Gurgaon canal in my constituency.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Bhadanaji, please conclude now.



**SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA :**  
Sir, I get a chance rarely to express my views.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** You will continue to get chances.

**SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA :**  
When you have been kind enough in giving me a chance, please let me speak now. Mr. Chairman, Sir, if persons like you, who are well aware of the sufferings of backwards and minorities, stop me from saying something, I would only say that I am failing in my duty to safeguard the interests of the people who have sent me here with the hope that I would fight for their interests in the House. If I am stopped from putting their views in the House, how would I be able to discharge my duty in the House? There are unemployed people in large number throughout the country. On the one hand, the Government—Shri Rajiv Gandhi had said that they would provide jobs to the unemployed and on the other hand, our Finance Minister has put a ban on recruitment. By doing so, we would have to face difficulties in following their footprints and making realise his dreams. Now, unemployed people have come out on the roads. We have to frame a new policy on employment so that they could get job. If we succeed in containing unemployment we would certainly be able to tackle the problems confronting us easily. Today, extremists in Jammu and Kashmir, Assam and Punjab are flourishing. A beginning is also being made in Uttar Pradesh. When a youth goes astray owing to unemployment, he follows the path of extremism. If we are able to provide employment opportunities to those educated unemployed, they would not join the forces that want to misguide them, that want to keep them away from the mainstream. We can bring them back to national mainstream by providing them employment. Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab are its examples. The way the sentiments of the educated unemployed of Jammu and Kashmir have been played with the way atrocities have been committed, whatever be the forms of atrocities, but when they have suffered atrocities, such circumstances have arisen only after the atrocities. No one can deny this fact. I hope

that Government would look into it. With these words, I express my gratitude.

[English]

**SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI (Sikkim) :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Budget. I have listened patiently to the speeches delivered by leaders from both the sides of the House. There was not only criticism but also praise for the Budget. Even the print-media have not outrightly rejected the Budget. Now they are sore over the price hike in the cost of newsprint. I request the Central Government to find a way out and this should not burden the small and medium newspapers. In fact, they are working as the backbone of Indian democracy.

Mr. Chairman Sir, every successive Budget, whether it is brought forward by one party or the other party which is ruling the country, has become a sort of routine one that is always inflationary. And after every Budget, prices go high. Sir, I am not an economist and I do not have a sound knowledge of the compulsions of the Government. I do not know the political management of economic reforms of the Government. But as a mother, a woman and a housewife, I know the suffering of the women. They have to cope up with escalating prices right from LPG to other commodities of daily necessity. Sir, we can imagine the anguish of a mother who has to cut down nutritious food to her children, not to speak of nutritious food, she has to adjust with the Budget just to provided her children even *dul bhath*, as she knows fully well that her children are already suffering from malnutrition. Whether we agree or not, it is the poor people who are always hit maximum by price rise. We may jumble with words to our satisfaction but this will never help the poor.

Sir, due to withdrawal of fertiliser subsidy, the farmers will suffer and as our friends from the other side said, this will cause low production also. The Government has already promised procurement of agricultural products at a high price. This will lead to another price rise because after procuring the agricultural products at a high price, Government is not certainly going to sell at a low price to the people.

The working class of the country who toil hard to enrich this country are still a neglected lot. Even after 44 years of Independence, we have not been able to do justice to this lot and there is no dignity of labour in our country. I request the Government to take care of them and give them their due share.

The hill areas of the country are important not only for security reasons but also for their scenical beauty. Only if the Government provides proper infrastructure to these areas, we can attract millions of foreign tourists so that we can earn foreign exchange. Hills are also rich in mineral resources which are required for the economic development of the country. Rivers which flow from these areas have always made the country fertile and have great potential of hydel power. Hydel power is renewable, cheap and most important commercial source of electric power in India. More than 80 per cent of hydel potential power of the country remains unharnessed. Mini and micro units can be established by taking advantage of mountain streams and canals and we can decentralise economically viable power units to the rural and remote areas. By this, States like Sikkim can earn revenue from such small units. The hill areas are neglected due to different reasons. It may be because of different geological, historical and political reasons. These areas are yet to come into the economic mainstream of the country. The other reason of this plight of the hilly region is that the lukewarm attitude of the Central Government towards such areas.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister, but he is not present here.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister of State, Shri Dalbir Singh is here.

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI : Sir, I would like to know from the Government whether knowingly they want to keep these areas under-developed. If so, why ? If not, why are these areas still underdeveloped even after 44 years of Independence ? Sikkim is one of the

hill States. The Union Government is well aware that this is the only State which is not linked by air or rail. The Government of Sikkim and its people have been demanding that their State should be linked by air or by rail. But this request has not been conceded yet. I hope the Government will have sympathetic consideration for this State, which has joined mainstream only in 1975 and is backward in all respects.

Sikkim will have to bear the maximum cumulative effect of the price rise in petroleum products such as petrol and diesel because Sikkim has to depend totally on other States even for essential commodities and there is no other mode of transport except road transport I would request the Government to keep in mind these facts while allocating funds to the State.

Tea industry is one of those industries which earn a lot of foreign exchange. Sikkim produces very good quality tea and it is getting very good price also. I would like to request the Government to come to the help of the State Government to encourage and expand this industry. This industry is not only a foreign exchange earner, but labour intensive also and it will also help to solve the problem of rural unemployment.

Sir, Sikkim has been declared an industrially backward State by the Central Government. But by merely declaring a State as industrially backward does not help. I would request the Central Government to help the State Government in developing proper and suitable infrastructural facilities and in removing the regional imbalances that we are suffering from.

The Finance Minister has also mentioned in his Budget Speech about unearthing black money. Here I would like to mention just one point. Whenever, we talk about black money, every citizen in this country says that black money generates from the politicians themselves. Whether we agree or not, it is said that those people who are accumulating black money, do get the patronate of the politicians. So, to remove this menace, why cannot we start to take action ? We all know the saying : "Charity begins at home." Why cannot

we, the elected representatives from Parliament can bring out a Bill making it mandatory that after being elected to any office, one has to declare his or her assets. This will, in my sincere opinion, reduce black money. This should apply not only to Members of Parliament but to all those who hold public office. They also should declare their assets.

With these words, I thank you for giving me a chance to speak.

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL (Belgaum) : Sir, this year's Budget is a peculiar one because of the conditions of political instability, uncertainty and un-productive time. So, under the circumstances the present Finance Minister has done a lot of justice to the Budget.

Every year the deficit is growing. This is the main feature of our Budget and especially of the underdeveloped countries because whatever profit is earned in the previous year is spent on the developmental work and thus no capital is built up. Deficit is thus bound to be there in the Budget when there is no capital built up. I would say that the circumstances which are man made, which lead to deficit financing should be cut off. Black money, smuggling and corruption are some of the things which we should reduce to minimum. Unless we reduce these ill practices we cannot have a stable, healthy financial position.

For all these days, our friends in the Opposition have criticised the Government heavily. But, if you take from the beginning of the Five Year Plans and the assets created in this country, you will definitely be convinced that we have progressed a lot. However, there is a black side of the picture also where the Government can be criticised. But there should be a constructive criticism only at the times when Government goes off the track or it misses the line.

Now, I will come to the agriculture, that is to the *Kissans*'s problems. The agricultural production has risen from 50 million tonnes in 1952 to 170 million tonnes today. Even then nobody has complimented the *Kissans* for it and on

the contrary they are all against them and say that the subsidy which is being given to them should be taken away. There are a number of public sector units which are losing heavily but still we are helping them and complimenting them and on the other hand there are *kissans* who have really done some progressive work you want that the subsidy which is being given to them should be taken away.

The Finance Minister in his Statement said that this cut in subsidy will be compensated by remunerative levy price. Sir, through you, may I tell the Finance Minister that the levy is procured only from the rich farmers. If rich farmer does not sell hundred per cent of the goods produced to the Government and gives only a part of it then he will be benefited only to that extent. So far as poor farmers are concerned they may not get any benefit out of it. So, this is not a correct proposal to help the farmers. It is only an eye wash. Perhaps the Finance Minister does not know the background of the farmers; how they are being harassed.

Newadays we are talking about the land reforms. I would say that the land reforms of today are different from the land reforms of 20 years back. The Land Ceiling Act cannot be implemented effectively and there is a lot of delay. Child born then is an adult now. We may give them land but when land is fragmented it will hamper the production because in the small farms you cannot employ machines and without mechanisation farming is totally unproductive. Therefore, we should get out of this condition and adopt mechanised farming. If we do not mechanise agriculture totally, then we will be facing a very bad time in future. Of late, the Government is producing small tractors for which they deserve our compliments. The cost of inputs required for sprinkler irrigation and dip irrigation had been increased day by day. The purchasing capacity of farmers is also day by day decreasing and the cost of materials or the inputs that they want for their land is also increasing day by day. Because of this, they are put to loss.

In addition to that, the help that you had extended by giving them subsidy, perhaps that also you are going to take away. That is not going to help them. In one of the statements, the Finance Minister had said that they are going to create a just society by doing injustice to the big chunk of this country who have been toiling, who are illiterate, who are ignorant about their rights and who have not seen the light of the day and who are harassed. For that they should be complimented. So, they should be helped. How could they be helped? My proposal is that they should be given facility for sprinkler irrigation, drip irrigation and other things. They should be given loan without charging any interest from them. Otherwise, the loans that we are giving them through the Nationalised Banks, there the interest is being accumulated. The son is becoming taller than his father and the interest is growing more than the capital. After that, agitation will be there for waiver of loans. Any Government will come forward and waive the loans. By that, we are spending every year, Rs. 15,000 crores or something like that by way of waiving of loans. I am not against it. But, how long the Government can afford to give money without recovering it from them? This is not a happy affair. This should be curbed. There should be a proper management. In addition to this, we are giving so many other things for the development of agriculture. But our farmers are not educated scientifically rather they are uneducated. Today's agriculture requires, on the farm, highly educated scientists but instead of that, we are putting ignorant persons. An ignorant person cannot have a scientific knowledge and without scientific knowledge, farming is unproductive.

So, in the agricultural sector, we have to have educated farmers. The farmers should be educated. We have 150 educational institutions—Universities for 15 per cent population who are living in urban areas and we have hardly 22 agricultural colleges for the rest 75 per cent of the population. These are really widening the gap between the rural and urban population.

The Finance Minister had also made a statement that he was born in a village. I do not know. Most of the time, he must be there in urban area. He was an IAS officer. He may not be knowing the hard life of the villagers. How they are suffering? And how the gap is increasing between the rural people and the urban people? The urban people are getting good education. Most of the urbanites are getting into IAS or white collared jobs whereas the people from a rural area does not even pass the matriculation. Because of this, they cannot get a good job. Because of increase in population, the lands are being divided. *Per capita* income is comparatively lessening and he is not able to maintain his standard also.

If you train a man for allied professions like Dairy farming, poultry farming, sericulture and bee-keeping, then it would be very useful.

These are the fields in which all teen-aged girls and boys and old parents could be engaged in productive lines, which we have failed to do all these days. Every inch of land should be exploited; that is not being done.

Most of the people in the villages depend on agriculture. They become unemployed during a certain period in a year; that is a burden on agriculture. We are not even prepared to take them off from agriculture and employ them somewhere else. That has to be done.

Our industries were working satisfactorily 15—20 years ago. Today, when we see the public sector, we find how much heavy losses they are incurring every year; hardly 10 per cent of them are just working hand to mouth. Now, it is time for privatisation. Privatisation might be bad in a capitalistic country; there that is also a danger to a greater extent. But in between that, the concept of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru was to make the public and ordinary citizens of this country to have a partnership in the progress of this country and take technical knowhow from the public sector, which has already been turned off. I am not against the public sector, but public sector is against

us because of its economy. Therefore, privatisation has to be done in a competitive line.

Corruption and black money are hand in hand. I donot know how far our Finance Minister is serious about these things, because it has been mentioned regularly in every Budget we read that casual attention has been paid to these things. Mr. D. H. Lawrence and Mr. Harold Lasky had stated that corruption cannot be rooted out, but it could be reduced. At least an attempt of its reduction should be made very seriously this time. I congratulate the Finance Ministry that they are equally bold to take any action. With great concern we are bringing this thing to his notice. For all other things he is O.K. Though corruption cannot be rooted out, at least he can reduce it. Otherwise, this inflation and unorganised money thrown in the country are hitting the poor man. A rupee or two rupees or ten rupees have lost their real value, may be that devaluation must have helped him, but it may not give immediately relief to the common man.

If he withdraws subsidy on agriculture, then the people in our constituencies will not be happy with us. Even the Opposition Members agree with that. I think he will be kind enough to help the kisans.

I think petrol was a luxury previously; now it is not a luxury at all; and 90 per cent of the petrol is being consumed by the villagers and even milk men in going to the farms, those who are driving two-wheelers; I am not talking about the four-wheelers. I am bringing only to his notice how best he can do; I don't think he can do anything. However, I am appealing to him to do something about it because small people are also hit hard.

Smuggling has been regularized or nationalised, I do not know. It is very surprising and shocking. These fellows walk openly and they are very much apparent. Even in the *Illustrated Weekly* the whole details are given how much money they have made, how many people they have killed.

All these stories appeared in the Press, and smuggling has not been curbed. Why? What is the difficulty of the Government? It is very much alarming. In this country smuggling should be totally curbed; it should be discouraged. I hope our Finance Minister is very serious about all these things.

Lastly, I congratulate him for the provision he has made for housing and all other things.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please wind up. Your meeting is about to start

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL : About housing schemes, black money should have been diverted for it or at least 50 per cent could have been diverted for investment in agriculture, instead of for housing. I suggest that slum areas should be developed. When we do not develop the villages, naturally the slums grow in cities like Bombay and Delhi and spending thousands of crores of rupees will not do any good. The slums cannot be stopped because the villages are not developed. Now our young men go to cities as they think that they can get Rs. 50/- by polishing shoes there rather than get Rs. 10/- in the villages. That is the tendency these days.

There is no economic activity in the rural areas. All economic activity should be diverted to the villages. We have left Mahatama Gandhi's concept and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's concept. We have forgotten them. We never implemented them. We Indians are very good at giving speeches, but not at implementation.

The hon. Finance Minister has spoken about restructuring of economy. It sounds to me as very beautiful language. But that should also be practised. I think we are very lucky to have such a Finance Minister, because he is an expert in so many fields and he is above board. I am not praising; I am only appreciating. We request him to help in all the ways he can.

Now I come to employment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I thought that, that was the last point. Leave some to our friends on this side also.

**SHRI S. B. SIDNAL** : Lastly, only one more point. Employment is one of the problems in this country which is related to population. And population we have never seriously taken all these days. Only Sanjay Gandhi was serious. Subsequently, we have become timid in the implementation of Family Planning programmes. Why should we be timid, I do not know. It should be made compulsory and it should be implemented. Whatever the Government considers fit should be done in this matter.

Then, coming to drinking water, there is no water in the ground, where ground water used to be available. Many people may not be knowing that in our parts heavy rains are expected every year but this year we had only limited rainfall. We are not getting water. Water should be diverted from rivers to make drinking water available. The State Governments should be asked to prepare master plans to provide drinking water to drought-affected and rain-starved areas. Otherwise, it will be very difficult.

Lastly, much has been spoken about the Rajiv Gandhi Trust. I think, I can request the Prime Minister to withdraw it. We can collect thousands of crores through our Party efforts. Why should we malign the national and international fame of Shri Rajiv Gandhi for this ? It is insulting to the big Nehru family, to which he belonged. I understand that Shrimati Sonia Gandhi has been approached with clear intentions.

**AN HON. MEMBER** : Has she been approached ?

**SHRI S. B. SIDNAL** : Giving Rs. 20 crores every year is not enough. We can raise the money because we have got lot of friends in our party and also from the public. Thank you very much for giving me the time.

14.59 Hrs.

#### STATEMENT BY MINISTER

#### **FUNDS EARMARKED FOR RAJIV GANDHI FOUNDATION IN THE GENERAL BUDGET 1991-92**

[English]

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH)**: This issue of Rajiv Gandhi Foundation has been raised by many Hon. Members.

I have to inform the House that the Government have received a letter dated 31st July, 1991, from the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation. The Foundation has thanked the Government for its intention to donate a generous sum to the Foundation. However, the foundation has suggested in its letter that the best way to carry out this intention is for the Government to identify suitable projects and programmes and fund them directly and implement them under its own supervision.

15.00 Hrs.

The Government have accepted the view expressed by the Foundation. Accordingly, a sum of Rs. 100 crores proposed in this year's Budget, to be given over a period of five years, will not be donated to the Foundation. However, the Government will identify suitable projects and programmes. These projects will be named after Shri Rajiv Gandhi and the Government will spend such sums as are necessary to carry out these projects and programmes. (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh)**: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a very casual way of dealing with the Budget. We are discussing the Budget of the country and the discussion is going on. The Government cannot take this kind of a most casual approach to allot the money of Rajiv Gandhi Foundation and then withdraw it. From this, it appears, as if the Foundation is the master of the Budget of this country. The moment a letter comes from the Foundation the Finance Minister comes before the House and makes a statement. I do not know whether he is speaking on behalf of Cabinet. Also I do not know whether the Government had an opportunity to discuss it or not. This is not the way to deal with the Parliament of this country, which is the master of running the financial affairs of this country.

**MR. CHAIRMAN** : You have expressed your point.

**SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV** : Sir, this House will take care of the Budget of the country.

Respecting the views of the entire Opposition as well as his own party members, will the Finance Minister in the same way, make a statement that the fertiliser subsidy, which has been withdrawn, will not be withdrawn?

Sir, he is lightly treating this Parliament and I strongly protest against the casual treatment of the Government.

**SHRI P. C. THOMAS** (Mavattupuzah) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am on a point of order.

**MR. CHAIRMAN** : What is your point of order?

**SHRI P. C. THOMAS** : Sir, we are discussing the Budget and in the Course of the Budget discussion, you have allowed the Finance Minister to make a statement. Can other Members be allowed to intrude and make a discussion on the Statement of the Finance Minister at this stage?  
.... (Interruptions)

**MR. CHAIRMAN** : There is no point of order in this.

**SHRI RAM NAIK** (Bombay-North) : Sir, I am on a point of order.

**MR. CHAIRMAN** : What is your point of order?

**SHRI RAM NAIK** : Whenever any Minister makes a statement, he has to inform the House in advance that at such and such a time he will make a statement. No such information has been given to the House.

There are two points..... (Interruptions)

**MR. CHAIRMAN** : I heard your point. Any Minister with the permission of the Chair is allowed to intervene in any debate. The Finance Minister asked the permission of the Chair and he was allowed.  
(Interruptions)

**SHRI RAM NAIK** : I have not completed my point of order.

Kindly listen to my point of order....  
(Interruptions)

**MR. CHAIRMAN** : When I am on my feet, please sit down.

Shri Chandr Jeet Yadav wanted to know whether the Finance Minister has made this statement on his own or whether the Cabinet has decided it. I am sure—we all know parliamentary procedure—that whatever the statement the Minister makes, we presume, it is a collective decision of the whole Cabinet.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA** (Midnapore) : I am not making any observation. Would the hon. Finance Minister care to inform the House as to who has signed that letter on behalf of the Foundation? Is it an unsigned letter? Is it an anonymous letter? Is it signed by the Chairman of the Foundation? Or is it such a high secret matter which is to be kept hidden from Parliament?

**SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH** : It is a letter from the Chairman of the Foundation.

**SHRI RAM NAIK** : I am on a point of order. Whenever any important statement is to be made by the Minister, the House must be informed in advance so that those who are interested in that statement can come and listen to that statement. That is the general rule which is being followed. Now intervention by a junior Minister or by another Minister is also allowed. But is it intervention? This cannot be an intervention. This is a policy statement.

**MR. CHAIRMAN** : By no stretch of imagination can you address the Finance Minister as a Junior Minister?

**SHRI RAM NAIK** : I did not say so. I said that a junior Minister can intervene. The Finance Minister has a right to make an intervention. But can this be called an intervention? Intervention means a speech. But this is a policy statement.... (Interruptions)

**MR. CHAIRMAN** : When I am on my feet please sit down. I think, keeping the

sentiments and the views expressed by the House in the last two days, the Finance Minister and I presume, the Cabinet in its wisdom has taken a view... (*Interruptions*) Please do not interrupt when I am talking. Will you please sit down? I take strong objection to this. When I am standing on my feet you cannot start shouting like that. Now Mr. Ramashray Prasad Singh will speak.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will be recorded. ....

(*Interruptions* )\*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : I have great respect for my colleagues from the other side. While the Finance Minister replies on the general debate on Monday, I think that will be the proper time for him to keep all the facts before the House. At this moment, he just wanted to inform the House. The Minister is entitled to make a statement any time. He gets the precedence at any time. So what he has done at the moment is that he has just informed the House. If there are further clarifications or he wants to give further statement, that he can do during his reply on the general debate. .... (*Interruptions*). Should I take it that this is politically motivated? As long as this was there, you wanted that it should be withdrawn. Now since it has been withdrawn, you want to know how and why it has been withdrawn. I cannot say beyond this that this is totally politically motivated. I am sorry to say that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will that letter which has been written on behalf of the Foundation and addressed to the Government or the Finance Minister, be laid on the Table of the House or is it considered a top secret ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is there any necessity to lay it on the Table of the House ? ..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : I want to know what is the difficulty in

placing the letter on the Table of the House. .... (*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi) : Sir, the country wants to know how and why it was withdrawn. This is public money. They will lay it when it suits them. It proves that they have utilized the money according to their fancy. They are not allowing funds for providing drinking water facility in slums. This proves it... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RAM NAIK : Sir, after deciding to give such a huge grant, what new development made them change their decision. We would like to know the details... (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : They have told you the new development. He has read out the letter received from the Foundation.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Khurana was enquiring about the contents of the letter. He was not present here. The hon. Finance Minister has disclosed the contents of the letter.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : He very specifically disclosed the contents of that letter. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : The hon. Minister is not supposed to read the letter. This is for him, if he so desires. He has just conveyed the decision of the Government. It may be confidential or it may not be confidential. You wanted a decision in this regard... (*Interruptions*). You are not concerned about the letter. You are concerned about the decision of the Government and the Government has taken the decision.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will be recorded.

(*Interruptions*)\*

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : Mr. Chairman, Sir about 3500 women



demonstrating against the price rise were beaten up by the police and several women were injured in the incident. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : You come half way through and then start the whole thing. This has got no relevance at all. (Interruptions)

15.15 Hrs.

[SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA  
in the Chair]

SHRI RAM NAIK : Madam, Chairman, now you have graced the Chair. Now, two issues have arisen. One issue is what Shri Khurana has said about the lathi charge on the... (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please, this is not the time for that... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

KUMARI UMA BHARTI (Khajuraho) : Male police were deployed to arrest the women holding demonstration against the price rise at Patel Chowk whereas lady police should have been deployed there. They were also lathi charged... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have had your say. Now please sit down... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

KUMARI UMA BHARTI : Several women were injured. I am coming from there. Shri Khurana was also there. The lathi-charge was done by male police and even proper buses were not provided to transport the arrested women. Please request the hon. Minister to provide full details to the House. If such a thing has happened, the guilty policemen should be punished... (Interruptions).

[English]

SHRI RAM NAIK : Madam Chairman, some letter is alleged to have been

\*Not recorded.

received from Sonia Gandhi, which is alleged to be in respect of budget allocation... (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are Ministers here and they have taken cognisance. Please sit down now. Yes, Ramashray Prasad Singh Ji.

15.17 Hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1991-92—

GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Madam, the Budget which has been presented raises some doubts about the credibility of the Government. In fact, the Government's future depends on it. This Budget will lead to a 30% hike in prices in the coming days. The Government's proposal to encourage multinational companies will adversely affect the domestic industries. I agree with several hon. Members who said that this Government does not belong to any one person, it belongs to all the people of this country. But this Government will not do anything for the people. On one hand it does not do anything for the poor but on the other it gives a huge grant to the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation without taking the house into confidence and then takes it back. This shows the Government's style of functioning. If this is a Government in the real sense of the term, then it should always take steps in consultation with others and if the Government does not believe in giving due weightage to the views of members then it need not say anything here.

The entire Bihar is in the grip of drought Jahanabad being particularly affected. Local people and cattle are facing hardship as drinking water is not available. The Chief Minister was to go on a hunger strike but he postponed the programme receiving some assurances from the Central Government.

The situation is very pitiable in the state and funds are not available for providing relief. The State Government is finding it very difficult to tackle this problem as it lacks the requisite funds. In this

situation the Central Government should extend financial assistance to the Bihar Government to deal with the drought situation.

Now I would like to give an example of red-tapism. There are several State owned tubewells in my constituency which are not working. If these tubewells were in a working condition, the entire area could have been saved from drought. A Government, be it Central or State, is formed to serve the people. If the concerned Minister had got these tubewells repaired then this situation would not have arisen. If we could have avoided this situation national productivity levels would have been higher.

Madam, ours is a country of farmers. One part of the country's population lives in rural areas and the other part in urban areas. The condition of rural and urban areas is for everyone to see. There is always money for urban areas but for rural areas there is always a shortage of funds. It is due to these reasons that terrorism is on the increase. This matter should be looked into. If such a state of affairs continues this Government will go out of power.

Matters have come to a point where terrorists kidnap a Government official and threaten to kill him if the Government does not release their arrested friends. It is the centre's writ which matters. The Government should present a budget which can check the growth of terrorism.

Madam, welfare programmes never benefit the poor. I would like to know how terrorism came into being. A person who never had the taste of development turned into a terrorist. A survey should be conducted into this. The youth of today has not been associated in the development programmes and so they are a frustrated lot. Has the Government made any plans for bringing them into the mainstream. Be it the Eighth Lok Sabha or the Ninth Lok Sabha, it has been said that efforts are being made uplift those who are below the poverty line. I have raised this matter a number of times but have not understood whether the crores of rupees spent on the poor have really benefited them. The Government's programmes are designed to

benefit its own officials. Some thing has to be done for the upliftment of the poor. Crores of rupees have been spent in my constituency but the point is whether all this expenditure has borne fruit. It is this lack of concern for the ultimate outcome of development programmes that has led the country to its present state.

Poor people are being killed. If the prevailing situation continues the country will have to face a severe crisis. If the Government do not take immediate measures and go on delaying the matter, it will become very difficult to save the country. This much I want to submit.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I oppose this Budget because it does not provide any remarkable facility to the poor and the agricultural labourers. Today, the number of agricultural labourers is quite large but their condition is very deplorable. Though laws and rules have been enacted for the upliftment of mine workers, yet when the agricultural labourers are fed up of their lives they commit suicide. They do not find any other alternative, they have no means to secure their old age. Our party has been fighting for having a Social Security Act for the welfare of the agricultural labourers so that they may be able to get security from natural calamities as well as from the old age and they may lead their lives properly. But the Government did not pay any heed to it. Opposing this Budget I conclude my speech, I am thankful to you for the opportunity you gave me to speak.

SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI (Kodarma) : Madam, Chairman, I oppose the Budget which has been presented in this House. This Budget appears to me rather a collection of allegations levelled against the previous Governments.

[English]

At the very outset it has been mentioned :

"International confidence in our economy was strong until November 1989 when our party was in office."

[Translation]

It creates an impression as if the non-Congress Government which took over afterwards was responsible for all the errors

committed. However, my submission is that it was only after the Congress Government came into power foreign loans were taken indiscriminately and the way the economic condition of the country is deteriorating, makes it evident that they opted to follow easy path only and did nothing concrete to improve the economy. Actually they should have imposed taxes on rich people, upper sections of the society. But they were afraid that the affluent society might have reacted on this which would ultimately deprive them of power. Therefore, they preferred to choose an easy way and took loans from foreign countries. They should have followed such an economic policy as may be helpful to encourage the agricultural production but they did not do so instead they took loan and spent it in an astrovagant manner. Thus they played with the country. The hon. Minister of Finance has also stated in the Budget :

[English]

"The origins of the problem are directly traceable to large and persistent macro-economic imbalances and the low productivity of investment, in particular the poor rates of return on past investments."

[Translation]

He has confessed that whatever the loan has been invested in different projects bore no fruit. Here I would like to submit that the loan should have been invested in a proper manner. Whereas contrary to this the money was not invested in the projects it was meant for. As a result inflation increased and production remained static ultimately creating all these problems. He himself has confessed all this in the Budget he has presented.

Secondly, in regard to the devaluation

[English]

that stands at least 20 to 22 per cent

[Translation]

20 to 22 per cent devaluation was announced. I think that the Government should have thought that the devaluation of rupee would make import costly and export cheaper. On economic perspective our demands are analytistic. Petroleum is one of the major items that we import, we im-

port crude oil at large scale and the Government have not been encouraging the production of crude oil in the country itself. Keeping all these factors in view we can say that devaluation of rupee would cause nothing but harm to us. By devaluating rupee the Government have committed a blunder. The Budget will have adverse effects on the farmers, poor sections like labourers, craftsmen, the people of minorities and suppressed people.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : We have to start the Private Members' Business now. The hon. Member may continue next day.

15.33 hrs.

MEMBER SWORN

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Secretary-General may now call out the name of the Member who is to take oath.

SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL  
(Munger)

15.33½ Hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of Article 81, etc.)

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria) : beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted*

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH : I introduce the Bill.

15.34 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL  
(Amendment of Eighth Schedule)

[English]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :  
"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I introduce the Bill.

15.34½ Hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL  
(Insertion of new Part XIA)

[English]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :  
"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I introduce the Bill.

15.35 Hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL  
(Insertion of new article 16A)

[English]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :  
"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I introduce the Bill.

15.35½ hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)  
BILL

(Insertion of new article 19A)

[English]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :  
"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I introduce the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Kashiram Rana—not present.

15.36 Hrs.

DELIMITATION (AMENDMENT) BILL  
(Amendment of section 9)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Before I call upon Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal to move the motion for consideration of his Bill, we have to fix the time limit for discussion of this Bill. Shall we fix two hours ?

MANY HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Thank you. Two hours have been allotted for this Bill.

[Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : (Chandigarh) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill to amend the Delimitation Act, 1972 be taken into consideration."

Madam Chairman, this Bill has been moved to amend the Delimitation Act, 1972 so as to provide for the rotation of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes. Article 81 of the Constitution of India provides for the composition of the House of the People. Clause (2) says :

(2) For the purposes of sub-clause (a) of clause (1) :—

- (a) there shall be allotted to each State a number of seats in the House of the People in such manner "at the ratio between that number and the population of the State is, so far as practicable, the same for all States; and
- (b) each State shall be divided into territorial constituencies in such manner that the ratio between the population of each constituency and the number of seats allotted to it is, so far as practicable, the same throughout the State."

Thereafter, Article 82 provides for the re-adjustment of the seats allocated to each State for the House of the People after each census. This practice was followed till after the census of 1971 and there was no problem felt by anybody. It was because, after every 10 years, there was re-adjustment of seats for the States in accordance with the same proportion between the seats and the population of the concerned State. There was also further re-adjustment and division of the seats in a particular State, and there was rotation of seats fixed for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Somewhere in the late '70s, the Constitution was amended to provide for the freezing of the number of seats till 2,000 A.D. In other words, there has to be no further increase in the number of seats till the year 2,000 A.D. I could understand the spirit of that Amendment. But what happened was, for all purposes, thereafter the Delimitation Act of 1972 became redundant. In this context, the constitution and the functioning of the Delimitation Commission postulated under the Act came to a standstill.

What has happened over the years is that seats which were fixed for each State and the seats which were thereafter reserved for the Scheduled Castes, after the census of 1971 continue till this date. There is no denying the fact that there is absolute necessity of providing for reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the country.

But what we have seen is that a seat which was reserved 20 years back continues to be so reserved to this date and if the law is not amended, the same position would remain for another 10 years or so. This has led to some sort of resentment in the minds of some people.

A person in certain cases may have to shift from his own Constituency, the Constituency in which his own house or his own village falls, to the adjoining Constituency which may be a reserved Constituency from which he could contest and the people of that reserved Constituency feel that an outsider has come to their Constituency for umpteen years, maybe up to three decades by 2000 AD.

It is to rectify a situation like this that I introduced this Bill.

In this context, I would like to submit that the Election Commission had in its report submitted in November, 1980 also mentioned that there was need for the restoration of the practice of fresh delimitation after every decennial census without changing the total number of seats allotted to various States in the Lok Sabha and to different districts in the Legislative Assemblies.

The second recommendation was that the rotation of seats be accepted in case of reserved seats. This position was reiterated in its report of 1982 and then after in the annual report of the Election Commission for the years, 1984 and 1985 as well.

Briefly I would quote from the report of the Election Commission. The second annual report for the year, 1984 says :-

"The Commission had earlier recommended that Articles 82 and 170(3) of the Constitution may be amended so that while the total number of seats allotted to various States in the House of the People and to the various State Legislative Assemblies may remain unaltered, the original position of fresh delimitation of parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies in each State and Union Territory, after every decennial census is restored so that administrati

15.34 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL  
(Amendment of Eighth Schedule)

[English]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :  
"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I introduce the Bill.

15.34½ Hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL  
(Insertion of new Part XIA)

[English]

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"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I introduce the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Kashiram Rana—not present.

15.36 Hrs.

DELIMITATION (AMENDMENT) BILL  
(Amendment of section 9)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Before I call upon Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal to move the motion for consideration of his Bill, we have to fix the time limit for discussion of this Bill. Shall we fix two hours ?

MANY HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Thank you. Two hours have been allotted for this Bill.

[Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill to amend the Delimitation Act, 1972 be taken into consideration."

Madam Chairman, this Bill has been moved to amend the Delimitation Act, 1972 so as to provide for the rotation of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes. Article 81 of the Constitution of India provides for the composition of the House of the People. Clause (2) says :

(2) For the purposes of sub-clause (a) of clause (1) :—

- (a) there shall be allotted to each State a number of seats in the House of the People in such manner that the ratio between that number and the population of the State is, so far as practicable, the same for all States; and
- (b) each State shall be divided into territorial constituencies in such manner that the ratio between the population of each constituency and the number of seats allotted to it is, so far as practicable, the same throughout the State."

Thereafter, Article 82 provides for the re-adjustment of the seats allocated to each State for the House of the People after each census. This practice was followed till after the census of 1971 and there was no problem felt by anybody. It was because, after every 10 years, there was re-adjustment of seats for the States in accordance with the same proportion between the seats and the population of the concerned State. There was also further re-adjustment and division of the seats in a particular State, and there was rotation of seats fixed for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Somewhere in the late '70s, the Constitution was amended to provide for the freezing of the number of seats till 2,000 A.D. In other words, there has to be no further increase in the number of seats till the year 2,000 A.D. I could understand the spirit of that Amendment. But what happened was, for all purposes, thereafter the Delimitation Act of 1972 became redundant. In this context, the constitution and the functioning of the Delimitation Commission postulated under the Act came to a standstill.

What has happened over the years is that seats which were fixed for each State and the seats which were thereafter reserved for the Scheduled Castes, after the census of 1971 continue till this date. There is no denying the fact that there is absolute necessity of providing for reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the country.

But what we have seen is that a seat which was reserved 20 years back continues to be so reserved to this date and if the law is not amended, the same position would remain for another 10 years or so. This has led to some sort of resentment in the minds of some people.

A person in certain cases may have to shift from his own Constituency, the Constituency in which his own house or his own village falls, to the adjoining Constituency which may be a reserved Constituency from which he could contest and the people of that reserved Constituency feel that an outsider has come to their Constituency for umpteen years, may be up to three decades by 2000 AD.

It is to rectify a situation like this that I introduced this Bill.

In this context, I would like to submit that the Election Commission had in its report submitted in November, 1980 also mentioned that there was need for the restoration of the practice of fresh delimitation after every decennial census without changing the total number of seats allotted to various States in the Lok Sabha and to different districts in the Legislative Assemblies.

The second recommendation was that the rotation of seats be accepted in case of reserved seats. This position was reiterated in its report of 1982 and thereafter in the annual report of the Election Commission for the years, 1984 and 1985 as well.

Briefly I would quote from the report of the Election Commission. The second annual report for the year, 1984 says :—

"The Commission had earlier recommended that Articles 82 and 170(3) of the Constitution may be amended so that while the total number of seats allotted to various States in the House of the People and to the various State Legislative Assemblies may remain unaltered, the original position of fresh de-limitation of parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies in each State and Union Territory, after every decennial census is restored so that administrative

changes and other factors like growth in population, urbanisation and industrialisation etc., is taken into account in carrying out uniformly viable Constituencies.

The Commission had also recommended that after General Election, the seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be rotated within a district for any other suitable administrative unit in a State so that a seat does not remain reserved for more than a few stipulated years at a time.

These recommendations were considered by the Government who sought clarification on certain aspects. The Commission informed that a close study of earlier Delimitation Orders shows that many of the Constituencies reserved according to the Delimitation Orders of 1956, 1966 and 1976 for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes continue to be more or less in the same area.

As such, unless some clear guidelines are provided in the Delimitation Act itself, it may not be practicable for the Delimitation Commission to ignore the highest concentration of Scheduled Castes and allow constituencies having smaller concentration of Scheduled Castes to be reserved."

The same sentiment was again reiterated by the Election Commission in 1985 when it was stated :

The Commission has been pressing for appropriate amendment to Articles 82 and 170 etc. of the Constitution and to revive the Bill which lapsed with the dissolution of the Lok Sabha so that while the number of seats may be frozen, the law should permit fresh delimitation of constituencies so as to take care of administrative and other changes that have taken place ever since the last delimitation. It was also suggested that seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be rotated."

The principle of rotation particularly with regard to seats reserved for Scheduled Tribes in Assemblies seems to assume importance in those areas where the Scheduled Tribes population does not exceed 50 per cent. The Commission felt that rotation of seats would be possible only if a suitable enabling provision is included in the Delimitation Act itself. The presence of such a provision will leave the discretion to the Commission which could, after hearing all the parties concerned, take a view whether rotation should be allowed at all and if so, under what circumstances. . . ."

Madam, in my humble way, I have sought to provide for a provision which, if accepted by the Government and voted by this House, would be in consonance with the consistent recommendations of the Election Commission from time to time. I feel that the purpose of making amendments to the Constitution—i.e. to Articles 81, 82 and 170(3)—and Article 330—was not intended to put an end to the delimitation of constituencies as such or at least to the rotation of reserved seats. All that was intended by those amendments was primarily to freeze the number of seats in the Lok Sabha and in various Legislative Assemblies. One could understand from the introduction to the proviso to Article 81 that the population referred to therein for the preceding census was with reference to the census of 1971. It stops there. What has happened in practice is, as I submitted earlier, that the entire process of delimiting the constituencies readjustment of the territorial constituencies within the State has come to an end with the result that today we find that there are some Parliamentary constituencies in a State where the total number of voters may be just as much as that of two Assembly Constituencies and in the same State, we may have constituencies two or three times of the size of the normal Parliamentary constituencies. Those are the distortions which have crept in because of the changing population, shifting of population, urbanisation and other various factors.



I, for a moment, did not think of bringing about a change in that because I feel that even the year 2000 A.D. is fast approaching and we can see the total overhauling the delimitation process taking place across the country after that. But after dealing with the people, after hearing my friends, I did think it advisable that at least for the time being there should be an amendment in the law that may provide for the rotation of the constituencies. Here, we would not have to go for an in-depth exercise. All that the Delimitation Commission would have to do is to find out one important aspect. For instance, if the present reserved constituency is named 'A', it has to find out which is the next constituency which has a reasonably large population of a Scheduled Caste so that in place of 'A' constituency, 'B' constituency could be reserved for the Scheduled Castes. For this, I would like to refer to Section 9, Sub-section 1, Clause (C) of the Delimitation Act which says:

"That the Election Commission shall delimit constituencies on the basis of the last census figures, namely (a), (b) and (c) constituencies in which seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes shall be distributed in different parts of the State and located, as far as practicable in those areas where the proportion of their population to the total is comparatively large."

I seek to move for an introduction of a proviso to this Clause which reads as under :

"Provided that the Commission may, after the commencement of the Delimitation (Amendment) Act, 1991, re-distribute the constituencies in which seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes, after de-reserving the constituencies in which seats are reserved for them, on rotation basis, according to their population in each constituency."

It means that after constituency 'A', it will consider constituency 'B' and after another ten years, it should be the turn of constituency 'C' and so on. Now there are two reasons for this. One I enumerated earlier. The people should not have to move from their constituency to contest in a reserved

constituency for long. Secondly, if we adopt the system of rotation, two consequences would flow from this. One, that in the constituency so de-reserved, people from the general category would be able to contest and we would be able to eliminate any form of discontentment amongst people. And secondly, people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and residing in a constituency which would be subsequently reserved, would have a fair chance of seeking election to Parliament or the State Legislative Assembly, as the case may be. This would not harm the interest of anybody whatsoever. This would eliminate heart-burning and this would give a fair opportunity to people of all areas to try their luck at the hushings. That is what the democracy is about. Democracy gives wings to the wingless and it brings to the road the monarchs of the yore. And what we have seen contrary to the spirit of democracy that I have just referred to is that, with the passage of time vested interests creep in. If we resort to the rotation of the constituencies reserved for the Scheduled Castes. I suppose, we would to a great extent, ensure that the fruits of democracy are enjoyed, are at least attempted to be enjoyed by a larger number of our people. It is with this intention that I have sought to move this amendment. This is the primary amendment which I have read out and sought as the proviso to Sub-section 1 Clause (C). And thereafter, subsequent proviso only says that the total number of seats reserved need not be changed till the year 2000 AD. This I have mentioned for the reason that any amendment in the Delimitation Act should not be construed as being contrary to or in contravention of the provisions of the Constitution.

Subsequently, Madam, as is the usual practice, I have said that in addition to such proposals being only published in the official Gazettee, I would wish that the proposals to this effect should be published in three leading newspapers of the concerned States, in addition to the publication in Gazette of India and in the official Gazette of the State concerned, so that, the people—the poor and illiterate—in the constituencies which may be so de-reserved or sought to be de-reserved may have an opportunity to put across their view points, their objections

to the Delimitation Commission. Because, there could be a case where a constituency with second largest population of the Scheduled Castes may be ignored and one lower in the rank is picked up. An opportunity should be given to the residents of the constituency to file their objections against such a move and thereafter the Delimitation Commission could adjudicate about that.

With these words, Madam. I move that this Bill may be taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"that the Bill to amend the Delimitation Act, 1972, be taken into consideration".

Shri Advani

SHRI LAL. K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar) : Madam Chairman, I rise to support the Bill that has been moved by Shri Bansal, though I wish this were more whole-hearted than it is and it was not a Private Bill; it was an Official Bill. This is particularly so, because, I would like to point out that this is a matter about which there is not much of a difference of opinion among political parties and in the House also. And also, because, late Shri Dinesh Goswami, who was Law Minister, last year, had already introduced in the Rajya Sabha a Bill—which is the Constitution 71st Amendment Bill—which not only covers what Shri Bansal seeks to achieve, but is goes beyond that and achieves something which is long pending. I think that there is a clear case of fresh delimitation of constituencies, even though one may not like to increase the number of seats until 2,000 A.D., as is provided for in the Constitution.

But, there is a clear case and whenever any Committee has gone into the question of Electoral Reforms, it invariably has come to the conclusion that as the Election Commission itself has recommended, let there be fresh delimitation of constituencies without changing the total number of Members in the House. But the present anomaly of seats, where some seats are very small not only because they represent a particular area in which they cannot but be small, as for example, Laksha-

dweep or Andamans or even Chandigarh—the Union Territories. One can understand that. But, even in other cases there is a wide disparity in the size of constituencies. In some cases, the constituency has an electorate of 3 lakhs and 4 lakhs and in some cases the constituency has an electorate of 16 lakhs and 17 lakhs.

Now, this kind of disparity has to be removed at the earliest and therefore, when I rise to support Bansalji's Bill, I do not propose to enter into any elaborate arguments. Why this ought to be done? Reservations of seats is a must. But over a period of time, if there is no rotation, then, very many Members of the Scheduled Castes in certain constituencies feel that they are losing an opportunity and very many people who do not belong to the Scheduled Castes in their constituencies feel that they are being deprived of an opportunity. If the principle of rotation were to be accepted, this kind of heart-burning would not be there.

16.00 hrs.

I have a slight doubt whether this particular Bill can be introduced and can be effectively implemented without amendment of the Constitution. The Constitution 71 (Amendment) Bill takes care of that. Even in respect of rotation of seats, so far as delimitation is concerned, it just cannot be effected unless the Constitution is amended. For that purpose it is imperative that even in respect of rotation of reserved seats, an amendment to Article 327 is necessary, if not for any other reason, for the reason of abundant caution. Lest a plain Bill of the kind that has been moved by Bansalji may be struck down as *ultra virus*.

16.01 hrs.

[SHRI P. M. SAYEED *in the Chair*]

Therefore I strongly commend that in order to incorporate the purpose behind the Bill now moved by Bansalji, it would be better for the Government and for the Minister concerned who is here to assure this House that the Constitution 71 (Amendment) Bill which is pending in the Rajya Sabha, which has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha will be pursued in this

very session and enacted upon. Because only if it is enacted then a Delimitation Commission can be constituted and that Delimitation Commission will go into the question of delimitation of constituencies throughout the country—a process which would take not less a year or so. Hopefully your Government will survive till then and I wish this Government to last till then and that this Delimitation Commission would be able to complete its efforts and its labours by the time the next elections come back. If this is done, then the purpose of Bansalji and the principal parties which had prompted Shri Dinesh Goswami to move this particular amendment to the Constitution would be served.

With these words, I support the Bill.

**SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL (Erandol) :**  
I do agree with Advaniji that this Amendment Bill will require a constitutional provision and an amendment to the Constitution is necessary for rotation of seats. Advaniji has said that all parties are unanimous on this issue. Way back in 1988 late Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi had also realised this and he wanted to introduce the Constitution amendment Bill; but then elections were due and the 1989 Lok Sabha elections were held.

After that when Janata Dal came to power with the support of Advaniji and his party, at that time also in May 1990 the then Law Minister gave an assurance on the floor of the House that the Bill will be brought for amending the Constitution for rotation of seats not only for Scheduled Castes, but also for Scheduled Tribes. But in between the Mandal and Mandir issues started and because of their infighting they could not introduce the Bill and went away. Now it is time and I will urge upon the Government that a comprehensive amendment bill to the Constitution should be brought for this purpose.

All agree that because of reservation in some constituencies for more than 30 years, people from Scheduled Castes are being elected while the people of other castes are denied an opportunity. If we consider the average life expectancy of Indian citizen, it is about 55 or 56 years. You can contest the election after 25 years of age which

means in the present generation's life time, in certain constituencies if a person belongs to other castes, he will not get an opportunity.

The panel constituted for suggesting electoral reforms has suggested so many things in which the point of rotation of constituencies is predominant. Rotation should be there not only for Scheduled Castes, but even for Scheduled Tribes, rotation is required. An argument is advanced that in the case of Scheduled Tribes, there are places where there is a concentration of Scheduled Tribes. As is suggested, in the case of Scheduled Castes, rotation of seats should be in administrative units like districts. There are States where there are more than one tribal belt. For example, in Maharashtra there are two or three tribal belts; in Madhya Pradesh there are two or three tribal belts. If it is to be rotated in the case of Scheduled Tribes, the seat can be rotated in the other tribal belt in the State. I for one, was a victim of this reservation. In 1977 I fought the election on a general seat in Dhule Constituency. But because of the recommendations of the Delimitation Commission and also because of the increase in the number of seats, one more seat was reserved for Scheduled Tribes in the State of Maharashtra. So, instead of three seats, there are four seats for Scheduled Tribes. When the question of reservation of one constituency for the additional, newly created Scheduled Tribes seat arose, there were two constituencies in the picture, one was in Chandrapur and the other was in Dhule district. One constituency was having a population of 22.8 per cent of Scheduled Tribes and the other constituency was having a population of 23.2 per cent of Scheduled Tribes. The difference was only 0.4 per cent. When the representation was made saying that if the reservation is imposed upon in the Dhule constituency, both the seats of Dhule district will be reserved for Scheduled Tribes and that there will be no opportunity left to people of other castes to contest the elections in future, the election Commission and the appropriate authorities decided to reserve the Chandrapur seat which was having a population of 22.8 per cent of Scheduled Tribes.

Even earlier when it was a general seat, a Scheduled Tribe person was getting elected continuously for three terms. But again representations and counter representations were made; and the seat was shifted to Dhule which has a population of 0.4 per cent more of Scheduled Tribes.

Now the time has come when we should again re-think about all these aspects and instead of waiting for the year 2005 AD, at least, the rotation of seats should be given thought to. To enable the Election Commission, the Delimitation Commission and the appropriate authorities to rotate the seats to the constituency which has more Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population, as the case may be, appropriate provision and amendment to the Constitution have to be made.

I thank Shri Bansal for bringing this important Bill as a Private Member's Bill. As Advaniji has pointed out, it requires a constitutional amendment. And that is why, I urge upon the Government again to bring a comprehensive Bill, both for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, for protecting the seats and take 1981 census into account.

With these words, I support the Bill and I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[Translation]

**SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria) :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to express my view in support of the Representation of People's Act (Amendment) Bill introduced by Shri Bansal. Shri Advani has very rightly pointed out that unless comprehensive amendment is carried out in Articles 80, 81, 170 and 330 of the Constitution it will be difficult to repeal the section of Representation of People's Act. In view of this, I have moved a Comprehensive Bill for the amendment to the Constitution before this House. I shall express my views when an opportunity to discuss the same arises.

This is a fact that the Election Commission was of the opinion that the Article 330 of the Constitution regarding the provision of reviewing the total number of

seats and delimitation of Constituencies after 2000 A.D., had been banned during the Emergency period. Unless there is an amendment to the said Article, the Election Commission was of the view that the seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes would be rotated. Advaniji can in a better way throw light on how the constitutional amendments adopted during emergency period was undone by their Government. But why was this fact not taken into account at that time. Still there is time. The new Government may accept our amendments and bring before the House a new Constitutional Amendment Bill and we will adopt it unanimously. But so long as Article 330 regarding the delimitation of seats after 2000 A.D. is not repealed by amending the Constitution, at least, the Representation of People's Act can be so amended that the seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Tribes are rotated. Sir, there are a number of seats which have been reserved in the Legislative Assemblies and the Lok Sabha since 1952. The very purpose of providing reservation was to develop leadership among the tribals. But this purpose has not been fulfilled. I would, therefore, like to suggest that if we want to develop leadership among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the reserved seats should be rotated and no seats should remain reserved for more than two years. It is my suggestion.

Secondly, I would like to submit that the constituency where more than ten per cent population consists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be reserved in place of the above reserved constituencies, which will be dereserved. Because due to continuous reservation of certain seats since 1952, voters other than those belonging to Scheduled Castes do not evince interest in the elections. We are not able to get their active participation which is important in the democratic process. Hence this suggestion is very essential to remove this disparity. I support it on my own behalf and on behalf of my party and look forward for a new Bill from the Government's side. Instead of giving the credit of introducing the Constitutional Amendment Bill before Parliament to me the Government should introduce this Bill under Article 330, 170, 80 and 81. This is my suggestion.

**SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North) :**  
**Mr. Chairman, Sir,** I would like to congratulate Shri Bansal for two specific reasons. First of all, because he has raised the very important issue of delimitation of constituencies and secondly, because this happens to be the first Private Member's Bill to be taken up in the Tenth Lok Sabha. I too had given notice for a constitutional amendment in this regard, but it secured 10th position in the ballot. Two or three important matters have been mentioned in this Bill. One of them is that the constituencies should be reserved for Scheduled Castes in rotation, because as per the existing system, the Scheduled Castes in the General constituencies are unable to contest the elections. This is an undeniable truth and therefore, necessary changes in the present system is a must. This is one of the reasons for the present opposition to the reservation system, throughout the country. Such changes should be brought about under which the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes living in other areas too could get an opportunity to contest elections. Under the present system, sometimes, Scheduled Caste candidates residing in a particular area have no option, but to contest from other reserved constituencies, as their areas are not reserved. In Rajya Sabha, what happens is that candidates belonging to one state are nominated by their parties to represent another state. I frankly feel that if the constituencies are reserved in rotation, it would enable a large number of Scheduled Caste candidates to get elected. This is precisely the reason for my supporting this Bill, even though I do not agree to the arguments put forward by Shri Bansal. I also believe that the same should be made applicable in the case of Scheduled Tribes as well. As Shri Patil correctly observed, the Scheduled Tribes too face the same problem. The population of the Scheduled Castes too is not concentrated at one place. Their population too is spread all over the country, therefore constituencies should be reserved in rotation for the benefit of the Scheduled Tribes also. Though it would be a good sign for the country to have Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe candidates from the general seat. There are only few such exceptions. Fortunately, in our party Shri Chandubhai

Deshmukh has won elections from Bharuch for the second time who is a Scheduled Tribe candidate. It is an exception and it would be a good thing for the country if the number of such exceptions increases.

I believe that this Bill should not be confined to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes only, because, as has been said by Shri Advaniji also that as long as Constitutional Amendment is not brought about to the provisions of the Constitution banning delimitation of the constituencies upto 2000 AD, it cannot be made effective. The previous Government had also introduced a similar Bill in the last Lok Sabha which was passed unanimously. That Bill was also discussed in the House. That Bill is pending in the Rajya Sabha. The Government would say that they would accept the Bill if it is passed by the Rajya Sabha. I have to make certain suggestions in that Bill also. That Bill is based on the census of 1981 but now 1991 census has been completed. Therefore, we have to reconsider the demarcation of the constituencies in view of the census of 1991. Rapid urbanisation is taking place in the country and large number of people are migrating from rural areas to urban areas. As per the estimate 25 to 30 per cent people from rural areas will migrate to urban areas by 2000 AD. This would be the position. The present situation is the result of not allowing any change in the criteria for delimitation. I would like to cite some examples here for putting forth my point. No delimitation took place after the elections of 1972, however, it was due in 1989. So, the number of the voters needs to be refixed. I tell you about my own constituency, Bombay North which I represent. In 1977 there were 9.60 lakh voters in that constituency but now their number is 15.85 lakh. Thus there is an increase of 6.25 lakh voters between 1977 and 1991. Their number has not increased because of increase in population of native people, it is because of the people who have migrated to that place from different parts of the country. Same is the case of Thane which is adjacent to Bombay wherefrom Prof. Kapse has been elected. The number of the voters was 7.22 lakh in 1977 and now the number of voters is 17.39 lakh which is biggest in India and voterwise it is the largest constituency. If we compare

it to 1977 10.17 lakh new voters have been added there.

Now, I would like to talk about Delhi. In outer Delhi Constituency the number of the voters in 1991 is 16.72 lakhs against that of 4.44 lakhs in 1977. Their number has increased there by 4 times. Thus, about 12 lakh 28 thousand new voters have been enrolled in outer Delhi constituency. The Election Commission has not taken it into consideration. I would discuss about this later on. On one hand there are such large constituencies in the country and on the other hand in the Chandni Chowk Constituency of Delhi the number of voters is only 3 lakh and 81 thousand. There is much difference between 3 lakh 81 thousands and 16 lakh 72 thousand. The later number is 5 times more than that of the former. One Member serves 4 lakh voters in a constituency and in another constituency the other Member serves 17 lakh voters. Therefore, I would like to say that there must be some sort of equality about the number of the voters the Members represent as well as the works they are supposed to perform.

Shri Murlī Deora is not present at the moment. He represents the Bombay South Constituency where the voters number is 7 lakh 28 thousand. We serve voters which are two and half times more than the average number of voters a Member is supposed to deal. So these constituencies are required to be reconstituted immediately in order to bring all the constituencies at par. I have used the term immediately because as Shri Advani pointed out earlier that the present Government completes its term of five years or not is known to the congressmen only. It all depends upon them. The way they take decision and change it suddenly as we have witnessed this today at noon only. The decision taken by Government today regarding the Rajiv Gandhi Trust seems to be honouring the public's will at large, but it is not so in reality. They have honoured Smt. Sonia Gandhi's will only. They decided not to allocate funds to this Trust when its Chairman, Smt. Sonia Gandhi refused to accept it.

**SHRI SRIBALLABH PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) :** Is it relevant at present ?

**SHRI RAM NAIK :** He is saying this, because he is of the firm view that this Government will continue for the five years. But sudden change in its decision by the Government without stating the reasons thereof creates another picture which is very much relevant. Had it been irrelevant I would not have pointed out it. Further, I would like to request not to bring the same Bill, as one in which the constituencies are proposed to be reconstituted on the basis of 1981 census is pending in the Rajya Sabha. The Government should bring first an amendment in that to insert the 1991 census as its base instead of the 1981 census.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, if the Lok Sabha passed a Bill regarding the delimitation and after the enactment of this Law the Election Commission takes urgent initiatives in this regard, only then the work of the delimitation can take place. But I think the Election Commission does not take adequate care of these things as it is supposed to do. I tell you about the procedure the Election Commission is accustomed to follow. You will be surprised to know about that. I wanted some facts and figures from it. For these figures I wrote a letter to the Election Commission through the Reference wing of our (Lok Sabha) Library. I wanted to know the names of the 10 largest Lok Sabha and Vidhan-Sabha Constituencies in the country. But no information has been sent yet to the Reference Branch of our Library.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** You did not ask about the smallest constituency ?

**SHRI RAM NAIK :** I wanted to know that also. But I could not receive any such information. I am not mentioning about the Union territory as I know that there are less number of voters. I asked about the states only. But nothing in this regard has been provided to me yet as the period of three weeks has passed. They have told me that they would seek informations from the states and send it to me later on. It shows how they work there. What does their statistics department do ? They should think about this. I am of the opinion that they too should take some initiative regarding this (delimi-

tion). I think Shri Bansal when replying to all these submissions will admit that for the immediate delimitation some change must be brought in the constitution by introducing a Bill in this regard.

Again I would like to insist on that the delimitation should be done on the basis of 1991 census only. In this regard I would like to suggest to keep in view the proportional percentages of the increase in population of the towns in coming five to ten years.

With these words I support this Bill brought by Shri Bansal and expect from him that he will consider all my three suggestions I have delivered here. I hope that the hon. Minister will reply about this after considering all these things and delimitation will be done on the basis of 1991 census and changes will also be brought in the constituencies reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) : Mr. Chairman, Sir I rise to support the Bill in principle but I feel that the Bill, as pointed out by the other distinguished speakers does not quite meet the needs of the situation. I think more comprehensive amendment to the Constitution and to the Delimitation Act are called for.

We have the late Dinesh Goswami's Bill before us pending in the Rajya Sabha. But to my mind even that is deficient in some respect. I feel that there is a national consensus on the question of principle that there has to be reservation for the SC & ST and that there should be a rotation of such reservation among various parliamentary or assembly constituencies. But, there are other aspects of the matter which also needs to be taken into account.

I have not been able to gather from my research or understand from my discussion with very senior Members of the House a reply of a very simple question. How was the number of seats in the Lok Sabha decided? Why are they 540 and not 640? or why not 500 or 600? There has to be some basis to the number of seats. Every seat must represent a certain population

set. We are conscious of the fact that we are sitting in the House of the People, not in the House of the State. Therefore, the delimitation of the constituencies of the Lok Sabha should not be defined in terms of a State at all. The spatial distribution or the spatial demarcation of parliamentary constituencies must take the country as a whole and must divide it into constituencies of equal population so that each one of us sitting in the House representing an equal population set. That is one essential point that we must keep in view, when we come to the revision or review of the delimitation as it stands today.

Secondly, why must we not go beyond 1981? We have a national census every ten years and there is no reason why we cannot review the delimitation, at least make some minor adjustment every ten years, as soon as the population figures become available. And secondly, those of us who are in favour of rotation of reservation, why must we speak in terms of five years or ten years? Why can it not be done with every successive General Elections. So, first, we must have some rational reason, logical basis for determining the number of seats in the Lok Sabha disregarding in my opinion the boundary of the States. Secondly, having done that and ensuring that each seat represents a uniform population set across the country, we must have a re-delimitation with every census and thirdly the rotation of reserved seats must come about with every General Elections.

Now, the entire purpose of reservation was to guarantee that the weaker sections of our society the SC&ST have due opportunity for being represented in the deliberations of this House. That is why we have chosen to reserve seats for them that implies that the reserved seats taken together must represent their total population, their proportion in the population of the country or in the case of Assembly in the population of the State. Therefore, this principle implies that such constituencies should be reserved for the SC or for the ST

which taken together represent the maximum proportion of the population of SC&ST in the country. Therefore, when there is a wide variation in the absolute population of the SC&ST across the country or in terms of percentage of the total population, say, in a district or in a State there is no reason we should have a similar pattern everywhere. Therefore, I suggest that we have to have a pattern in which a dual pattern. If I may say so, a more comprehensive pattern in which having decided the number of parliamentary constituencies, having delimited them, when we come to the question of reservation, we take into consideration the population in actual terms or in terms of proportion of the total population of each constituency which belongs to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. If the actual population or the percentage of population is higher than the national average, then those constituencies must be reserved permanently.

For example, if the Scheduled Tribe population in the country is X per cent, then any parliamentary constituency which has a ST proportion exceeding X per cent must be reserved permanently for the Scheduled Tribes.

But what about then the constituencies which are below the average, either in actual terms or in percentage terms? I would suggest that the reservation process should go down to those constituencies which have, say, 75 per cent of the average per constituency SC&ST population, and then, in this lower end we should have a distribution. As Shri Vijay N. Patil pointed out just now, it is at this lower end that despite very minor differences. Some constituencies have been permanently reserved and some constituencies never come under the purview of reservation.

Therefore, my plea is this that in the process of reservation we must divide the constituencies into constituencies with higher population or higher percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and those with lower than the average, then, permanently reserve the first set and rotate the second set, which would imply that at any given time in any general election, the maximum pos-

sible population of the Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes would be represented in this House, quite apart from the other benefits that would follow.

Sir, I do not have much to say. This is a general principle that I have placed before you and there has been a national debate on the subject and slowly yet another national consensus has emerged that while everyone of us is for reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, we should not in the process of reservation deprive the others also of their representation in this House. And that is what is implied in the principle of rotation. That is, if there is a pattern of rotation, then some voters are not permanently disqualified from standing from their own constituency, or having their due say in the selection of their representative or a wider choice in selecting their representative, and they also get an opportunity. And that is why, I plead with the Mover that he should accept this idea that rotation should take place for every successive general election, and secondly that the constitution should be delimited every ten years. But before we come to that, we have to cross the constitutional hurdle. There should be a rational basis for fixing the number of seats in the Lok Sabha and the Assembly for keeping in view the nature of the House of the People and the Legislative Assemblies which represents all the people of the country, and all the people of the State, without being unduly deterred by the district boundaries within a State or the boundaries among the States.

With these observations, as far as the Bill stands, I support it in principle.

**SHRI SRIBALLAB PANIGRAHI** (Deogarh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Bill on delimitation of constituencies. As has rightly been observed by the honourable previous participant, there is hardly any controversy in this. This is a simple Bill with one provision and it is significant also. It is a simple Bill, but significant. It has a lot of importance.

The problem of delimitation, as I find, is two-fold now, or it has two aspects.



tation). I think Shri Bansal when replying to all these submissions will admit that for the immediate delimitation some change must be brought in the constitution by introducing a Bill in this regard.

Again I would like to insist on that the delimitation should be done on the basis of 1991 census only. In this regard I would like to suggest to keep in view the proportional percentages of the increase in population of the towns in coming five to ten years.

With these words I support this Bill brought by Shri Bansal and expect from him that he will consider all my three suggestions I have delivered here. I hope that the hon. Minister will reply about this after considering all these things and delimitation will be done on the basis of 1991 census and changes will also be brought in the constituencies reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) : Mr. Chairman. Sir I rise to support the Bill in principle but I feel that the Bill, as pointed out by the other distinguished speakers does not quite meet the needs of the situation. I think more comprehensive amendment to the Constitution and to the Delimitation Act are called for.

We have the late Dinesh Goswami's Bill before us pending in the Rajya Sabha. But to my mind even that is deficient in some respect. I feel that there is a national consensus on the question of principle that there has to be reservation for the SC & ST and that there should be a rotation of such reservation among various parliamentary or assembly constituencies. But, there are other aspects of the matter which also needs to be taken into account.

I have not been able to gather from my research or understand from my discussion with very senior Members of the House a reply of a very simple question. How was the number of seats in the Lok Sabha decided? Why are they 540 and not 640? or why not 500 or 600? There has to be some basis to the number of seats. Every seat must represent a certain population

set. We are conscious of the fact that we are sitting in the House of the People, not in the House of the State. Therefore, the delimitation of the constituencies of the Lok Sabha should not be defined in terms of a State at all. The spatial distribution or the spatial demarcation of parliamentary constituencies must take the country as a whole and must divide it into constituencies of equal population so that each one of us sitting in the House representing an equal population set. That is one essential point that we must keep in view, when we come to the revision or review of the delimitation as it stands today.

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The problem of delimitation, as I find, is two-fold now, or it has two aspects.

One aspect is with regard to rotation of constituencies in respect of, or, relating to reservation. That has been taken care of in this Bill.

But the second aspect, delimitation of constituency, that means re-fixation of area, readjustment of areas within the constituency, has not been dealt with in this Bill. Earlier, we had this provision or benefit of delimitation of constituency once in every ten years. At least three Delimitation Commissions had been constituted and they had accomplished this job. But, since 1973, so to say, there is a ban on delimitation work till the end of this century. I think, there has been a Constitutional Amendment, that is, 42nd Amendment, which has provided a ban on the consideration of taking this delimitation of constituency till 2000 A.D. In 1973 we had the last delimitation of constituency. But since then, two decades have elapsed. And there has been a lot of changes, sea-change has taken place in many areas. Many new industries have come in some areas; where there was forest, we find now beautiful town, populous town. The very beautiful greeneries and very beautiful populous villages, which were there, were extinct with reservoirs. As a consequence of river projects, some dams have been constructed.

In my own constituency, Deogarh in Orissa, there were two major reservoirs—Rangali dam project and Sambal bariage Anicut Ayyacut—submerging more than one hundred villages. Sir, my constituency is 200 km long stretch. There are 21 Lok Sabha constituencies in Orissa. Probably, after the finalisation of 20 constituencies, whatever else was left formed my constituency, Deogarh. I sometimes feel like that.

We must have some sort of uniformity in respect of population and as far as possible in respect of areas also. I know that in cities like Calcutta, Bombay, and Delhi, there are four, five, six Lok Sabha constituencies whereas in some States, there may be one or two Lok Sabha constituencies in the whole State. That discrepancy will continue. I concede that. But, at the same time as far as possible there should

be uniformity not only in respect of population but also in respect of areas, where the scope does exist. I do not say that everywhere it is possible. Naturally, the delimitation of constituency is overdue.

As regards to rotation, I need not emphasise further. I agree with the previous Speakers, learned participants. The honourable Leader of the Opposition, Shri Advani, has already wholeheartedly supported this Bill. Of course, his colleague, Shri Ram Naik, is capable of travelling beyond the scope of the Bill and he has mastered this art probably. He was very fond of bringing Rajiv Gandhi Trust issue here, which has no relevance at all. Of course, he will say that it is relevant. Anyway, he has also supported this Bill. But there is a mania among some Members to bring in whatever they like possible in any sort a Bill.

It is a simple thing. But here also he has brought in Rajiv Trust, this and that. It appears as if Rajiv ghost is haunting them. And what will they do in UP? I tell you that it will not be a matter of surprise that with all their majority in UP they may collapse under own weight because of mal-administration and all that.

SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN (Araria) :  
There is no quorum in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let the quorum bell be rung. Now there is a quorum. Shri Panigrahi may now resume his speech.

SHRI SRIBALLAB PANIGRAHI  
This is a very good device they have found. Whenever anything is spoken here which is not palatable to them or whenever there is any criticism of them or their Government in UP, they raise the issue of quorum.

I support this Bill. Mr. Shahabuddin suggested that delimitation should be there at least once in ten years and rotation of seats regarding reservation should be done every five years. But I have a point to make here. I suggest that this should be done once in a decade after the census operation is over because, otherwise, who

will look into that matter. Secondly, if every five years the constituency is going to be changed, then in that case, probably a very few Members will be interested in taking interest in their constituencies in respect of development etc. So a dangerous consequence will arise out of that.

If nobody will be sure of the constituency where from he will contest next time uncertainty will prevail. I mean the status relating to reservation should not be disturbed atleast during 10 years time. Otherwise, nobody will take interest and in the process the poor people, the helpless people will be left there high and dry and nobody will be there to nurse the constituency. That is my point. Every ten years after the census operation, delimitation should be there and along with the limitation also this thing should be decided. The Bill is laudable no doubt in its objective, but at the same time, it is falling short of the requirement of the time. Therefore, a comprehensive Bill should be brought forward by the Government itself. There is a Bill pending in the other House by the Government and that Bill was introduced in 1990 and in 1991 only we had the last census. So, that should accordingly be revised. That Bill will not hold good now.

Therefore, taking all these aspects into consideration, it would also necessitate an amendment to the Constitution itself. If this Bill is passed, it will serve the purpose, but it will also necessitate an amendment to the Constitution because 42 Amendment to the Constitution has put a ban on delimitation till 2000AD. Therefore, the whole thing should be looked into from that angle and a comprehensive Bill should be brought forward. Anyway, I congratulate and thank Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal for having brought forward this Bill which has provided a very useful discussion. There is no controversy about it. I lend all my support to this Bill.

**SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR** (Mangalore) : Sir, I rise to support this Bill. I fully agree with the opinion expressed by all other learned Members. Now, I am on a different point. The necessity for delimiting the Parliamentary as well as

Assembly Constituencies with reference to the figures obtained on the basis of census has already been dwelt upon.

My submission is that the constituencies which are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes have remained under-developed and they are the most backward constituencies, as I could see. For example, I can quote from my own Parliamentary constituency. There is one Assembly segment named Sullia in Dakshina Kannada District falling within the Mangalore Parliamentary constituency. It is reserved for Scheduled Castes and it has remained so for the last over 30 years. Another Assembly segment namely Virajpet in Coorg District, that also falls within Mangalore Parliamentary constituency and that has remained reserved for the Scheduled Tribes for the last 30 years. Now, in my Parliamentary Constituency there are altogether 8 Assembly segments out of which these two assembly segments are the most under-developed and the backward areas.

I am sorry that even in the Sulya Reserved Constituency, my Congress friends could not find a candidate who is residing within the territorial area of that constituency, to be put up from the same constituency. It was my party, the Bhartiya Janata Party, which put up a candidate for the first time in 1983 from that Sulya constituency and he won the election. Till then, the candidate coming from some other parts of the district, residing at a distance of more than hundred kilometres from that particularly Assembly segment, were being put up. That may be one of the reasons why the hon. Member from that constituency could not give much attention to the development of the constituency. So, the proposal made in this Bill is very much relevant from this aspect also.

As we could see, may be that the voters also react in the same way. We find that in the Assembly elections, the percentage of voting in the Reserved constituencies remains much below the average, compared to other general constituencies. I do not know the reason for such a tendency but it has remained so.

So, my submission is that it has become very relevant, all the more important that the reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in respect of the Assembly constituencies as well as the Parliamentary constituencies, should be kept rotating them, as has been suggested, at least once in ten years.

My friend Shri Panigrahi has been referring to the neglect of the constituency by the Members once they are not sure that they would contest from the very same constituency. My submission is that those days have gone now. We know from our experience that each and every Member is interested in visiting his constituency and for looking after the welfare of the voters in that constituency, whenever he gets the time. By whatever mode or method he gets a chance to get more and more facilities for his constituency, he would definitely try to encash them. The modern trend is that the representative from the constituency would keep constant touch with his constituents. So, that may not be true. The rotation as suggested is very much necessary and relevant.

Coming to the Parliamentary constituency, I may be permitted to read out the relevant portion from the Act. Section 9(1) of the Delimitation Act, 1972 says ---

"The Commission shall, in the manner herein provided, then distribute the seats in the House of the People allocated to each State and the seats assigned to the Legislative Assembly of each State to single member territorial constituencies and delimit them on the basis of the latest census figures, having regard to the provisions of the Constitution and the provisions of the Acts specified in section 8 and also to the following provisions: namely:-----"

My learned colleagues have already spoken. I would draw the attention of the House to proviso (a). It says :

"(a) all constituencies shall, as far as practicable, be geographically compact areas, and in delimiting them, regard shall be had to physical features, existing

boundaries of administrative units, facilities of communication and public convenience."

17.00 Hrs.

With reference to my constituency, that is, Mangalore Parliamentary constituency, I would submit that my constituency is spread over in two districts. In Dakshina Kannada District we have 15 Assembly segments. In Karnataka one parliamentary constituency consists of eight Assembly segments. The Mangalore parliamentary constituency consists of five Assembly segments from Dakshina Kannada District and three Assembly segments from Coorg district. This is neither a geographically compact area nor it has any physical feature in common nor any existing boundaries as it is. The parliamentary constituency consists of places which are administratively separate units.

The centrally sponsored schemes, like Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, where money is provided and the programme is implemented, a district is taken as a unit. The Mangalore parliamentary constituency is spread over in two districts. It is neither taken care of by the administrative unit of Coorg district nor by the administrative unit of Dakshina Kannada district. Further, two of the Assembly segments in Dakshina Kannada district, namely Belthangady and Karkala, are attached to Chikmagalur district and they form part of Chikmagalur parliamentary constituency. My submission is that the Mangalore parliamentary constituency could very well be carved out of the areas coming within the Assembly segments in Dakshina Kannada district itself. This has remained so for a number of years.

SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI (Kasaragod) :  
It should be made a reserved constituency.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR :  
The suggestion is good. I have been submitting that the reservation should also be kept rotating. We have no grouse. Unfortunately, two Assembly segments in this parliamentary constituency have remained so backward and under-developed that even if they are made reserved constituencies and brought in that category, the entire parliamentary constituency may probably remain under-developed, when we go to 2000 AD.

My submission is this is a very good and valuable proposal. Necessary amendment could be incorporated in this Delimitation Act. As has already been brought out, the relevant Articles—Articles 170 and Article 82—of the Constitution of India may also have to be amended, to gain more strength. Otherwise the proposed amendment will not get the strength and also will not have the required effect. My submission, therefore, is that the hon. Member who has moved this Bill may also consider these aspects. I also find that the Members have cut across party lines and all are of the same opinion that the provisions contained in this amending Bill should be adopted and the Act should be changed.

I once again lend my full support to this Bill and request that the Bill be made into an Act.

I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity so that I could put forward the viewpoints expressed by people in my parliamentary constituency. I hope the hon. Member who has initiated this Bill will take into consideration the points put forward by me while giving the reply. Thank you. 17.05 Hrs.

SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI (Kasaragod):  
Sir, I rise to express my views on this Bill.

Now, the principle behind this Bill is laudable because now some constituencies are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes permanently. Then, naturally there is a feeling among others that they have no participation at all in the democratic process and particularly we know that the reservations are made not because a particular community of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes are in absolute majority in any constituency. The population of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is 10 per cent or 15 per cent in such constituencies. Then, under such circumstances, if a constituency is reserved, then what happens is, the majority community or a large number of people feel that they are neglected. Now, all of us agree that reservation is necessary. But we know that in the first general elections in 1952, instead of reserving one constituency for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, there were double-Member constituencies. In the beginning the constituencies were double-Member constituencies

and it was felt by both the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and others that there should have been separate constituencies. So, they have been given up and now some particular constituencies are reserved in States. Now, what is the remedy for this? Of course, there are various remedies. But in my opinion all the remedies suggested are not appropriate. What shall be the correct procedure? Our Member from Bombay suggested that there were some constituencies in which some are having three lakh voters, some are having 16 lakh voters and some are having other difficulties also. But to overcome these difficulties there is one alternative suggestion; it is the suggestion made by our CPI(M) Party that there should be a list system. If this list system is approved, the problems or difficulties expressed by my learned friend, Mr. Ram Naik, will not be there. If this system is adopted, then the entire population of Maharashtra will be taken into consideration. If a certain number of Members is fixed for Maharashtra, then the total number of voters of Maharashtra will be divided by the number of Member fixed for Maharashtra. So, if the list system is adopted, then there won't be any problem

ST Another problem expressed by some friends is that if a particular constituency is declared as a reserved constituency for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, then others are feeling aggrieved. At the same time if a particular constituency is reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, not only others are aggrieved, but the entire constituency is feeling neglected. Those who spoke here argued as if they are independent candidates. In fact, nobody is contesting as an independent candidate. Nowadays elections are contested by political parties. So, if the political parties are contesting, where is the question of neglecting a particular constituency? In a State if a particular party is having popular mandate, then that party is looking after all the constituencies of the State. So, the argument that if a particular constituency is reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes that is going to be neglected permanently is not correct because we know that we all contest on the party ticket and only a very few candidates are found here as independent candidates. So, to develop

the constituency, it should be a general constituency and it should not be reserved. But, at the same time, if a particular constituency is reserved for Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, then the majority community feels agrieved. To avoid that, something should be done. We have been arguing for comprehensive electoral reforms. We are not serious about it and we are talking about it only at the time of elections. So, all the important political parties should sit together and consider as to what should be the proper and comprehensive electoral reform measures. My submission is, the spirit behind this Bill is laudable, but it is not practicable at all. Hence, the Government should come forward to bring a comprehensive Bill or at least a comprehensive amendment for electoral reforms. That is the only solution and this problem can only be solved in that way and not by adopting or rejecting this Bill.

Sir, I agree with the spirit behind this Bill, but I do not agree the argument put forth by him.

17.12 Hrs.

SHRI P. C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I congratulate the hon. Member who has brought this Bill which throws light on a very important aspect to be considered by the Government. This is acceptable in principle and spirit and I feel that the present amendment is very simple in nature which seeks to amend the present nature of allotment of seats for the Scheduled Castes. The seats which are allotted to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be rotated on a time-bound basis of 10 years in accordance with the population of the concerned community. I would say that this does not even cause any bar under the provisions of the Constitution also. Article 82 of the Constitution had been amended by the 42nd Amendment and a proviso was added to it. It deals with the re-adjustment of each constituency on the basis of each census and it does not bar a rotation of this nature. It is only dealing with the number of seats allotted for each State and also the division of constituencies. It does not, as such, cause any bar to reservation being rotated to a constituency from another constituency. I do not feel that the other concerned provi-

sions of the Constitution will cause any embarrassment by accepting this amendment. So, this is an amendment which is all the more acceptable in principle by all the sides. Even if the Government does not bring a separate Bill, this amendment, as such, can be accepted because the difficulties which are stated with regard to the provisions are not barred, which is thought to be existing under the Constitution.

With regard to the merits, there is absolutely no disagreement. Almost all the Members have said that the rotation system is to be accepted.

I would also say about some of the points which were suggested by some of the Members with regard to the way in which delimitation is to be done. I feel that it should not be merely on the basis of number as has been suggested by some of the hon. Members. For example, there are constituencies whose geographical lines are completely different from other parts to which it is not possible to link the two areas for the purpose of getting unanimity in number. I may take the example of Lakshadweep itself which is a collection of many islands. There are such constituencies where the number of voters may be very few but they cannot be comparable geographically with other constituencies. That is the spirit of the Constitution also. The Constitution also says that in the matter of delimitation geographical line of the land has to be taken into consideration. Therefore, Lakshadweep has to continue as one constituency and the Member elected from there should continue as a Member of the House, as he is continuing for the last so many years. I once again congratulate the Member on his representing the constituency continuously.

I think, if this Bill is not passed as such, the Government may take immediate steps to bring forward an amendment in the form of an official Bill to give effect to our feelings.

[Translation]

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL (Godda) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Delimitation Bill presented by Shri Bansal. All sections of this House should take it very seriously.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the number of the Parliamentary Seats has been fixed on the same basis as had been fixed at the time of Independence. I do not have the figures of the country as a whole. But I may state about the state of Bihar. 4 seats for the Scheduled Castes and 5 seats for the Scheduled Tribes were reserved in the that state when its population was 3 crore. Sir, if the population has been the basis of the seats then why only 5 seats were reserved even after the census of 1981 when the population of the state has increased to 6 crores. And now in the census of 1991 the present population of the state is more than 8 crores, out of which the tribals constitute one and half crores of population. Even for the one and half crores population the seats still remain 5.

There are only 5 seats for one and half crore population of the areas of Chottanagpur and Santhal Pargana to which I belong to and which are the parts of Jharkhand-area. When these constituencies were formed, there was no industry in that area. But now there are industrial establishments like Bokaro, Hatia and Tata in that area. According to the census of 1971 the population of that area was 1 crore and 94 lakh. And now the population of that area has risen to 3 crore, but the base still remains as 1 crore 94 lakh. Many our learned colleagues put forth their points here. I would like to say that the seats for the Lok Sabha as well as the Vidhan-Sabha must be fixed on the basis of the population for the convenience of the Public Representatives. The population of the Constituency I represent now had been 6 lakhs earlier, which has now 10 lakh, and 74 thousand voters. You will be surprised to know about the two Lok Sabha constituencies in India, one is Jalore where from Shri Buta Singh comes elected. That constituency comprises of three districts. Another is my constituency, Godda which comprises of Five districts. A candidate in that Lok Sabha Constituency has to contact five districts during the election. The radius of that constituency is 150 kilometres. During the election one has to cross the Banka Lok Sabha Constituency where from Shri Pratap Singh comes elected, Munghyr and Bhagalpur constituencies respectively for campaigning. Sometimes I fall in doubt as to

whether the delimitation of the constituencies has been done for the convenience of the public or for their inconvenience. Whatsoever is matter but it has not been done with a good motive. In such circumstances a poor and resourceless candidate cannot dare to contest election. The prosperous persons who had been in power have got delimitation done in the country according to their own convenience I should thank the hon. Member who has presented this Bill in the interest of Public Welfare. I am of the view that this Bill must be passed immediately. In this Bill, the seats of the Vidhan-Sabha also has been mentioned. I would like to cite an example here. In 1962, Pt. Binodanand Jha was elected from Deoghar which is a religious place. In the next election after his defeat from there he contested from Rajamahal constituency and became M.L.A. and after that he became the Chief Minister of Bihar. Afterwards he got declared Deoghar Constituency as a Reserved Constituency. That constituency is a reserved constituency since then. I have got no objection regarding that as a change is quite natural. And nor have I any objection to other general constituencies. This is also correct that each Vidhan-Sabha as well as Lok-Sabha constituency must have its own specific area. But the delimitation of the constituency has not been done properly on the basis of the population which has drawn the attention of everyone. In my state the population has grown to 8 crore from 3 crore, but the number of the Reserved seats for the tribals is still 5 whereas the number of the Lok-Sabha seats has been increased to 545 from 525. Thus we think that the number of seats of Scheduled Tribes has not been increased. Therefore, it should be ensured through the provisions of the Constitution that the delimitation of the constituencies should be made on the basis of population or the number of voters in a particular number of years. Efforts should be made to reduce the distance by curtailing the area of nearby districts. So, we welcome the present Bill which has been introduced today. All the people have faith in the Constitution of India. People belonging to ruling party are also sitting here to protect the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and they are not have just to fulfil their selfish ends. We should not think in these terms



if we are in power for the last twenty years, there is no need for delimitation of the constituencies; we are getting the facilities whether the people may have it or not. The Government should consider this Bill very liberally. All the Members have demanded the delimitation of constituencies, so it should be initiated immediately. As Shri Advaniji and Naik Saheb have said that it is not known whether the Government runs for five years or not. We also concede that there is no guarantee of its running for five years. Therefore, a Bill should be introduced for delimitation of constituencies in 1992. This Bill should be passed with the consent of both the benches and should initiate the work relating to delimitation of constituencies so that people are able to start work in their constituencies. An M.P. can win the elections in the constituency of Andman and Nicobar islands only by getting fifty thousands of votes whereas we can't win even if we get three lakhs of votes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are three lakhs of people in Andaman and Nicobar islands. A lot of area has to be covered by the candidates.

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: They win only by getting fifty thousands of votes. We will go to see Andman. The in-laws of Shri Manoranjan Bhakta reside in my constituency. I have got their invitations also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you go there, you would not even like to be nominated from there.

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: If we go there, we will contest the elections from there also and put them into trouble because one and a half lakh of voters belonging to Madhya Pradesh and Ranchi. Live there therefore, we support the bill and both the benches should support it.

SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA (Rampur): Sir, Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal deserves congratulations for introducing this Bill in the House. By doing so, he has expressed the feelings of the entire House as well as of the people. It is our unfortunacy that our Governments have a very apathetic view towards the public.

It is evident from this Bill. It appears that they are concerned only to fulfil their own interest. There is no system at all of taking right steps at the right time for the welfare of the country and the people. I do remember well an incident when I was a Member of U.P. Legislative Assembly for some time. In 1972, a Delimitation Commission was appointed under the Chairmanship of Justice Kapoor. After having a country wide tour, he completed the work relating to delimitation of the constituencies of Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies with some geographical improvements. Though a primary decision had been taken by the Commission to appoint a delimitation Commission after every census to be conducted after every ten years and the work relating to delimitation of the Lok Sabha and Assemblies constituencies throughout the country would have to be performed, yet no change has been made even after passing out 30 years and once the constituency declared as 'Reserve'; it is still reserved, thus creating a wide-spread resentment among the people. Our hon. Members have expressed both types of views. But the truth is that the people belonging to Scheduled Castes as well as to other castes also think is this term whether they would have been given the opportunity of contesting elections from these constituencies or not. In the process, more constituencies also on the basis of proportionate population alongwith the reserved seats of Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies should be taken at number two through delimitation process alongwith the Reserved Seats of Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to submit that the Government as well as the Minister for Law who is present here, should try to respect the feelings of this House. It is not only the feelings of the House, but also the feelings of the entire nation. If any Member of Parliament expresses his views, he expresses the views of the people of his constituency. Today, it is the remarkable thing that has ever been seen in the House that nobody has opposed this Bill, and the Government should always welcome the Bill which is not being opposed by any one and should adopt the same immediately.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, my submission is that such a bill as may meet the purpose, should be introduced in the House and got it passed in this very budget session. I would like to mention that it was also considered during Janta Dal regime that a delimitation commission should be appointed; and even today there was a Bill pending in Rajya Sabha to this effect. I urge upon the present Government that they should introduce a new Bill and get it passed during this session and appoint a delimitation Commission so that the process could be completed within a period of one or two years. It is natural that the process would take at least two-three years. Our hon. Members have enlightened the House that on the one hand there are some Lok Sabha Constituencies which have three and a half lakhs of voters and on the other hand there are constituencies having sixteen to seventeen lakhs of voters. Such difference in the number of voters is not reasonable at all. By ending such a vast difference of population we should reconstruct the system afresh and have uniformity and equality in this respect. It is the feeling of the entire nation, which must be honoured and a delimitation commission should be appointed. Hon. Advaniji has also said that a delimitation commission would be appointed after constitutional amendments. This is my submission when nobody is objecting to it, you should immediately do this work.

With these words, I support the Bill presented by Shri Bansal and thank you for the opportunity you have given me to speak.

[English]

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) :** Sir, I was listening to the hon. Members with attention and I am very happy to see that the hon. Members are, in principle, on the same lines (*Interruptions*)

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** The time for this Bill was fixed up to 5.30 P.M., that is, two hours. Is it the sense of the House to extend the time further to 6 O'clock ? (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay-North) :** There is no need to extend the time for this Bill up to 6 O'clock. The Minister has already started the reply. He may take ten minutes. And then Shri Bansal will speak. You please extend the time for this Bill by ten minutes or so, so that the next Bill can come. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh) :** I will leave him the time move his Bill.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Is it the sense of the House to extend the time for this Bill by fifteen minutes ?

**SOME HON. MEMBERS :** Yes, Sir.

**SHRI P. K. THUNGON :** Sir, I was saying that I am happy to note that the views expressed by the hon. Members, in principle, are in keeping with the ideas and thinking of the Government. Ours is a dynamic society. We have a dynamic democracy and most of our Members are progressive. Therefore, nothing can remain static. Along with the changes in the society, along with the changes of the needs and the change of the conditions, there has to be changes. This is why, the Government has already thought about it and introduced a Bill in the Upper House for the amendment of the Constitution in this regard.

Coming to the main points, as the hon. Members are aware, dealing with delimitation etc., in Constitution can be referred to Articles 81, 82, 170 and 327.

**SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri) :** Article 330 also.

**SHRI P. K. THUNGON :** To some extent.

These are the Articles which are relevant in respect of this Bill. I would like to read out the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill introduced in the Upper House. This was introduced in May 1990. You will appreciate the main spirit behind this Bill, which the hon. Member, Shri Bansal has brought in for the consideration of the House and it is

taken care of. I would like to read out the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

The Members in both the Houses had been raising from time to time a demand for the delimitation of the constituencies. The Government has also been receiving representations and suggestions for such delimitation from various other quarters. Hence the matter was referred to the Committee appointed by Central Government to go deep into the matter of Electoral Reforms. The Committee has examined the question of increasing the total number of seats in the House of People and in the Legislative Assemblies of the States, the rotation of seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and delimitation of constituencies. After careful study and discussion they have recommended that a fresh delimitation on the basis of 1981 census may be undertaken, but such delimitation should not affect the total number of seats allotted to various States on the basis of 1971 census. They have also recommended that seats reserved for Scheduled Castes may also be rotated on the basis of their population in the constituencies.

These recommendations require amendments to the Constitution, as at present, there is a Constitutional bar, not only in regard to the increase in the total number of seats but also with regard to delimitation of constituencies. The Government having accepted the recommendations of the Committee, now propose to amend the relevant Articles of the Constitution.

This explicitly gives the idea and takes care of the Bill which has been proposed by the hon. Member. Here, at this stage, I would like to express that as many Members have suggested that since 1991 census has already taken place, whether this Bill which the Government is considering has to be taken up in both the Houses as it is or with certain amendments, this is under examination of the Government.

Many Members have suggested about the problems of certain constituencies. Hon. Member Shri Ram Naik and many others suggested about disparity of the number of voters; that part is also being looked into.

I must mention that seeing the expression of some Members, the Government will certainly look into the matter in a manner in which utmost care will be taken, so that everyone's interest will be taken care of. When we talk about the equality in the number of voters' population, we will have to keep in mind the area of certain constituencies because the real representative of people must be able to be in touch with the people of that area whom he represents. For example in places like Ladakh, Arunachal and Andamans, unless certain considerations are specially made, they would not be able to represent the people in the real sense. So these are the matters which the Government will certainly consider. In other words, I can say that the basis of man-mass and land-mass shall be kept in mind so that justice would be done to the extent possible.

As I don't have much time, I come to the crux of the point. I would like to urge on the hon. Member Shri Bansal to understand my difficulty and I would like to request him to withdraw the Bill on two grounds. Firstly even if I agree to pass this Delimitation Amendment Bill, it is known to everyone of us and this House is the guardian of the Constitution that constitutional scope is not there. So we cannot agree to pass this Amendment Bill because we cannot put the cart before the horse. Unless and until these constitutional provisions are amended where freezing has taken place upto 2000 AD, we cannot agree and this House does not have the way to pass this Amendment Bill.

Secondly, as I have already stated, we have already introduced a Bill in the Upper House and the Government's mind is already fully exercised and it is under its active consideration. So I would request Hon. Member Shri Bansal to withdraw his Bill so that whatever is being done by the Government we can consider more actively. I can assure him that the Government will certainly look into this proposed Bill as soon as possible and try to bring it to this House after it is considered by the Upper House.

**SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL :**  
Mr. Chairman Sir. I thank all the hon. Members who have participated in the

discussion on this Bill and extended their support to the spirit of the Bill, that is to call for rotation of the seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes in the Lok Sabha and the various State Legislative Assemblies. Due to paucity of time and my commitment that I will finish it before 6 O'Clock so that the next hon Member would be able to take up his Bill, I would refrain from referring to the various points in detail.

But, at the very outset, I must submit that though I respect the views of all the hon. Members here, it is with utmost respect that I beg to differ with them and the hon. Minister when they said that a Bill like this, with limited scope that I have given to this Bill, cannot be passed in the absence of a constitutional amendment. If you were to refer to the provisions of the Constitution as it stand now, after the 42nd amendment; and to the amendment that I seek to introduced in the Delimitation Act, you would agree with me that this Bill could be passed with the present provisions of the Constitution remaining as such. I would just hurriedly rush through the scope of Article 81, Article 82, Article 170 and Article 330 of the Constitution.

Article 81 of the Constitution talks only of the ratio between the number of seats and the population of the State being same for all states. Article 82 in fact is the provision whereunder the Delimitation Act was framed in 1972. Giving the most strict interpretation to these two provisions, all that one can infer is that the number of seats in the Lok Sabha—in the case of Article 170, in the State Legislative Assemblies—will not be varied till 2000 AD. In the case of Article 330 also which talks of the number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes, the provision is that this will not be tampered till the year 2000 AD. Now, all that I would ask is that you do not change the number of seats. If there are say, 'X' number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes, in a State, for the time being, do not delimit them; do not change the complexion; do not go into the question as to whether in a particular constituency there are three lakh electorates and in another constituency there are fifteen lakh electorates. There are also cases where the total number of

Scheduled Castes voters in a general constituency may be much more than the total electorate in another constituency. I know all these discrepancies and distortions. I do not want this change at this moment because I know that it would take a lot of time. Therefore, I limit the scope of my amendment only to the rotation. Sir, with humility I am submitting that to introduce this Bill, no amendment to the Constitution is called for. Sir, as an abundant precaution, I added a further proviso, which states :

“Provided further that the total number of such seats reserved for Scheduled Castes shall not be varied in constituencies located in a district in case of Legislative Assembly of the State and in the State in the case of House of People until the relevant figures for the first census taken after the year 2000 have been published.”

I suppose that this meets my point. I would withdraw the Bill in any case. But before doing that, I want to very briefly refer to one provision. I would tend to agree with Mr. Ram Naik. He said that the relevant year now should be 1991 and not 1981 and that there is an immediate need to do this. There is a need to bring about a comprehensive amendment in the Representation of People Act.

Eletoral reforms is a continuing process. Shri Advani has always been actively advocating that. We are all concerned with it and that it should be done.

There was one view expressed by Shri Shahabuddin I want to refer to that. He wanted that his question of rotation should be applied after every election. I suppose that it will not be feasible because if an election is held, a snap poll is held, there is not enough time for the process to be gone into because at least he proposals have to be published and objections thereon obtained, which may take at least two months time, whereas in a period of two months, as happened recently, the elections had to be held. So, that would not be applicable.

To conclude I would say that Shri Shahabuddin did not find reason as to why the number of seats were limited to 525 in the case of States; 20 in the case of

Union Territories and 2—under Article 331 of the Constitution, that is nomination by the President—for the Anglo-Indian Community. In lighter vein I think, it is the size of this House which puts that limit on us. I do not know whether there will be space or not after more seats are added. I wish that after this census, more seats must be added, so that we will have a larger House with more representatives of the people here.

✓ Sir, I withdraw the Bill with one fervent hope that the other Bill which is pending in Rajya Sabha be taken up immediately with whatever necessary amendments which the Government wants. But this is a simple amendment which I had sought. If there is a limitation on a Private Members' Bill to be passed, I have no hassles about withdrawing it. I fervently hope that the Government would come forward at least with this amendment.

With these words, I seek leave of the House to withdraw the Bill to amend the Delimitation Act, 1972.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill to amend the Delimitation Act, 1972."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : I withdraw the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up Item No. 8. Shri Ram Naik may now move his Bill.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North) : Sir, I am not pressing on this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : So, Item No. 8 lapses.

Next comes Item No. 9. Shri Bhogendra Jha—not present.

Next Item is Item No. 10. The Bill to be moved by Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal cannot be taken into consideration as President's recommendation, required for the consideration of the Bill under Article 117 (3) of the Constitution, has not been received so far. So, we will move to the next Item.

We will now take up Item No. 11. Shri Bhogendra Jha—not present.

The next item is Item No. 12. Shri Ram Naik may move his Bill.

17.53 hrs.

*Infant Foods and Feeding Bottles (Regulation of production, supply and distribution) Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Before I call upon Shri Ram Naik to move the Motion for consideration of his Bill, we have to fix the time limit for discussion of this Bill. Shall we fix two hours ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now Shri Ram Naik.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North) : I beg to move :

"that the Bill to provide for the regulation of production, supply and distribution of infant foods and feeding bottle with a view to the protection and promotion of breast feeding and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to express my views before this House on the Infant Foods and Feeding Bottles (Regulations of Production, Supply and Distribution) Bill, 1991 moved by me. Actually, I feel myself proud that I have got the opportunity to move this Bill in this House, which is very important one from the mothers' and the children's health point of view in this country. A conference of World Health Organisation was held in May, 1981 in which our late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi had delivered a key note address. In that Conference a resolution was passed that from point of view of the health of the children and mothers, breast feeding should be promoted and the use of artificial infant foods should be opposed.

After that, in 1985, a similar Bill was moved in the Rajya Sabha by the then Minister and the present Hon. Prime Minister Shri Narsimha Rao, and it was passed by the Rajya Sabha. Later, it was

sent to the Eighth Lok Sabha but it could not be passed there. With the dissolution of the Eighth Lok Sabha, the Bill lapsed. During the 9th Lok Sabha I moved the same Bill as a Private Members' Bill in the Ninth Lok Sabha. One day that Bill came in the ballot also, but due to bad luck, no discussion was held on it. The previous Government had also moved a similar Bill in May, 1990, but the 9th Lok Sabha was also dissolved. As a result, the Bill was also lapsed. Just as some children die even before their birth, this Bill also met with some fate. Today also, I was afraid whether my Bill will come up for discussion or not but when Shri Bhogendra Jha left, I became hopeful and now discussion on my Bill is being held. The World Health Organisation has suggested to implement this resolution throughout the world. Therefore, in view of the fact, this Bill should also be passed.

It was the intention of both the Governments of Shri Rajiv Gandhi and Shri V. P. Singh that this type of a Bill should be passed. It appears to me that this House will adopt an unanimous approach on the issue, which has unanimously been accepted all over the world as well as in our country.

This Bill has many things, but its two three aspects are very important. One aspect is of humanity, the other one is of

medical and the third one is social aspect. So far as the aspect of humanity is concerned, we should keep it in mind that until delivery, the mother and the child are one. This is accepted by the Shastras also. Therefore, bringing up a child is great responsibility. But with the spread of education, a feeling has come into the mind of the people that a woman who breast feeds her child is backward. Today, this feeling has gained so much ground in our society that educated women avoid breast feeding. I feel that knowingly or unknowingly this inhuman feeling is spreading in our society. Therefore, it has a social aspect, a humanitarian aspect.

From the medical point of view, it is said that mother's milk is very useful for the child. As I have already said that the mother and the child are one before the birth of a child. Therefore, the health of a child depends on the health of the mother. Mother's health depends on availability of nutritious food. The child will have a good health, if he gets his mother's milk. The child should get good nourishment as soon as he or she is born. It is his or her birth right to get good nourishment. I will explain this point later on.  
18.09 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Monday, August 5, 1991/ Sravana 14, 1913 (Saka).*