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**Friday, May 4, 1990**  
**Vaisakha 14, 1912 (Saka)**

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES** **(English Version)**

**Second Session**  
**(Ninth Lok Sabha)**



***(Vol.V contains Nos. 31 to 40)***

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**NEW DELHI**

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

Friday, May 4, 1990/Vaisakha 14, 1912  
(Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at  
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

#### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

#### **Merger of Hindustan Commercial Bank Limited with Punjab National Bank**

\*698. SHRI PUNDLIK HARI DANWE:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Hindustan Commercial Bank Limited had been merged with the Punjab National Bank, with the condition of not changing the service conditions of the employees of the Hindustan Commercial Bank Limited;

(b) whether officers of the Punjab National Bank, who were earlier in the Hindustan Commercial Bank Limited, are being paid functional allowance and free leased accommodation which they were getting before the above merger;

(c) whether the officers belonging to the Hindustan Commercial Bank Limited are being given the benefit of past service; and

(d) if the reply to parts (b) and (c) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor and action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

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

#### STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the erstwhile Bank (Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd.) 'C' Grade Officers were posted as Managers/Deputy Managers and while performing such duties, they were entitled to functional allowance and rent free accommodation. These facilities were linked only with the performance of duties as Managers/Deputy Managers by them. On amalgamation with the Punjab National Bank, the 'C' Grade Officers were absorbed in JMGS-I and were not required to perform the duties of Managers/Deputy Managers and thus, ceased to be entitled to functional allowance and rent free accommodation. However, in spite of the above, Punjab National Bank had extended the facility of residential accommodation to such officers of the erstwhile Hindustan Commercial Bank by allowing them to avail of the existing facility till they were transferred from their present posting or sought some alternative accommodation at the same station or till the decision on their fitment in the new scales, whichever was earlier, subject to recovery of 10% of their basic pay in the first stage of the scale. Subsequently, in November 1987, it was decided that such officers may be designated as Asstt. Managers/Offi-



cers in-charge in the zones of the bank in which they were working at that time provided the officers of their length of service in the PNB had become Asstt. Managers Officers In-Charge in the said Zone. On becoming Asstt. Managers/Officer-In-Charge, these officers became entitled to rent free accommodation terms of the rules of the Punjab National Bank.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PUNDLIK HARI DANWE: My question has not been properly replied. Kindly reply in 'Yes' or 'No'.

[*English*]

SHRI ANIL SHASTRI: Sir, the question asked was whether the Hindustan Commercial Bank Limited has been merged with the Punjab National Bank, with the condition of not changing the service conditions of the employees of the Hindustan Commercial Bank Limited. The (b) part of the question was whether the officers of the Punjab National Bank, who were earlier in the Hindustan Commercial Bank Limited, are being paid functional allowance and free leased accommodation which they were getting before the above merger. The (c) part was whether the officers belonging to the Hindustan Commercial Bank Limited are being given the benefit of past service; and if the reply to parts (b) and (c) above be in the negative, the reasons therefore and action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard. I have answered this by saying that, as per the amalgamation scheme, it was agreed that when the HCB merges with the Punjab National Bank, the salaries and allowances will be protected in the Punjab National Bank. In fact, the 'C' grade officers have been absorbed in the Punjab National Bank in the Junior Management Grade Scale-I which is equivalent to the 'C' grade in HCB. The only difference is that they were earlier performing the duties of managers. But here

they are not doing that and they are not supposed to get rent free accommodation and all that. But what they have done is that for three years, the Punjab National Bank will be giving the equivalent amount to ensure that the salary and allowances are protected.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PUNDLIK HARI DANWE: Why are the officers, who were entitled to certain facilities previously, being denied the same now? What is the reason behind discriminating against them?

SHRI ANIL SHASTRI: I have already stated that there is no discrimination at all. Whatever salary, allowances including the house rent allowance they used to get in their previous service, are being given to them now too. I would also like to add that these officers of the erstwhile Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd. are being paid an extra amount of Rs. 300-400 by the Punjab National Bank. They are getting Rs. 400 more than what they got in their previous Commercial Bank.

[*English*]

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether in the process of this merger of the Hindustan Commercial Bank Limited and the Punjab National Bank, the employees' interests in totality have been protected to the extent that all the employees of HCB would get commercial scales and terms and conditions of the Punjab National Bank or would they be treated as a segregated class and not merge in 'all terms and conditions' of the Punjab National Bank.

SHRI ANIL SHASTRI: Sir, as I stated earlier, as per this amalgamation scheme, it was agreed with the Officers' Association also that their salary and allowances will be protected. I can assure the hon. Member that they are even getting more now.

PROF. RAM GANESH KAPSE: Sir, I

will read out the relevant matter as well as the conditions.

"All the employees of the transferer bank other than those specified in the schedule referred to in the succeeding paragraph shall continue in service and be deemed to have been appointed by the transferee bank at the same remuneration and on the same terms and conditions of service."

The remuneration might have been continued, but the same terms and conditions were not given as is clear.

[*Translation*]

A condition has been imposed that as they are not Managers/Deputy Managers, so the bank had extended the facility of residential accommodation to such officers by allowing them to avail of the existing facility till they were transferred from their present posting or sought some alternative accommodation at the same station or till the decision on their fitment in the new scales, whichever was earlier, subject to recovery of 10% of their basic pay in the first stage of the scale.

[*English*]

Where the new conditions have arisen, the posts equivalent were not given. So, you did not adhere to the conditions which you had accepted. That is my contention. What is your reaction?

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANIL SHASTRI: All the conditions have been fulfilled. I would like to say, for the hon. Members information that 68 officers were proposed to be absorbed in the Punjab National Bank under this merger programme. Except 6, services of all of them have been protected and the 6 officers could

not be absorbed because they were not ready to serve outside Delhi and in Delhi, we do not have as many vacancies in P.N.B. They too can be absorbed if they are ready to serve outside Delhi.

[*English*]

They will be put on par along with other officers. Because there are not enough vacancies and they have to be taken at par with officers of the Punjab National Bank. It will be improper that preference is given to HCB officers over the Punjab National Bank officers. So, they have to come up to that level.

PROF. RAM GANESH KAPSE: They did not get it. The merger was done in 1987. Till today what is the position?

SHRI ANIL SHASTRI: Only six officers have not got it because they were not prepared to go outside Delhi.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if an official has been provided with accommodation and, due to certain reasons, he is subsequently being denied that, it clearly means that certain changes have been brought about in the service conditions of that employee. My question is as to what are the reasons behind denying accommodation to the employees who used to avail of such accommodation earlier and whether the Government will provide accommodation to them in future or not?

[*English*]

SHRI ANIL SHASTRI: Sir, the RBI also has upheld the procedure that we have followed. I will still maintain that the Government has ensured that the officers who got affected because of this merger are not put to any hardship. I would like to assure the hon. Members also about this.



[*Translation*]**Modernisation of Steel Plants**

+  
\*700 SHRI YURAJ:  
SHRI Y. S. RAJA SEKHAR  
REDDY:

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

(a) whether Government propose to modernise Durgapur, Rourkela and Burnpur steel plants and if so, when the expenditure for each of the plants will be sanctioned;

(b) whether there is offer of foreign aid for the modernisation programme of these plants;

(c) if so, the details thereof, plantwise;

(d) when the work for the modernisation of these plants will commence; and

(e) the reasons for the delay in the modernisation programmes of these plants?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) to (e). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT**

(a) Yes, Sir. Government have already sanctioned the modernisation projects of the Durgapur (DSP) and Rourkela (RSP) Steel Plants of the Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL). The investment decision for modernisation of Burnpur works of the Indian Iron & Steel Co Ltd (IISCO) is presently under consideration

(b) and (c) Credits both on commercial and concessional terms to cover the major portions of the foreign equipment and services for the modernisation of DSP amounting to approximately Rs. 577 crores have

been offered from West Germany, Finland, USSR and Switzerland.

The West German Government had offered a mixed credit of DM 660 million to meet the foreign exchange component of the funds required for the modernisation of RSP.

While Japanese OECF loan of 5.46 billion Yen has been availed of for preparation of Basic Engineering Report of IISCO modernisation, indication of possibility of Japanese EXIM Bank credit being available to cover part requirement of the foreign exchange exists.

(d) Work on modernisation of DSP and RSP have already commenced. Preliminary works in respect of the IISCO plant are also in progress; the main works can start only after the project is sanctioned.

(e) The investment decision for the IISCO Modernisation project has been somewhat delayed mainly due to the Japanese estimates being substantially higher than those indicated earlier. The questions of choosing the appropriate product-mix and adopting the most cost effective strategy for project implementation are expected to be finalised shortly.

[*Translation*]

SHRI YUVRAJ: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government has come out with a statement about the modernisation programme of all the Steel Plants of Durgapur Rourkela and Burnpur. I would like to know the total amount of money to be spent on them and the amount that has been mobilised so far and the names of the countries with which our Government has entered into agreement regarding the renewal and modernisation of these plants. How much amount has been arranged till now and what is the progress in this regard?

[*English*]

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: It is not



possible at this stage to give the exact figures because the second phase of Rourkela and the modernisation of Burnpur IISCO are still under the consideration of the Government. Till a final investment decision is taken, it is not possible for us to give a very definitive cost projection before the House.

So far as Durgapur is concerned, the definitive cost estimate is Rs. 2,667 crores. Now in Rourkela, the problem has been that the approved estimate cost for the whole project was Rs. 2461 crores with a foreign exchange outlay of Rs. 396 crores. But in the tenders that SAIL have got for the three foreign packages, under the second phase of Rourkela, the bids have come to Rs. 3,366 crores which is three-times more than the original cost projection.

So far as the Burnpur is concerned, well the cost projection that has been given by the Japanese firm, JCC is Rs. 6857 crores. Now, we are examining this proposal. Therefore, it will not be possible for me to give a definitive cost projection. But our work in Durgapur is going ahead and work on the first phase of Rourkela is going ahead.

So far as the second phase of Rourkela and the Burnpur IISCO modernisation is concerned, we are now taking into account and considering the various proposals before us.

[*Translation*]

SHRI YUVRAJ: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the Government the extent of our domestic requirement is met by indigenous production and the quantity of high quality steel imported by us and the amount of foreign exchange spent on it?

[*English*]

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I will require a special notice about the foreign exchange that we have spent but I can give a projection which I have given before the House itself that at the present moment we have got today in between estimated demand and

supply a gap of around 2 million tonnes. We have made a projection also that by the end of the terminal year of the two Five Year Plans, we may have a gap of 2 million tonnes between the supply and demand and, that is why, even earlier I answered the question by saying that I have asked the Planning Commission to let us go for increased steel production and now the proposal is before the Planning Commission. We are waiting for the Planning Commission's finalisation of the Approach Paper so far as the next Plan is concerned.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In view of the fact that India is really having shortage of steel compared to the need and the projections made earlier and that even today in some States we are required to import steel, will the Government consider allowing steel plants to be set up with modern technology of what is called direct reduction process, K. R. process and many other processes which have come in vogue so that we are able to convert our rich raw material of iron ore to steel and even if you do not want to use it here, we can export steel rather than export iron ore. What is the policy of the Government on this issue? When are you having this plant modernisation? Would you encourage starting of steel plants even if it is in private sector? People are willing to invest in view of the fact that we are short of resources ourselves. Will the Government consider encouraging steel plants coming up in the country in whatever sphere they may be?

The second question I would like to put is this. Salem is one of the best alloy stainless steel plants that we have and there was a proposal of backward integration. I would like to know what has happened to that. Is it still on, approved or, are there not different ideas about that?

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I am happy that the hon. Member has put this question which I consider is an important one. So far as the Department of Steel and the Ministry of Steel is concerned, we feel that we must increase our production because the per capita consumption of steel in our country is



very poor compared to some of the developed countries. Unfortunately, in the Seventh Five Year Plan, there was not much of effort made for increased steel production by way of having new steel plants. Only Rs. 10 crores were allocated in the entire Seventh Five Year Plan for the new steel plants. Therefore, we have gone to the Planning Commission for giving us money for two new steel plants and we do hope that when the plan is finalised, we will get some positive response in fact because one of the steel plants we have suggested comes from your State, Mr. Speaker, in which you are interested. I would like that you may exercise your interest as a Speaker to see that the Planning Commission accedes to our request.

So far as the private sector is concerned, the hon. Member will be happy to note that we have liberalised and we have encouraged the private sector to come in a number of spheres for increased steel production and the private sector responded positively that. But so far as the involvement of the private sector in the integrated steel plants is concerned, that is a matter which requires a major policy decision and we have not finalised it as yet. But we will definitely take this matter into consideration.

We can also point out that this has been our view that instead of exporting high quality iron-ore, we should now concentrate on the production of steel because when we export high quality iron-ore, we lose lot of money. In fact, I had to fight with my colleague Shri Arun Kumar Nehru on that in the Ministry of Commerce because I said that I am not interested in exporting high quality iron-ore even though that may mean that we may have some less foreign exchange in the sport ran and we are trying to do it in that direction.

So far as Salem is concerned, I think you have been prompted by our colleague who is sitting by your side.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Vasant Sathe himself has raised it.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: He has been prompted, I know. He may be interested in the question but I know that the prompting has come from the hon. Member by his side because not only he asks the question here, but even I cannot pass through the Central Hall without his raising with me here. This is under active consideration of the Government.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Sir, from the reply of the hon. Minister to part (e) of the question, I find that IISCO Modernisation seems to be a very far-fetched thing. It says:

"The investment decision of the IISCO Modernisation project has been somewhat delayed mainly due to the Japanese estimates being substantially higher than those indicated earlier. The questions of choosing the appropriate product-mix and adopting the most cost-effective strategy for project implementation are expected to be finalised shortly."

I am not pestering Dinesh-ji when he goes to the Central Hall. But he knows very well that the workers of IISCO are pestering all the time. Unless the modernisation thing is done very quickly it may go sick. May I know from the hon. Minister what is the time frame of this modernisation that he is thinking of so that it does not go sick.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Sir, I know the interest of the hon. Member in this question because I think earlier also she tabled a question which for one reason or the other did not come up for answer. In fact, I also know that the workers and the employees are very much concerned. In fact, I can inform the hon. Member that I invited all the Trade Unions to Delhi and had a very fruitful discussion with the Trade Unions. Now the position is that when the original Japanese International Cooperation Agency did the feasibility study, the estimated cost projection was Rs. 2928 crores with Rs. 900 crores approximately foreign exchange out-go. But



the investment projection that has been now given to us by Japanese consulting companies is Rs. 6857 crores, virtually an amount which the Government will find very difficult to provide. But what is more important is that even if we spend Rs. 6857 crores then the internal rate of return is as small as 1.6 per cent. In view of that, I asked another consultants the Dastur & Co. to make an alternative evaluation particularly keeping in view the factors whether we can bring down the cost; whether we can go for greater indigenisation etc. The four factors which we actually asked the Dastur & Co. to examine are: the most appropriate product-mix; whether there can be an alternative strategy; whether it can include global tendering; whether we should go for turn-key project, whether we can think in terms of non, turn-key project; whether the capital cost can be brought down. The Japanese concept is virtually to scrap vast of IISCO Plant. We have to further examine to what extent the existing facilities can be retained and upgraded because I feel that to demolish entirely an existing plant may be a concept which an advanced country can accept. As far as we are concerned, we have to consider whether a country which has got so much of resource constraint can go in for it. I know now there is a lot of anxiety on the part of the employees there and the general public of West Bengal. I made it a point that the Dastur & Co. must give their report by 31st March. I gave the shortest possible time. The report has been presented to us within that time. Now, we have asked the SAIL to examine this report. I can give a comparative idea of some salient features of the Dastur & Co. proposal and the J. C.C. Proposal. According to the Dastur & Co. proposal the investment required is Rs. 4894 crores as against the JIC proposal of Rs. 6857 crore. The foreign exchange outgo would be Rs. 953 crores as against Rs. 1946 crores. But the most important point is that the internal rate of return according to the Dastur & Co. proposal- if accepted according to them-will be 10.3 per cent as against 0.6 per cent of J.C.C. We have now asked the SAIL to examine it. I have told them that they must do it expeditiously. SAIL has given me a time-table that they will give

their own comments and projections on this proposal by the third week of May. If it is given by the third week of May, that is good. But I do not want to bind myself to the timetable. I will try to finish my evaluation of this within the shortest possible time-may be a couple of months which I am trying to bring down. I hope that we will be able to take some final decision by middle of July or by the end of July or I will try to make it even earlier than that.

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:** On this particular question, half an hour discussion was also allowed. But because of the non-availability of the hon. Minister, discussion could not take place. Modernisation of IISCO has a long history. This plant is one of the oldest plants and still the main plant of our country. The production method is out-dated-duplex method. Nowhere in the world steel is produced with this method. So, modernisation is a must. Already two plants have been phased out and are incurring huge losses. And for modernisation, already Rs. 130 crores has been spent for levelling of the ground and clearing of the area. Japanese have done this work. May I know from the Minister by what time modernisation proposal will be finalised by the Government? I want the particular time because already three to four years have been elapsed.

**SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:** The hon. Member will appreciate that there has been a debate in this House and the other House on the question of the methodology and the technique of modernisation..... (*Interruptions*).....

Because I would like that my answer should be understood by you also. But points have been made that in this modernisation, we should try to reduce the cost, we should try to involve more and more parties catering to indigenisation, foreign exchange outgo should be minimised and also that the absorption of technology should be effective and quicker. Keeping these aspects in view, an alternative evaluation was made by the Dastur Company I am not a technical man. I am a layman. Therefore, as a lay man deal-



ing with the steel industry, obviously, I would like to have alternative reports before me so that I can evaluate. I had given the minimum of time to the Dastur Company and I must compliment them that they have given me their own evaluation at the minimum of time. I have answered this in reply to Geetaji's question. I do hope that SAIL would give their report by 30th of May. And I do hope that I will be able to take the decision on that thereafter. I have taken an outside time limit up to July end. But I do hope to have a final evaluation time-table before that date. I have taken the outside time so that I may not have to come again and tell the House that though I gave the time-table, I could not keep it up. I do hope that I will be able to take a decision before that.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KARIA MUNDA: Mr, Speaker, Sir, in the steel sector in our country, there are mainly two companies which are engaged in manufacture of steel—one is the Hindustan Steel Construction Limited and the second is MECON. The latter takes up projects in India as well as overseas. Ever since, there was a proposal to modernise the steel plants, this company also submitted its tender. According to my information, the contract was awarded to a foreign company and not to MECON as the former would pay higher commission. I would like to know if this is true.

[*English*]

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I will not accept the statement made that this has been done with some consideration. I have got nothing before me. But this is precisely the reason as to why I have gone for an alternative evaluation because Members do complain that you have given the job to a foreign country when our own technology is capable of handling it. So, I can satisfy the House why I have gone for the alternative technology. Even in Burnpur I would make it very clear that it is not that we have rejected the Japanese offer. Our decision will be based on the alternative evaluation. So far

as this Government is concerned, I can assure the House that whatever is in the best interest of the country and in the best interest of our own scientists, engineers and plants, that decision alone will be taken.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: The hon. Minister has said in his answer that the modernisation of Rourkela Steel Plant he has got foreign money promised-aid or contribution I do not know-of about DM 660 million. I am informed that that amount is too small now. This has been promised long back. Besides, the Government of India had promised that the Rourkela Steel Plant should be extended to 2.5 million tonne capacity; but in this modernisation it will not reach that level. Will the hon. Minister tell us whether this modernisation first of all makes the price of our steel products equivalent to the international price and whether this modernisation will increase the production to 2.5 million tonnes?

Besides that, we are very keen to have a second steel plant which has been denied to Orissa. inspite of Dastur committees' reports that Orissa should have the second steel plant, this was denied in 1970 when Mrs. Indira Gandhi out of sheer political considerations announced the location of the steel plant outside Orissa.

I would like the hon. Minister to give an assurance here in the House that the second steel plant would be located in Orissa, and this modernisation scheme will increase the production to 2.5 million tonnes. The money which has been promised by Germany is too small but the work should not stop. We should see that we get the money from the Germans in respect of this steel plant.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: The hon. Member has asked three questions. So far as the modernisation is concerned, in the Rourkela Steel Plant, after the modernisation, the capacity would be 1.9 million tonnes. The work on the first phase is going on. So far as the second phase is concerned, as I told in answer to another supplementary, though the total approved estimated cost



was Rs. 2461 crores with foreign exchange outflow of Rs. 396 crores, the three package bids by German firms alone amounted to Rs. 3356 crores, with foreign exchange outflow of Rs. 1795 crores. It means that there is escalation of three times of the original estimation of Rs. 1153 crores for these packages and there is an escalation of 6 1/2 times in so far as the foreign exchange outflow is concerned. Therefore we are examining these proposals at this stage and we take our investment decision immediately after the examination is over. I can assure the hon. Member that I have also told SAIL that like Burnpur, SAIL that like Burnpur, so far as Rourkela is concerned, they must give their report within 15th of May. I am informing this date to the House because I want to bind my own SAIL that date to the House because I want to bind my own SAIL that it is a commitment given to this House which the SAIL must fulfil. After that is given, obviously I will take some time. I would not like to bind myself to a time-table except by saying that I will try to examine it at the fastest and will come to an investment decision at the earliest.

I can also inform the hon. Member that it is not correct that our steel production price and cost is higher than the international cost. It is comparable and in fact it is lower than the international cost.

So far as the second steel plant is concerned, if I had been in position to commit, I would have been the most happiest person to commit. But I cannot; because there is the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance for to examine the proposals. The matter is before the Planning Commission and I do hope that they will take a positive decision.

SHRI AJIT PANJA: I would refer to the hon. Minister's answer to part (d) of the question. He has stated that work for modernisation of DSP and RSP has commenced. May I know from the hon. Minister, as he has given some time frame for other units, whether there is any specific time frame for the completion of the modernisation of Dur-

gapur Steel Project and the Rourkela Steel Project? This project, the hon. Minister knows, was sanctioned by the earlier Government and the money was also provided for it. And there was a time limit fixed. I would like to know whether the Minister is going to keep up that time limit and also as he had given as assurance and commitment about other units, a specific commitment should be made so far as DSP and RSP are concerned

The second part of my question is this. Although the Minister has said that so far as the second Steel Plant for Orissa is concerned, it is not in his hands, there is a great need for that. Potentiality and survey report are also there for having a second Steel Plant in Orissa. Therefore, would the hon. Minister, if he is satisfied for himself, take it up with the Planning Commission so that the second Steel Plant for Orissa is sanctioned immediately?

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: So far as the estimated date of completion of the Durgapur Steel Plant is concerned, it is March 1993. The work is going on there. In Rourkela, because of the evaluation etc, there may be some time gap from the estimated time. I can assure you that we are trying our best to expedite the matter as far as possible. I am convinced that there should be a second Steel Plant in Orissa. But the hon. Member has been a Minister and knows as to how the matters are processed with the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry. However, I will try my best to carry this proposal through and I would seek the support of the entire House on this to convince the Planning Commission.

#### **Rehabilitation of Retrenched Workers of Gandhamardan Bauxite Project of Bharat Aluminium Company Limited**

\*701. SHRI BHABANI SHANKAR HOTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any time-bound programme to absorb/provide alternative employment to the re-



trenched employees/workers of Gandhamardan Bauxite Project of Bharat Aluminium Company Limited; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**SHRI BHABANI SHANKAR HOTA:** Sir, from the answer given by the hon. Minister, I can presume that certain employees who were working in the Bharat Aluminium Company, have been retrenched from the job. I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the reason for their retrenchment.

**SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:** The hon. Member is involved in this whole matter. He has taken very strong interest. The problem has been that so far as the Project is concerned, it was conceived and CCA's approval for this Project came on the 1st July 1982. Then, some environmental objections were stated. The matter was examined at various levels. A high level Committee was formed and the high level committee has also submitted a report that this Project can go through, subject to certain conditions laid down by the Committee. But there was protest from the people on various grounds, particularly on the environmental ground and the hon. Member, I think did take a leading part in that. There was also an objection from the State Government of Orissa in view of the protest by the people. The objection by the people is that the work on this Project should not be carried on further. Now, we have already made an expenditure of Rs. 26.2 crores. So, when the people did not want this Project to go through, we had to abandon the Project. When we had to abandon this Project, the difficulty is that we have no opportunity of involving these people of absorbing these people. When the people want that the Project should not be carried on, we have to abandon the Project. At the same time, it is very difficult, if we are told to absorb these people in an non-existent

Project. Therefore, we have to give some compensation and other things and retrench them. We wrote even to other organisations saying that if it is possible, kindly absorb them. Unfortunately, the reply has not been positive. After taking over Office, I have written to the Chief Minister of Orissa whether it is possible now to carry the Project through. We are prepared for a discussion. He has written to me that he will examine this. I will now seek the cooperation of the hon. Member that if he can help me in carrying this Project through, I can assure him that we will immediately absorb all these people—not only these people, but also many more people.

**SHRI BHABANI SHANKAR HOTA:** Sir, I do not want to discuss anything right now, about this Project. There are other forums for it. I do not know whether the hon. Minister knows that there are many employees who had left their secured jobs and joined Bharat Aluminium Company. From 1983 onwards, they have been working in Bharat Aluminium Company. My point is that the Environmental Management Plan was prepared by MECON and according to that only, Bharat Aluminium Company proceeded with the Project. It was later on found to be defective. A Committee was appointed by the Department of Mines. It was headed by Dr. B.D. Nag Chaudhury. The Committee visited the site in June and then in October, 1986. It suggested certain things.

Basically, I want to reduce my point to one argument that Dr. B.D. Nag Chaudhury Committee found that the EMP prepared MECON was defective. They had not taken care of all the issues of ecology and environment. My point is that the Department of Environment of the Government of India, did not finally clear the Project which was submitted by MECON. In the initial stage, only a provisional clearance was granted subject to production of the final EMP that would have been prepared by MECON.

My point is that when it was not finally cleared, why did the Department of Mines proceed ahead with the project and allure the people to join BALCO and subsequently



retrench them? It is besides the point whether the project will be there or not.

As far as I am involved, I am thoroughly opposed to the project on various grounds on economic grounds, on cultural grounds, on grounds of irrigation. There are various issues. I am not going to discuss this point. But the point is that it was not cleared by the Department of Environment finally.

MR. SPEAKER: Come to the question, Mr. Hota.

SHRI BHABANI SHANKAR HOTA: Is it not the responsibility of the Department of Steel & Mines to provide jobs to the people, who have been retrenched, in other concerns of BALCO like Korba and other public sector undertakings? I want a categorical answer from the hon. Minister.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I inform the House that this project was approved by the CCA on the 1st of April, 1982. Now the Department of Environment also indicated that they had no inhibition provided a revised Environmental Management Plan was submitted. That was in May, 1983. The revised EMP was submitted in August, 1984. Then, the State Pollution Control Board, after examining the EMP, gave no objection certificate. Therefore, when the no objection certificate was given, we went ahead with the work. But then, there was stoppage of work because of the agitation by the people. Because we went ahead with the work from 1982 to 1985, some people had to be employed— I think, about 42 regular and 38 non-regular employees, that is, about 80 employees. When this work had to be stopped completely because of objections both from the local people and also from the State Government, obviously a decision had to be taken to retrench them.

Now, the hon. Member has said that Nag Chaudhury Report indicated for a revised EMP. I am prepared to sit with the hon. Member. I will ask for his support on the basis of a revised EMP if a project can be carried through, then, obviously we are pre-

pared to absorb all these people. Otherwise, if we absorb somebody for a non-existing project, tomorrow I shall have to answer as to why I am spending money on employees when there is no project itself.

SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: Sir, the hon Minister has just now said that if Mr. Hota cooperates, then these people will be absorbed. He says that it is only a question of environment.

The hon. Minister must know that Narasinghanath is a holy place which involves the sentiments of the Vaishnavites as well as of the people of Chhatisgarh area of Madhya Pradesh. If uranium is found under Puri Jagannath Temple, which is a religious place of the whole country, will this Government be prepared to demolish the temple hurting the sentiments of the entire country? The poor people cannot go to any other place for *asthipravah* except in Narasinghanath Nallah. This is their religious sentiment. Secondly, government must be knowing that Narasinghanath and Harishankar contribute to the maximum religious pride of this country. Thirdly, is this Government aware that the process of desertification has already started in the entire region of Bolangir, Kalahandi, etc? A major part of the district of Sambalpur is under desertification. The rainfall which was 120-130 inches has come down to 40 to 45 inches in these areas for the last ten years. Adivasis are surviving in these areas facing great difficulties. I would like to know from the Government as to how many persons are recruited from Western Orissa in total. To my knowledge, only 80 people have been recruited from Western Orissa. Others have been recruited from other parts of the country. Only people from Western Orissa have been retrenched mostly compared to other parts of the country. The Minister has already stated in the House that Rs. 20 and odd crores have already been spent for construction of the plant. I would like to know as to how much timber has been consumed for this construction and whether the contractors have been permitted to use the timber for construction, as this affects environment of the area also.

**SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:** When I asked for Mr. Hota's cooperation, I do not mean that even if he cooperates, we will carry on with the project. We require the cooperation of the people there., I asked for his cooperation only because he may feel that there can be some other ways to carry on the project by which we can convince the people. Now, the hon. Member has raised certain objections. We do not want to carry on with this project if there is an objection from the people. We do not want to hurt the religious sentiments of anyone and that is why, we have completely stopped the work. As far as the question of rich mineral deposits is concerned, with the support of the people there, we have to see as to whether we can revive this project or not. This is the matter which we can discuss. As I said earlier, in deference to the wishes of the people and the opinion of the State Government, we have banned this project and therefore, we should not be blamed. We will not do anything. If the people do not want it to be revived, we will not revive. We will give the highest respect to the people. But when the question of employment and utilisation of mineral resources comes, I would like to have the cooperation of the hon. Members

coming from that region to explore as to whether or not it is possible to revive the project without hurting the sentiments of the people and without affecting the environment and other factors which the hon. Member has referred.

[Translation]

#### Persons Arrested Under Drug Trafficking

\*702. **DR. BENGALI SINGH:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons arrested for drug-trafficking during the last one year, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the details of action taken against them; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

#### STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The number of persons arrested for drug trafficking during 1989 and 1990 (upto 31.3.1990) in the various States/Union Territories, as reported to the Narcotics Control Bureau are as follows:

Name of State/UT	1989	1990
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	639	15
Andaman & Nicobar	9	-
Arunachal Pradesh	1	2
Assam	46	-
Bihar	57	*572 (*combined figure for U.P. & Bihar).
U. P.	908	



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<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Chandigarh	34	160
Delhi	409	172
Goa	31	39
Gujarat	87	4
Haryana	161	63
Himachal Pradesh	66	13
Jammu & Kashmir	70	25
Karnataka	242	-
Kerala	154	-
Madhya Pradesh	94	11
Maharashtra	599	59
Manipur	194	15
Mizoram	65	10
Nagaland	14	14
Orissa	12	1
Pondicherry	6	-
Punjab	116	16
Rajasthan	63	5
Tamil Nadu	1279	5
West Bengal	123	20
Meghalaya	6	-
Tripura	-	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>5485</b>	<b>1223</b>

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All cases of drug seizures and arrests are investigated by the concerned enforcement agencies and on completion of investigations, prosecution is launched under the NDPS Act, 1985 in appropriate courts.

(c) Does not arise.

**DR. BENGALI SINGH:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in 1989, 5485 persons were arrested for drug trafficking and in the first three months of 1990, 1223 persons were arrested. May I know from the hon. Minister as to how many of those arrested were gang leaders and the action taken against them?

**SHRI ANIL SHASTRI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the problem of drug-trafficking is an extremely serious one and everybody is concerned about it. But I would like to give an assurance that the investigating agencies assigned to check it, are doing their job properly. If you look at the figures you will find that though the number of seizures have gone up, yet there has been a steady fall in the quantity seized over the years. As desired by the hon. Member, I have got with me the figures for different drugs, which are as follows:- in 1989, 4855 kilograms of opium was seized and 1958 cases were registered; in the first three months of 1990, 229 kilograms of opium was seized and 157 cases were registered; morphine - 25 kilograms and two cases; heroin - 137 kilograms and 637 cases; ganja - 313 kilograms and 4439 cases and hashish - 288 kilograms and 807 cases, it is a very long list.

**MR. SPEAKER:** If the list is long, you may lay it on the Table of the House.

**SHRI ANIL SHASTRI:** I shall lay it on the Table of the House.

**DR. BENGALI SINGH:** Sir, I have sought the details of the action taken against the arrested persons and the number of Indians and foreigners amongst them.

**SHRI ANIL SHASTRI:** Sir, special courts have been set up to take up cases against the arrested persons. I have given the infor-

mation about the number of persons arrested but as regards the number of gang-leaders and foreigners among them, I shall send the information separately in writing to him.

**SHRI. J. P. AGARWAL:** Sir, a large number of people are addicted to drugs, such as ganja and smack. Youngsters even go to the extent of selling their household items to keep up their habit. It is a matter of shame that smack is peddled openly under police protection. What is the reason for this?.... (Interruptions)..... The anomaly in the system is that it takes a long time to process such cases and it is only after 5-7 years that these cases are committed for trial in court. May I know from the hon. Minister if the Government proposes to frame a law under which such cases are committed for trial in court within six months so that it acts as a deterrent to other drug traffickers.

**SHRI ANIL SHASTRI:** The law provides for special courts to deal with such cases.

[English]

**SHRI KADAMBUR M. R. JANARDHANAN:** In the list of number of persons arrested for drug trafficking, Tamil Nadu tops the list with 1279 arrests. I would like to know from the hon. Minister if it is due to the Sri Lankan militants, mostly LTTE people, who are crossing over to Tamil Nadu unauthorisedly, without any passport or visa. How many out of the people arrested in Tamil Nadu belong to LTTE? What law do we have to impinge upon these unauthorised foreigners?

Second part of my question is, has the Tamil Nadu Government approached the Central Government for giving assistance to cope up with the LTTE militants who are involved in the drug trafficking?

**SHRI ANIL SHASTRI:** Sir, there is no particular reason as to why the number of cases in 1989 were more in Tamil Nadu, The Tamilians who have come from Sri Lanka



are in no way linked with the drug trafficking. In fact I would like to inform the hon. Member that basically drug trafficking is from three areas. One is the Golden Crescent area—which is the border area of Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran—which involves the trafficking of Heroin and Hashish. Then we have Golden Triangle area comprising of Burma, Laos and Thailand from where the trafficking of Hashish and Ganja takes place. Hashish and Ganja also come from Nepal to same extent. So, I would like to say that it is not for any particular reason that the figure that has been indicated in the Statement which was laid on the Table of the House is more in case of Tamil Nadu. I don't think that the Tamilians who are running from Sri Lanka have got to do anything with it.

I would also like to say that Government is taking all measures to ensure that it is stopped. As I said, with regard to Golden Crescent area, we have an Indo-Pak Committee which meets alternately in India and Pakistan. But I regret to inform the House that the decisions taken in this Committee are not being implemented by Pakistan. As far as efforts are concerned, I would like to inform the House that even the Interpol has acknowledged the success of the Indian agencies.

**SHRI KADAMBUR M. R. JANARDHAN:** Sir, he has not answered as to how many LTTE persons, who have crossed the border from Sri Lanka and are involved in drug trafficking, have been arrested.

**SHRI ANIL SHASTRI:** I am replying much more than what you have asked.....(*Interruptions*)..... I would like to quote what the Interpol has stated in its general assembly session held in 1989. It has stated that almost 70 per cent of Heroin of South West Asian origin seized in the European countries during 1988 came along the Balkan route and the same trend continued during 1989. The increasing volume of traffic in the westerly direction along the Balkan route and the corresponding decline in the easterly direction towards India has been attributed in the Interpol report, inter

alia, to the strengthening of enforcement arrangements in India.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, drugs were previously sold in the market only but now agents of drug pedlars are present in schools and college campuses also. In this way, the youth of this country is being made addict. I would like to know whether steps are being taken to check drug abuse in schools and colleges.

**SHRI ANIL SHASTRI:** I have said that the Government is doing its best. I agree that it is a serious problem. The Government takes action against drug-pedlars.

This problem has nothing to do with the LTTE. There are 15 Sri Lankans out of the 1279 persons arrested in Tamil Nadu.

[*English*]

**SHRI ANIL SHASTRI:** What I had stated earlier was this. It has no link with the LTTE. Only 15 Sri Lankans have been arrested out of 1279.

**SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG:** Have the drug-trafficking routes in the North-eastern region been identified? Out of the arrested persons, how many belong to high officials of the para-military forces?

**SHRI ANIL SHASTRI:** As I have stated earlier, the northeastern region is a golden triangle area. Certain instances of drug-trafficking have come to our notice. According to the figures given there, in Meghalaya, there were six cases in 1989; in Tripura, there were two cases in 1990. So, the menace is not as much here as it is in other parts of the country. In Tripura, there was nothing last year; two cases have come to our notice this year.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Question Hour is over.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

**Credit Card Scheme for Farmers In  
Uttar Pradesh**

\*699. SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some banks in Uttar Pradesh have started a "Credit Card" Scheme to provide loans to the farmers for purchase of farm-instruments, fertilizers, seeds etc; and

(b) if so, the names of the banks which have started the Scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). Some public sector banks have introduced Agricultural Credit Cards on an experimental basis in selected districts in few States. These cards are given to farmers who have a good track record to enable them to get agricultural credit, without difficulty, to meet their cost of production inputs. As

reported by Reserve Bank of India, in the State of Uttar Pradesh, Canara Bank, Punjab National Bank, United Bank of India and Allahabad Bank have so far introduced the Cards in selected districts. The Government of India had advised the public sector banks in April, 1988 to consider launching of Credit Card Scheme for farmers and the banks have been taking steps in that direction.

**Revamping of Censor Board**

\*703. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:  
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for revamping the Censor Board; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). Government have already reconstituted the Central Board of Film Certification with the following members:—

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Chairman	—	Shri B.P. Singhal	Retired Police Officer
Member	1.	Shri Shakti Samanta	Film Producer and director
	2.	Shri Manmohan Shetty	Film producer and laboratory owner
	3.	Prof. Vasant Bapat	Academician, poet and writer
	4.	Ms. Vijaya Mehta	Theatre personality, film director and actress
	5.	Shri Rajesh Bahadur	Business executive, film and art lover
	6.	Shri U. Visweswara Rao	Film producer and director
	7.	Shri A.S. Raman	Columnist and Editor
	8.	Shri Gemini Ganesan	Film actor



9.	Shri M. Bhaktavatsala	Film distributor
10.	Shri Justice K. Punniah	Retired High Court Judge
11.	Shri D. Sitaramiah	Auditor and Social worker
12.	Shri N. Ramakrishnamacharya	Former Chairman, Official language Commission, Andhra Pradesh
13.	Shri Ajoy De	Vice-President, Federation of Film Societies of India
14.	Shri D.K. Sircar	Film producer and director
15.	Ms. Ruma Guha Thakurta	Film actress and singer
16.	Shri Appukkuttan Nair	Academician and film book writer
17.	Shri N.P. Mohammed	Novelist and dramatist
18.	Ms Kamala Mankekar	President Authors Guild of India
19.	Dr. Gurnam Singh Tir	Advocate, Supreme Court
20.	Shri Dev Anand Misra	Lawyer
21.	Ms Reena Ramachandran	Public sector Executive
22.	Dr. P.N. Chopra	Historian

#### Setting up of SC/ST Cells at State Bank of Bikaner & Jalpur

\*704. SHRI THAN SINGH JATAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in January, 1983, his Ministry had issued directives to all the banks to establish SC/ST cells at each Zonal/Regional offices of the banks;

(b) whether these directives have been complied with in the State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur and SC/ST cells established at Zonal/Regional offices with SC/ST staff posted therein to oversee the implementation of reservation policies and to look into the grievances of SC/ST employees; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c). In January 1983, the public sector banks were advised by the Government, inter alia, to appoint Liaison Officers at their Head, Zonal and Regional Offices. Subsequently on 22nd February 1985 a copy of the then Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms OM dated 18th January 1985 regarding setting up of SC/ST cells in the attached and subordinate offices for enforcement of the orders of reservations for SC/ST in services were forwarded to the

banks for necessary action. As per these instructions, cells were to be set up in each attached/subordinate offices to ensure due compliance of the orders of reservations issued from time to time in favour of SC/ST employees and to scrutinise the statistical data in respect of the attached and subordinate offices required to be furnished to the Ministry/Department proper. The functions of the cell were to assist the Liaison Officer in discharge of his duties effectively. The strength of the cell was to depend on the work load.

State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur has reported that it has an SC/ST cell at Head Office. At the Zonal/Regional offices, the Regional Managers have been entrusted with the duties of Liaison Officers. Since the entire work of recruitment/promotion is done at the Head Office, the task of overseeing the implementation of reservation policies and looking into the grievances of SC/ST employees has been entrusted to the SC/ST cell at the Head Office only.

#### **Price and Cost of Production of Steel**

\*706. SHRIBABUBHAIMEGHJISHAH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the fluctuation in the prices of saleable steel during the Seventh Plan period with year-wise break-up;

(b) the total production of saleable steel and its sale by public sector steel plants during the above period with year-wise break-up;

(c) whether Government propose to set-up a panel to study the reasons for high cost of production of saleable steel in public sector steel plants in comparison to private sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) Open market prices of iron and steel fluctuate on the basis of demand and supply and levels of JPC prices from time to time. However, the JPC prices for main producers are increased by the Joint Plant Committee (JPC) from time to time to neutralise the increases in input costs and other levies. The major average increases in JPC prices in the Seventh Plan have been as follows:—

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*24.12.1987	15.6%
08.01.1989	7.6%
01.03.1989	2.1%
02.06.1989	1.5%

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\* During the period 1.4.85 to 24.12.87 (2 years, 9 months) there had been no increase in steel prices by JPC.

(b) Production of saleable steel and sales by public sector steel plants is given

below:—

('000 tonnes)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Production £</i>	<i>Sales (Including exports)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1985-86	6004	5477
1986-87	6312	5550
1987-88	6675	6137
1988-89	7261	6619
1989-90 (P)	7063	6286

(P) — Provisional.

£ — Including inter plant transfers.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Coffee Industry**

\*707. SHRI JANARDHANA  
POOJARY:  
SHRIYASHWANTRAOPATIL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian coffee industry is passing through a crisis due to increased production and unsatisfactory growth in consumption;

(b) if so, the details of the problems faced by the coffee industry; and

(c) the steps Government have taken/proposed to take to provide relief to coffee industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI AR-

ANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) and (b). The Coffee Industry was confronted with a difficult situation last year. This was because international coffee prices had crashed on account of the failure of the International Coffee Agreement in July, 1989. On the other hand, with a record crop of about 2.14 lakh tonnes, there was an all-time high marketable surplus of coffee with the Coffee Board during 1989-90.

The exports of coffee during 1989-90 are estimated to be 1,30,172 tonnes, valued at Rs. 351.80 crores, as compared to 98,256 tonnes with a value realisation of Rs. 337.68 crores during 1988-89. The internal consumption of coffee also increased to 63,380 tonnes during 1989, as against 58,000 tonnes during 1988.

The Coffee Board has thus been able to dispose of almost all the marketable quantity of coffee last year.

(c) Some of the recent steps taken by Government to provide relief to the coffee industry include:



- (i) Upward revision of Minimum Release Price (MRP) of coffee w.e.f. 08.03.1990.
- (ii) Reduction of the Central Excise Duty on coffee from Rs. 105/- per quintal to Rs. 50/- per quintal.
- (iii) Repayment of crop loan granted by the Coffee Board has been rescheduled and coffee growers can now repay the crop loan granted by the Coffee Board for the coffee season 1989-90 in two instalments, instead of one.
- (iv) The rate of REP licence has been increased from 4% to 10% in the new Import-Export Policy.

[*Translation*]

**Foreign Exchange Admissible to People Going Abroad**

\*708. SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange allowed to people of various sections of the society at the time of their going abroad;

(b) the maximum limit prescribed for higher officers and political leaders etc. in this regard;

(c) whether with a view to save foreign exchange, Government propose to reduce these limits; and

(d) if so, the extent thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (d). Indian residents can go abroad as tourists under the two special

Travel Schemes popularly known as Foreign Travel Schemes (FTS) and Neighbourhood Travel Scheme (NTS). Under FTS, Indian residents can go abroad once in three calendar years with an exchange release of US \$ 500/- or its equivalent. Under NTS, Indian residents can undertake travel to any country in the group of neighbouring countries (viz., Bangladesh, Burma, Malaysia, Maldives Islands, Mauritius, Pakistan, Seychelles Islands, Sri Lanka and Singapore) once in three calendar years with an exchange release of US \$ 250/- or its equivalent.

2. Minor children upto the age of 12 are, however, eligible to draw exchange only at half the normal FTS/NTS quota i.e. US \$ 250/- or its equivalent in the case of FTS and US \$ 125/- or its equivalent in the case of NTS. Both FTS and NTS are mutually exclusive.

3. Members of Parliament and members of State Legislatures are also eligible to draw foreign exchange worth Rs. 27,000/- and Rs. 16,000/- respectively for undertaking private study tour abroad during one particular term.

4. For officials' tours abroad, each proposal is examined on merits and foreign exchange is released at the prescribed scales. At present, there is no proposal to introduce changes in these arrangements.

[*English*]

**Aluminium Prices**

\*709. SHRI KARIA MUNDA:  
SHRI RAJENDRA AG-  
NIHOTRI:

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

(a) whether the price of aluminium



metal has increased exorbitantly consequently upon the lifting of price and distribution control;

(b) if so, the details of its impact on other industries utilising aluminium as an input; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to control the price increase of aluminium metal?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) No, Sir.

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

#### **Increase in Taxes on Tourist Coaches**

\*710. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great difficulty to run the tourist coaches due to hike in taxes on tourist coaches by certain State Governments including Governments of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, whether the tourist operators and hotel industry have also been affected due to hike in petrol rates;

(c) if so, the extent Union Government are considering to assist these operators; and

(d) whether Union Government have taken any steps in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The travel trade has indicated such a difficulty in the matter. However, since the subject of motor vehicles taxation is included in the State List to the 7th

Schedule to the Constitution, it is for the State Government to take action in the matter.

[Translation]

#### **Awarding of Contracts in Steel Plants**

\*711. SHRI HUKMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether contracts are awarded for supply of goods in public sector Steel Plants;

(b) if so, the names of the Plants and the contractors to whom contracts were awarded during the last three years and the value thereof;

(c) whether the norms and instructions prescribed in this regard were followed fully while awarding these contracts; and

(d) if not, the action proposed to be taken by Government against the erring officials?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) to (d). The number of contracts awarded by the public sector steel plants run into several thousands. Generally the prescribed procedures are followed by the steel plants and in case of irregularities, appropriate action is taken. The compilation of the information regarding names of contractor, value of contracts and deviation from prescribed procedures etc. asked for would involve considerable time and labour which may not be commensurate with the result achieved.

#### **Assistance to Educated Unemployed Youths in Rajasthan**

\*712. SHRI GULABCHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of educated unemployed youths benefited so far in Rajasthan under the Self-employment to Educated Unemployed Youth Scheme (SEEUY) and the total amount of money given to them so far for establishing their business;

(b) whether certain youths selected under the Scheme were denied loans by the banks; and

(c) if so, the number thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c). Under the Scheme for providing Self Employment to Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY), loans amounting to Rs. 130.29 crores have been sanctioned to 66941 persons in the State of Rajasthan since the commencement of the Scheme in the year 1983-84 and upto 1988-89. The report for the year 1989-90 has not yet become available.

The recommendations made by the District Industries Centres in each State for assistance under the Scheme are appraised by the banks and loans sanctioned to applicants by the banks and loans sanctioned to applicants other-wise found eligible under the Scheme provided their projects are considered technically feasible and financially viable. Complaints, if any, in this regard are looked into by the Government, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the banks concerned.

#### **Pig Iron Demand In Foundry Units**

\*713. SHRI RAMDAS SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated demand of pig iron for foundry units in the country;

(b) whether these units are facing crisis due to the shortage of pig iron; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to tide over this crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) The total demand for pig iron as assessed by the Development Commissioner for Iron and Steel and the Joint Plant Committee (JPC) was 17.50 lakh tonnes for 1989-90. For the year 1990-91, the demand is assessed at 18.50 lakh tonnes.

(b) No, Sir. Import of pig iron was allowed to actual users, through Mineral and Metal Trading Corporation (MMTC).

(c) In order to meet the gap between demand and supply, imports of nearly 3 lakh tonnes of pig iron were arranged through MMTC in 1989-90. From March 1990, import of foundry grade pig iron has been placed under OGL for actual users.

[English]

#### **Incidental Credit Facilities to Small and Marginal Farmers**

\*714. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal that incidental credit facilities should be raised upto 50 per cent under a time bound programme in favour of small and marginal farmers as also landless workers and artisans; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). Presumably, the Hon'ble Member desires to know whether the banks'



lending to small and marginal farmers, landless cultivators and artisans would be accelerated to achieve a prescribed target. In this connection, it may be stated that banks have been asked to raise the proportion of their credit to priority sector to 40% of their net bank credit; 18% of the total credit in respect of direct finance extended to agriculture (including allied activities) by March, 1990; and the advance to weaker section, which includes small and marginal farmers and landless cultivators and artisans, are to reach a level of 10% of total credit or 25% of the priority sector advances. Against the above targets, public sector banks as a whole have extended 44.3% of their total advances to priority sector as at the end of December, 1989. With regard to direct finance to agriculture, these banks have extended 16.6% of their total advances as at the end of December, 1989. So far as advances to weaker sections are concerned, these banks have extended 10.8% of their total advances and 24.5% of their total priority sector advances to weaker sections by the end of December, 1989.

#### **Steel Stockyard at Mangalore**

\*715. SHRI H C. SRIKANTIAH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total estimated demand in and around Mangalore area for Steel at present;

(b) whether there is a proposal to establish a Steel stockyard at Mangalore; and

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

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

demand in and around Mangalore area has not been estimated.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) According to SAIL, the present level of supplies in and around Mangalore does not justify the opening of SAIL's Stockyard at Mangalore.

#### **Weak Reception of Radio Station Berhampore, West Bengal**

\*716. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the programmes broadcast by newly established radio station at Berhampore, West Bengal are not audible as these are not picked by radio;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) Since programmes from new radio station at Berhampore (Mushidabad), West Bengal, are on Frequency Modulation (FM) band operating on 102.2 MHz (2.935 M), these cannot be received by Amplitude Modulation (AM) receivers. A good reception is expected upto 60 Kms. all around it on receivers having FM Band.

(b) This is because of difference in modulation/Transmission technique.

(c) Receivers suitable for both AM/FM reception are available in the market. Due publicity through electronic media is being made to inform the public to use receivers having FM band for tuning FM Stations.

**Expenditure by Tourism Development Corporation**

\*717. SHRISURYA NARAYAN SINGH:  
Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to analyse the strength and weakness of different divisions/activities, certain specific goals/targets are earmarked every year by the India Tourism Development Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof for 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 and the achievement there against for the last two years; and

(c) the details of Plan and non-Plan expenditure headwise incurred by each division in realising the said goals/targets during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) and (b). ITDC's business plan/budget includes targets for its various Divisions/activities. The targets laid-down and the achievements against these in terms of occupancy, turn-over, operating/net profit for the year 1988-89, 1989-90 (provisional) and targets for 1990-91 are given in Statement-I.

(c) The capital plan expenditure for the years 1988-89, 1989-90 (Provisional) and outlays for 1990-91 is given in Statement-I. The non-plan expenditure (revenue expenditure in terms of operating expenses, depreciation, interest and overheads) relative to the various activities/Divisions of ITDC for the same period is given in Statement-III.

## STATEMENT-I

(Rs. in lakhs)

Division	Room Occupancy (%)		Turnover		Operating profit (before Int. Dep. Overheads)		Net profit	
	Actual Achievement	Target	Actual Achievement	Target	Actual Achievement	Target	Actual Achievement	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1988-89								
1. Accommodation & Catering	70	70	7485.88	7507.50	1878.15	1998.70	729.12	723.05
2. Corporate Communications	—	—	271.05	265.70	4.01	2.30	(-)-1.20	2.30
3. Ashok Travels & Tours	—	—	1283.86	1221.65	151.02	109.30	47.97	(-)-11.95

(Rs. in lakhs)

Division	Room Occupancy (%)		Turnover		Operating profit (before Int. Dep. Overheads)		Net profit	
	Actual Achievement	Target	Actual Achievement	Target	Actual Achievement	Target	Actual Achievement	Target
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4. Duty Free Trade (Shopping)	—	—	1465.25	1525.00	306.63	373.70	188.52	237.15
5. SEL Red Fort (Entertainment)	—	—	9.97	10.40	3.08	2.65	2.18	1.05
6. MS Division	—	—	80.49	58.35	33.28	23.50	27.41	20.00
7. Headquarters	—	—	132.62	74.50	(-) 26.17	—	(-) 26.17	—
Less : Department Turnover	—	—	(-) 112.42	(-) 80.35	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>10616.69</b>	<b>10582.75</b>	<b>2350.00</b>	<b>2510.15</b>	<b>967.83</b>	<b>971.60</b>

(Rs. in lakhs)

Division	Room Occupancy (%)		Turnover		Operating profit (before Int. Dep. Overheads)		Net profit	
	Actual Achievement	Target	Actual Achievement	Target	Actual Achievement	Target	Actual Achievement	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>1989-90 (Actuals-Provisional &amp; Subject to Audit)</b>								
1. Accommodation & Catering	72	69	8092.71	7910.73	2034.59	2005.37	803.12	780.94
2. Corporate Communications	—	—	203.70	350.00	—	—	—	—
3. Ashok Travels & Tours	—	—	1364.80	1459.05	148.42	117.60	53.87	53.05
4. Duty Free Trade (Shopping)	—	—	2056.34	2000.00	510.74	514.75	360.64	364.65

(Rs. in lakhs)

Division	Room Occupancy (%)		Turnover		Operating profit (before Int. Dep. Overheads)		Net profit	
	Actual Achievement	Target	Actual Achievement	Target	Actual Achievement	Target	Actual Achievement	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

5. SEL Red Fort (Entertainment)	—	—	11.61	11 00	3 63	2 45	2 18	1 00
6. Headquarters	—	—	164 10	190 35	—	—	—	—
Less : Department Turnover	—	—	(- )39 00	(- )39 00	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>11854 26</b>	<b>11882 13</b>	<b>2697.30</b>	<b>287 17</b>	<b>1219.87</b>	<b>1199.64</b>



(Rs. in lakhs)

Division	Room Occupancy (%)		Turnover		Operating profit (before Int. Dep. Overheads)		Net profit	
	Actual Achievement	Target	Actual Achievement	Target	Actual Achievement	Target	Actual Achievement	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1990-91								
1. Accommodation & Catering	—	72	—	9056.04	—	2328.42	—	872.10
2. Ashok Travels & Tours	—	—	—	1600.00	—	155.25	—	60.71
3. Duty Free Trade (Shopping)	—	—	—	2700.00	—	683.75	—	508.72
4. SEL, Red Fort (Entertainment)	—	—	—	12.00	—	2.15	—	1.28

(Rs. in lakhs)

Division	Room Occupancy (%)		Turnover		Operating profit (before Int. Dep. Overheads)		Net profit	
	Actual Achievement	Target	Actual Achievement	Target	Actual Achievement	Target	Actual Achievement	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5. Headquarters	—	—	—	361.04	—	—	—	—
Less: Department Turnover	—	—	—	(-188.69)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	72	—	13640.39	—	3169.57	—	1442.81



## STATEMENT-II

(Rs. in lakhs)

Division	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
	Actual Achievement	Target	Actual Achievement (Provisional)	Target	Actual Achievement	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	

## PLAN SCHEMES

(a) Continuing schemes	135.59	146.00	52.77	48.00	81.00	
(b) Joint Ventures	58.66	70.00	0.76	61.00	350.00	
(c) New Schemes	—	—	—	—	50.00	
(d) Expansion Schemes	71.23	80.00	162.01	164.65	219.00	
(e) Addition/alterations	829.89	772.00	1149.99	1240.45	635.00	

(Rs. in lakhs)

Division	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
	Actual Achieve- ment	Target	Actual Achieve- ment (Provisional)	Target	Actual Achieve- ment	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	6
to existing hotels/ units						
(f) Establishment and expansion of Transport Units	48.37	50.00	25.25	25.00	25.00	25.00
(g) Other Schemes	27.84	32.00	41.26	60.90	190.99	190.99
	1171.58	1150.00	1429.04	1600.00	1550.00	1550.00



## STATEMENT-III

(Rs. in lakhs)

Division	Operating Expenses		Depreciation		Interest		Overheads	
	Actual Achievement	Target	Actual Achievement	Target	Actual Achievement	Target	Actual Achievement	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1988-89								
1. Accommodation & Catering	5607.73	5508.80	423.60	482.10	180.26	178.90	545.17	614.75
2. Corporate Communications	267.03	263.40	—	0.01	—	—	5.21	8.00
3. Ashok Travels & Tours	1132.84	1112.35	61.43	77.35	10.95	12.25	30.67	31.65

(Rs. in lakhs)

Division	Operating Expenses		Depreciation		Interest		Overheads	
	Actual Achievement	Target	Actual Achievement	Target	Actual Achievement	Target	Actual Achievement	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8
4. Duty Free Trade (Shopping)	1158.62	1151.30	4.28	5.20	17.85	13.65	95.98	117.70
5. SEL Red Fort (Entertainment)	6.89	7.76	0.20	0.20	0.06	0.50	0.64	0.90
6. MS Division	47.21	34.85	—	—	1.33	—	4.54	3.50
1989-90 (Actuals- Provisional & subject to Audit)								
1. Accommodation & Catering	6058.12	5905.36	558.25	558.25	206.25	206.25	459.93	459.93



(Rs. in lakhs)

Division	Operating Expenses		Depreciation		Interest		Overheads	
	Actual Achievement	Target	Actual Achievement	Target	Actual Achievement	Target	Actual Achievement	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
2. Ashok Travels & Tours	1216.38	1311.45	17.00	47.00	14.11	14.10	33.45	33.45
3. Duty Free Trade (Shopping)	1545.60	1485.25	6.50	6.50	15.45	15.45	128.15	128.15
4. SEL Red Fort (Entertainment)	7.98	8.55	0.20	0.20	0.70	0.70	0.55	0.55
1990-91								
1. Accommodation & Catering	—	6727.62	—	510.93	—	286.31	—	659.08

(Rs. in lakhs)

Division	Operating Expenses		Depreciation		Interest		Overheads	
	Actual Achievement	Target	Actual Achievement	Target	Actual Achievement	Target	Actual Achievement	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
2. Ashok Travels & Tours	—	1444.75	—	44.17	—	21.16	—	29.21
3. Duty Free Trade (Shopping)	—	2016.25	—	10.22	—	11.04	—	153.77
4. SEL Red Fort (Entertainment)	—	9.85	—	0.17	—	0.09	—	0.61

Note : Corporate Communication Division and MS Division have been merged with the headquarters during the year 1989-90.

**Collapse of Panaji AIR Station Building**

7413. PROF. GOPALRAO MAYEKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Panaji AIR station building which was under construction collapsed recently;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the number of workers injured and compensation, if any, paid to them; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government against the contractor and engineers involved in it?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). On 10.3.90, during the process of concreting, a part of studio slab of AIR Station, Panaji collapsed due to lack of judgement on the part of the carpenter who was adjusting the support below the slab and beam.

(c) In this incident, nine labourers were injured. Eight of them were discharged after giving first-aid. The labourer who got fracture was medically treated and discharged. He was also given an amount of rupees three thousand by the contractor as compensation.

(d) The contractor has been asked to get the collapsed portion recast at his own cost.

**CBI Cases Dropped against Chairman of Nationalised Banks**

7414. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation has dropped cases against Chairman of any nationalised banks during 1989-90;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has reported that during the year 1989-90 none of the cases against the Chairmen-cum-Managing Director of nationalised banks have been dropped by the CBI.

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

[*Translation*]

**Study of Various Programmes Telecast on Doordarshan**

7415. SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted a study on social psychological and cultural impact on society by various sponsored programmes telecast on Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether Government propose to conduct such study; and

(d) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) to (d). No specific study/survey has been undertaken by Doordarshan so far to ascertain the social, psychological and cultural impact of sponsored programmes on society. However, Audience



Research Wing of Doordarshan undertakes studies of general nature to determine the viewers overall response to the various programmes, including sponsored programmes, put out by different Doordarshan Kendras.

[English]

• **Import/Export of Horses**

7416. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether horses are being imported;  
(b) if so, the details thereof for last three

years, year-wise;

(c) the foreign exchange involved therein, year-wise;

(d) the number of horses exported during last three years; and

(e) the foreign exchange earned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI AR-ANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Details of import of Horses during 1987-88, 1988-89 and April-December, 1989 are as under:—

*Qty. in Nos.*

*Value in Rs. Lakhs*

1987-88		1989-90		April-December, 1989 (Provisional)	
<i>Qty.</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Qty.</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Qty.</i>	<i>Value</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
2	1.26	50	31.59	5	5.35

(d) and (e). There was no export of horses during 1987-88 and 1988-89. As per Provisional estimates only 10 horses for a value of Rs. 0.91 lakhs were exported during April-December, '89.

[Translation]

**Setting up of Doordarshan Kendras in Jhanjarpur, Bihar**

7417. SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of Doordarshan Kendras in Bihar is proportionate to the national average; and

(b) the steps being taken by Union Government to set up a Doordarshan Kendra in Jhanjarpur in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) Doordarshan network in Bihar consisting of 3 high power and 27 low power TV transmitters and a TV transposer

provides services to an estimated 78 per cent of population of the State which would increase to about 92% on completion of the spill over schemes of the VIII Plan. This compares quite favourably to the national average of about 76% of population at present and 84% to be achieved on commissioning of projects initially sanctioned under the VII Plan.

(b) Whereas there is no proposal at present to set up a TV transmitter at Jhanjhar-pur in Madhubani district of Bihar, it is the endeavour of Doordarshan to provide TV service to the uncovered parts of the country as expeditiously as possible, dependent upon availability of funds.

[English]

#### Chairman of UTI

7418. SHRIKUSUMAKRISHNAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the Unit Trust of India has been replaced; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). Dr. S.A. Dave has been appointed Chairman of the Unit Trust of India with effect from 30th March, 1990, with the former Chairman having proceeded on leave.

#### Opening of Bank Branches in Bilwara District

7419. SHRI HEMENDRA SINGH BANERA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the banks which have applied for issue of licences for opening their branches in Bhilwara district of Rajasthan;

(b) the locations where these banks propose to set up their branches; and

(c) the time by which licences are likely to be issued to these banks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c). Under the Branch Licensing Policy (1985-90), allotment of centres in the rural and semi-urban areas was made by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to banks on the basis of lists of identified centres received from State Governments. Under this Policy, RBI allotted 18 rural and semi-urban centres to various banks in Bhilwara District of Rajasthan and the banks have opened branches at the centres allotted to them. The banks are expected to apply for opening of new branches after the new licensing policy will be announced by RBI.

#### News Item "India on the Brink of a Debt Crisis"

7420. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:

SHRI T. BASHEER:

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "India on the brink on a debt crisis" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 27th March, 1990;

(b) if so, the reaction of Indian Government in this regard;

(c) whether Government propose to assert its authority under Article 292 of the



Constitution to Union Government borrowings, both internal and external; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) New Delhi edition of the Hindustan Times on 26th March 1990 carried a news item under the heading "India may fall into a debt trap".

(b) to (c). Government is keeping a close watch on the growth in debt liability in order to keep it within prudent limits and within the debt servicing capacity of the country. As regards legislation under article 292 of the Constitution, while Government is keeping its options open, it is only through increasing revenue receipts and curtailing total Government expenditure both on Non-Plan and Plan accounts that the need for borrowings can be effectively minimised.

#### **Increase in Export to USSR**

7421. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the percentage increase registered in the exports and imports trade with USSR during 1988-89 and the likely trade figures for 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): As per the provisional trade figures available, Indian Exports to the USSR during 1988-89 registered a growth of about 32% as compared to the previous year and the imports declined by about 4% during the same period. The Indo-Soviet Trade Plan is always drawn up on a calendar year basis and the Trade Plan for 1990 envisages a trade turnover of Rs. 8800 crores comprising of Indian exports to USSR of Rs. 5300 crores and imports from the USSR into India of Rs. 3500 crores.

[*Translation* ]

#### **Steel Technology Centers in Punjab**

7422. S. ATINDER PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have now transferred the location of the proposed steel technology centre to be set up earlier at Mandi Gobindgarh in Punjab;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and if not, the time by which this centre will be set up;

(c) whether one more steel technology centre is also proposed to be set up in Punjab; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) to (d). A proposal to set up a permanent complex for the National Institute of Secondary Steel Technology (NISST) is under consideration. A Centre for rerolling mills under the aegis of NISST is already functioning at Mandi Gobindgarh. The location for the main Institute premises has not yet been decided.

[*English*]

#### **Providing of a Transposer in Gunupur Sub-Division**

7423. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether High Power T.V. Transmitter at Bhavanipatna in Orissa would cover the entire Gunupur sub-division of Koraput district; and



(b) if not, whether there is any proposal to cover this sub-division by providing a transposer at suitable location to cover the uncovered area?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Whereas there is no approved scheme at present to set up a TV transposer in Gunupur sub-division of Koraput district, it is the endeavour of the Government to provide TV service to uncovered areas as expeditiously as possible, dependent upon availability of funds.

#### **Schemes Sanctioned for the Development of Tourism In Orissa**

7424. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the steps contemplated by Union Government to attract more tourists to Puri,

Konark and Jaipur (Biraja Khetra) in Orissa;

(b) the schemes sanctioned for the development of tourism in the above places during the last three years; and

(c) the amount sanctioned and spent thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) to (c). The Development of Tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Central Departments for strengthening of tourist infrastructure in the country based on specific proposals, their merits, inter-se priorities and availability of funds.

During the last three years, no project/schemes was sanctioned by the Department at these places. However, during the Seventh Five Year Plan the amount sanctioned and released for the following schemes is given as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of project/scheme</i>	<i>Amount Sanc.</i>	<i>Amount released</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Yatri Niwas at Konark	29.25	9.00
2.	Open Air Theatre at Konark	7.10	5.00
3.	Toilet Block near Sun Temple at Konark	3.49	3.49

#### **Way-Side Amenities at Bhadrak in Orissa**

7425. SHRI MANGARAJ MALLIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Government has submitted schemes for Transit Lodge amenities at Bhadrak and (ii) Bhitarkanika Forest Transit Lodge and Chandbali both in Balasore district of Orissa and these schemes are still pending for approval by Union Gov-

ernment; and

(b) the latest position of the same and the time by which these schemes are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) and (b). The Central Department of Tourism has already sanctioned Rs. 9.09 lakhs for Wayside Amenities at Bhadrak.

The State Government have sent a preliminary proposal for construction of a Forest Transit Lodge at Chandbali during the year 1990-91. Projects of the State for the year 1990-91 are yet to be discussed in detail with the State Tourism Department for prioritisation. Proposal for Bhitarkanika Forest Transit lodge has not been posed by the State Government.

[*Translation*]

**Usha Rectifier Corporation Limited**

7426. SHRI GOPAL PACHERWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the promises on which Usha Rectifier Corporation Limited entered the capital market for acquiring Rs. 711 crores in October last have been fulfilled;

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

(c) whether a representation of an organisation viz., 'Small Investors Protection Front' against this company is under consideration of Government under M.R.T.P. Act; and

(d) if so, the action taken in this regard so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). In its Prospectus, the Company had indicated the implementation of 8,00,000 tonnes of Sponge Iron Project with a captive power unit and a pelletisation Plant. The company have informed the Government that they propose to implement only the 8,00,000 tonnes Sponge Iron Project at present and would defer the implementation of the other activities to a later date.

(c) and (d). A complaint under Section 36B(a) together with an application under Section 12A of the M.R.T.P. Act has been received by Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission from Consumer Education and Research Society, Ahmedabad against Usha Rectifier Corporation Ltd. The Commission is looking into the matter

[*English*]

**Profit/Loss Earned by North Malabar Grameen Bank and South Malabar Grameen Bank**

7427. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total accumulated loss/profits earned by the North Malabar Grameen Bank and the South Malabar Grameen Bank in Kerala as on 31 March, 1990;

(b) whether there are any proposals to open more branches of these banks; and

(c) if so, the details of the proposed locations?



THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that as per the latest data available, the amount of profit earned by North Malabar Graminee Bank and South Malabar Gramin Bank was Rs. 196.90 lakhs and Rs. 75.64 lakhs, respectively during the year 1988-89. The figures for 1989-90 have not yet become available. It has further reported that both the banks do not have any accumulated losses.

(b) and (c). NABARD has reported that as on 30.09.1989, both these banks did not have any licences pending for opening of their branches.

**T.V. Documentary "Democracy and Money Power"**

7428. SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a TV documentary entitled "Democracy and Money Power" was produced by the Media Workshop as per contract with the Doordarshan;

(b) if so, whether the said TV documentary has been approved for telecast;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the producer has been paid the entire amount due to the company which produced the above documentary; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) to (e). A programme on the misuse of Money and Power during elections, produced by Media Workshop and

commissioned by Doordarshan, was held back by Doordarshan as its telecast would have infringed the guidelines issued by the Election Commission. However, while part payment to the producer of the programme has already been made, orders have been issued to make the full payment as per terms of the contract.

**Incentives for Hotels In Darjeeling and Sikkim**

7429. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to provide financial assistance and incentives etc. for establishment of hotels in Darjeeling and Sikkim region;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps have been/are being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) to (c). Government does not provide financial assistance for establishment of hotels directly. However, financial institutions such as Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Tourism Finance Corporation of India and several financial institutions at the State level provide financial assistance for construction of hotels.

New hotels established upto December, 1993 in hilly area above 3000 ft. of sea level are eligible for exemption from Expenditure Tax and tax concessions upto 50 per cent of the income for a period of 10 years.

Department of Tourism provides one per cent interest subsidy on loan amount of Rs. 75 lakhs for four and five star category and three per cent to one, two and three star



category on the entire loan amount for loans sanctioned by IFCI, TFCI and State Financial Corporation for approved hotel projects.

#### **Recruitment in Rourkela Steel Plant**

7430. SHRID. AMAT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are irregularities in the matter of providing employment and promotion to the local people in Rourkela Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Setting up Mini Steel Plants in Karnataka**

7431. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up some mini steel plants during the Eighth plan period;

(b) whether any such mini steel plant is proposed to be set up in Karnataka; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Exchange Value of Rupee**

7432. SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exchange value of rupee vis-a-vis major World currencies fell more steeply in the Seventh Plan than in the Sixth Plan;

(b) if so, its decline in value against Special Drawing Rights in the Sixth Plan as compared to the Seventh Plan;

(c) the reasons for such precipitate fall in the Seventh Plan; and

(d) the steps being taken to arrest its further fall during the Eight Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). The annual average exchange rates of the Rupee against the SDR, US \$, UK £, DM and Yen at the end of the Sixth and Seventh Plans are indicated below:

*(Rupees per unit of foreign currencies)*

	<i>SDR</i>	<i>US \$</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>DM</i>	<i>Yen</i>
1984-85	7.9328	7.8886	14.8668	3.9877	0.0487
1989-90	21.3684	16.6492	26.9179	9.0922	0.1166

The net depreciation/appreciation over the Sixth and Seventh Plan periods are as follows:

	SDR	US \$	£	DM	Yen
1	2	3	4	5	6
1984-85	-12.06	-31.87	+18.79	+12.09	-17.86
1989-90	-44.16	-28.59	-44.77	-56.14	-58.23

(c) and (d). The exchange rate of the rupee is fixed with reference to the value of a basket of currencies, mainly of countries which are India's major trading partners. In a regime of floating exchange rates, upward or downward movements of the value of the rupee, which depend on fluctuations in the values of these currencies, is a normal phenomenon.

#### **Allotment of Accommodation to ITDC Executives**

7433. SHRI LOKANATH CH-  
OUDHARY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the category of India Tourism Development Corporation Executives who have been provided the facility of company leased/ owned accommodation in Delhi with their pay and perks;

(b) whether most of the executives have their own flats/houses in Delhi;

(c) if so, the reasons for such allotment; and

(d) the number of those executives who have and those do not have their own flats/houses in Delhi but are staying in ITDC's leased/owned/hotels accommodation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) to (d). A list of ITDC officers provided with residential accommodation in Delhi indicating their other details is given in the attached Statement. Residential accommodation is being provided to them as per the service conditions and policy as laid down by ITDC management.

## STATEMENT

Sl.No.	Name of the Officer & Designation	Pay-scales (Rs.)	Location	Whether owning a Flat/House in Delhi
1	2	3	4	5
<b>(a) Residence provided in ITDC's owned accommodation</b>				
1.	Sh. MN Gupta VP (CP)	2250-2500	Asian Games Villages Complex	Yes
2.	Sh. YP Kapoor Sr VP (Commercial)	2500-2750	-do-	Yes
3.	Sh. Cecil Samuel GM (HS)	1800-2250	-do-	Yes
4.	Sh. SK Grover GM (Training)	1800-2250	-do-	Yes
5.	Sh. MD Kapoor Area VP (K)	2250-2500	-do-	Yes



Sl.No.	Name of the Officer & Designation	Pay-scales (Rs.)	Location	Whether owning a Flat/House in Delhi
1	2	3	4	5
6.	Sh. Naval Rai Consultant	6000.00 p.m. (consolidated)	-do-	No
7.	Sh. SP Singh VP (Security)	2250-2500	-do-	Yes
8.	Sh. MSN Iyengar Sr. VP (CP)	2500-2750	-do-	No
9.	Sh. AA Siddiqui ED (Vigilance)	2250-2500	-do-	Yes
10.	Sh. LR Pahwa VP (PE)	2250-2500	*-do-	Yes
(b) Residence provided in company leased accommodation				
11.	Mrs. Ranjana Khanna VP (CC)	2250-2500	J-28, NDSE Part-I, N.D.	Yes

Sl.No.	Name of the Officer & Designation	Pay-scale (Rs.)	Location	Whether owning a Flat/House in Delhi
1	2	3	4	5
12.	Sh. KK Tuli GM (Hotels)	1500-2000	A-20/2, SFS, DDA Saket, N.D.	No
13.	Sh. SC Kakkar VP (MM&D)	2250-2500	45, Harsh Vihar Pitam Pura, N.D.	Yes
14.	Sh. RP Chawia Sr. Mgr (DFT)	1300-1700	42/3 East Patel nagar N.D.	Yes
15.	Mrs. Sushma Lal GM (HK)	1500-2000	H-19A SFS, Saket N.D.	Yes
16.	Sh. AK Bhattacharya Sr. Exec. Chef	1500-2000	B4/139 Safdarjung Enclave, N.D.	No
17.	Sh. Ravi Bahadur AGM	1800-2250	C4/D-60A Janakpuri, N.D.	No

Sl.No.	Name of the Officer & Designation	Pay-scales (Rs.)	Location	Whether owning a Flat/House in Delhi
1	2	3	4	5
18.	Sh. Sandeep Mukherjee Manager	1100-1600	C-41 Pamposh Enclave N.D.	No
<i>(c) Residence provided in the Hotel</i>				
1.	Sh. RK Lakshman Chairman & MD	4000-4500	Hotel Samrat	No
2.	Sh KB Kachru Sr. VP (Hotels)	2500-2750	Hotel Ashok	Yes
3.	Sh J Ghadiok GM (Ashok)	1800-2250	Hotel Ashok	
4.	Sh. SB Subberwal GM (Samrat)	1800-2250	Hotel Samrat	No



<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Officer &amp; Designation</i>	<i>Pay-scale (Rs.)</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Whether owning a Flat/House in Delhi</i>
1	2	3	4	5
5.	Sh. MS Manchanda GM (Kanishka)	1800-2250	Hotel Kanishka	Yes
6.	Sh. MM Bedi GM (Outab)	1800-2250	Hotel Outab	Yes
7.	Sh. BP Singh GM (Janpath)	1800-2250	Hotel Janpath	No
8.	Mrs. Usha Ahluwalia GM (Lodhi)	1800-2250	Hotel Lodhi	Yes
9.	Sh. DP Singh Resident Manager/ GM (KSP)	1500-2000	Hotel Ashok Yatri Niwas	No.
10.	Sh. Vijay Vikram Singh GM (Ranjit)	1800-2250	Hotel Ranjit	Yes Possession of

Sl.No.	Name of the Officer & Designation	Pay-scale (Rs.)	Location	Whether owning a Flat/House in Delhi
1	2	3	4	5

## (d) Residence provided in Staff Qrs

11.	Sh. S Fernandes Chief Exec. Chef	1800-2250	Staff Qrs Ashok Hotel	Yes	the flat no yet given
12.	Sh. Nemi Chand Offg. DGM (E&M)	1500-2000	Staff Qrs Ashok Hotel	Yes	
13.	Sh. RP Bhatnagar DGM (Personnel)	1500-2000	Staff Qrs Ashok Hotel	No	
14.	Sh. SP Hazra Sr. Mgr. (E&M)	1300-1700	Staff Qrs Ashok Hotel	Yes	
15.	Sh. VN Sharma Exec. Manager	1300-1700	Staff Qrs Ashok Hotel	Yes	

Sl.No.	Name of the Officer & Designation	Pay-scale (Rs.)	Location	Whether owning a Flat/House in Delhi
1	2	3	4	5
16.	Sh. Ramzani Sous Chef	1100-1600	Staff Qrs Ashok Hotel	No
17.	Sh. NR Srinivasan Dy Manager	1100-1600	Staff Qrs Ashok Hotel	Yes
18.	Sh. P Mukherjee Dy Manager	1100-1600	Staff Qrs Ashok Hotel	No
19.	Ms. Rajvans Kalha Dy Manager	1100-1600	Staff Qrs Ashok Hotel	No
20.	Sh. Y Jha Manager (MM&D)	1100-1600	Staff Qrs Ashok Hotel	—
21.	Sh. Sanjeev Prakash Offg Dy Mgr (Banuetting)	1100-1600	Staff Qrs Ashok Hotel	No



Sl.No.	Name of the Officer & Designation	Pay-scale (Rs.)	Location	Whether owning a Flat/House in Delhi
1	2	3	4	5
22.	Sh. A Srinivasa Chef	700-1300	Staff Qrs Ashok Hotel	No
23.	Sh. Mohd. Yusuf Sous Chef	1100-1600	Staff Qrs Ashok Hotel	N
24.	Sh. SS Ahluwalia Asstt Mgr (FO)	700-1300	Staff Qrs Ashok Hotel	Yes
25.	Sh. T Prabhakaran APS to Sr. VP (H)	700-1300	Staff Qrs Ashok Hotel	No
26.	Sh. CI Saini Consultant	2250.00 p.m.	Staff Qrs Ashok Hotel	Yes
27.	Sh. JM Choudhary Exec. Chef	1500-2000	Staff Qrs Outab Hotel	No

Sl.No.	Name of the Officer & Designation	Pay-scale (Rs.)	Location	Whether owning a Flat/House in Delhi
1	2	3	4	5
28.	Sh. ND Kakkar Asstt Mgr (V&S)	700-1300	Staff Qrs Outab Hotel	No
29.	Sh. BB Gupta Asstt Mgr. (V&S)	700-1300	Staff Qrs Outab Hotel	No
30.	Sh. Abdul Gaffar Chef (Bakery)	850-1400	Staff Qrs Hotel Janpath	No
31.	Sh. Bendict Gomes Chef (Continental)	700-1300	Staff Qrs Hotel Janpath	Yes
32.	Sh. VK Mazumdar Resident Manager	1500-2000	Staff Qrs Hotel Ranjit	Yes
33.	Sh. MG Bhatia Dy. G.M. (E&P)	1500-2000	Staff Qrs Hotel Ranjit	No

Sl.No.	Name of the Officer & Designation	Pay-scale (Rs.)	Location	Whether owning a Flat/House in Delhi
1	2	3	4	5
34.	Sh. Kuldip Singh Dy Manager (F&B)	1100-1600	Staff Qrs Hotel Ranjit	No
35.	Sh. HK Bahl Manager (Personnel)	1100-1600	Staff Qrs Hotel Ranjit	No

**Note :** The pay structure of the ITDC executives is analogous to the pay structure of Public Sector Undertakings who are on Central D.A. Pattern, except the Chairman-cum-Managing Director who on industrial D.A. Pattern.



**Plan to set up more Yatri Niwas by ITDC**

7434. SHRIDILIP SINGHJU DEO: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan has been formulated by Government or the India Tourism Development Corporation to set up more Yatri Niwas in all the major tourist centres of the country to meet the needs of both the domestic and foreign travellers:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) to (c). The Central Department of Tourism has a policy to provide financial assistance to the State Governments for construction of Yatri Niwas at places of tourist interest, on the basis of specific proposals submitted by them. The State Government has to provide a suitable piece of development land, water and power supply, drainage and sewage facilities, staff quarters as well as furnishings etc. The Central financial assistance is for the construction of main building.

**Broadcast/Telecast In Telugu from AIR/Doordarshan**

7435. SHRI BASAVAPUNNAIAH SINGAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Telugu Broadcasts/Telecasts and group discussions from All India Radio Stations and T.V. Centres during the last three years;

(b) the duration of time fixed for these broadcasts/telecasts and group discussions;

(c) whether Government propose to increase the time of Telugu broadcasts/telecasts and group discussion by All India Radio stations and T.V. Centres; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). Doordarshan has telecast as many as 947 programmes in Telugu during the last three years. The duration of these programmes varies from 10 to 30 minutes per programme. Group discussions are of 25 minutes duration.

In-so-far as All India Radio is concerned, all the Stations located in Andhra Pradesh broadcast programmes mainly in Telugu which is the main language of the State. Besides, All India Radio Stations at Madras, Bangalore, Port Blair and Bhadravati also put out programmes in Telugu. As there is a large number of All India Radio stations long transmission hours, the information regarding number and duration of various programmes broadcast from these stations has not been compiled and kept centrally.

(c) No, Sir; and

(d) Does not arise.

**Tax Evasion Cases**

7436. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tax evasion cases detected during the last three years; and

(b) the details of top ten tax evading companies and top ten individuals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Branches of Lead Banks in Wardha and Amraoti Districts**

7437. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether normally 'Lead Bank' named for the district is required to have its branches at Tehsil/Block level in that district to ensure the required financial support to ongoing development schemes;

(b) if so, whether the lead banks for Wardha and Amraoti districts in Maharashtra have their branches at all Blocks/Tehsils;

(c) if not, the names of the Blocks where these branches are yet to be opened pending permission by the Reserve Bank of India;

(d) whether the Reserve Bank of India has been approached for opening up of such branches at uncovered blocks; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to provide such facilities for uncovered areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (e). It is not necessary that a Lead Bank should have its branch in all the Blocks in its lead district. The Central Bank of India which has lead responsibility in Amravati District, has its branches in 12 blocks out of 13 blocks in the District. State Bank of India has its branch in the remaining one block. Bank of India has lead responsibility in Wardha District and it has branches in all the blocks in the District.

**Loans Advanced by Banks to Agriculture Sector and Under DRI and SEPUP**

7438. SHRI HET RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total deposits and advances of 28 public sector banks as on half yearly and yearly closing days during last three years and what were the amounts outstanding under direct loans to agriculture, the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme (DRI) and the Self-employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP), separately, as on the said dates;

(b) whether any targets have been fixed for lendings to these sectors by the public sector banks and if so, the year in which the targets were fixed in terms of percentage to total advances and whether such targets have been achieved by the public sector banks during the above period;

(c) whether Government consider the targets as satisfactory; and

(d) if not, the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) The information regarding total deposits, credit direct, finance to agriculture, and Differential Rate of Interest Scheme (DRI) of public sector banks as on the last Friday of June and December during last three years and amount sanctioned by Public sector banks under Self-employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP) during last three financial years are set out in the attached statement.

(b) to (d). The targets and sub-targets for lending to priority sectors, presently in-force and the performance of public sector banks in this regard as on the last Friday of December 1989 is given below:—

	<i>Target</i>	<i>Performance</i>
1. Total priority sector advances to total advances	40%	44.3%
2. Direct Agricultural advances to total advances	17%	16.6%
	by March 89)	
	18%	
	by March 90)	
3. Weaker sections to total advances	10%	10.8%
4. DRI advances to previous year outstanding advances	1%	0.9%

From the above it may be seen that public sector banks have by and large achieved the prescribed targets. There is no proposal, at present, to revise any of the above targets.



**STATEMENT**

<i>As on last Friday of</i>	<i>(Amt in Rs crores)</i>				
	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Credit</i>	<i>Direct Finance to Agriculture</i>	<i>Advances under DRI Scheme</i>	
	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>Amount</i>
<i>1</i>					
June. 1987	97318	56668	7284	575	
Dec. 1987	106921	61324	10287	598	
June 1988	113759	63950	11700	624	
Dec. 1988	127372	72175	11952	647	
June 1989	131703	78173	12920	665	
Dec 1989	143569	84332	14020	675	

<i>Financial year</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned under SEPUP</i>
	<i>(Rs. crores)</i>
1986-87	116
1987-88	132
1988-89	134

**Setting up an Institute of Tourism and Travel Studies (KITTS) in Kerala**

7439. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a proposal from the Government of Kerala for setting up an Institute of Tourism and Travel Studies (KITTS) as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) to (c). The Kerala Institute of Tourism and Travel Studies is an Institute functioning under the purview of the State Government

**Areas Covered in Orissa by Radio Network**

7440. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total area in Orissa covered under Radio Network so far;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to bring the uncovered areas in that State under Radio Network during the Eighth Plan; and

(c) if so, the programme of Government in this regard during the financial year 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) 1,22,600 Sq. Kms. approxi-

mately.

(b) and (c). During the 8th Plan (1990-95), the spill-over schemes of 7th Plan viz. new radio stations at Baripada, Rourkela, Berhampur, Bolangir and Bhawani-Patna are envisaged to be ready for commissioning during the year 1990-91. Besides, the power of 20 KW MW Transmitter at Jeypore is also expected to be upgraded to 100 KW MW. Some more schemes for Orissa State have been included in the draft VIII Plan of All India Radio, which is still in formulation stage. However, the final inclusion of the schemes in the VIII Plan will depend on availability of funds, relative priorities and approval by the Planning Commission.

**Export of Betel Leaves**

7441. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise earnings of foreign exchange from the export of betel levels during the last three years;

(b) the quantity of betel leaves exported during the above period and airports through which exported along with the names of exporters;

(c) whether Government propose to take/have taken any steps to increase the export of betel leaves to different countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI AR-ANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) and (b). As per the latest annual statistics published by the Director General, Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, exports of betel leaves have been as follows:



<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity (tonnes)</i>	<i>Value (Rs. lakhs)</i>
1	2	3
1985-86	664	104
1986-87	582	98
1987-88	814	125

Export statistics of betel leaves are not maintained on the basis of ports of exports. Exporters of betel leaves have not registered themselves as such till now with the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), the appropriate registering body.

(c) and (d). Export of betel leaves is freely allowed, APEDA, an autonomous body under the Ministry of Commerce assists in the promotion of exports of various agricultural produce items including betel leaves.

#### **Increase in Regional Films to be Shown on Doordarshan**

7442. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the steps taken by Government for increasing the number of regional films to be shown on national network of Doordarshan?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): As the time available for telecast of regional films on the national network of Doordarshan is already fully utilised, there is no proposal at present to increase the number of regional films telecast on the national network of Doordarshan.

[English]

#### **Complaints about Loans Advanced in Banda District of Uttar Pradesh**

7443. SHRI RAM SAJIWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received during 1989 in Banda district of Uttar Pradesh about sanctioning of loans under the programmes for lifting people above poverty line by the nationalised banks and the regional rural banks;

(b) the action taken thereon;

(c) whether the district and block level consultative committees set up in the District to remove the difficulties of loan seekers have not been able to check irregularities in sanctioning of loans; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (d). The present data reporting system does not generate the information in the manner asked for. However, the complaints against the working of banks regarding sanctioning and disbursement of loans as and when received from any quarters, by Government, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and

banks concerned are inquired into for corrective measures. The Management of the bank concerned takes action against the erring staff in accordance with its service regulations.

[*English*]

**Criticism of EXIM Policy by AEPC**

7444. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the criticism of EXIM policy voiced by the Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPC); and

(b) if so, the details thereof, the Government's reaction thereto and the remedial steps being contemplated?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement is attached.

**STATEMENT**

*As per the Newspaper Reports, the following are the details of the criticism of Exim Policy voiced by Apparel export Promotion Council (AEPIC):—*

---

*Details of Point made*

*Government's reaction and the remedial steps being contemplated*

---

1

(i) The new Import-Export Policy is discriminatory, full of loophole and its continuation could lead to a fall in garment exports;

(ii) The Policy has certain provision which shows a bias in favour of big exporters in the large sector;

2

(i) The Policy is not discriminatory in nature and in the new Policy many steps have been taken to plug the loopholes;

(ii) There is no bias in favour of large scale sector. The small scale sector continuous to get special treatment in the new Policy as well. IRMAC Scheme which is meant for servicing the import requirement of indigenous industry has been simplified so that the small scale sector will now be able to avail of this benefit without the need for import licence in their favour. A special import facility for recognised service centres to encourage employment of skilled persons has been introduced in the new Policy. This benefit is also in favour of small scale sector. The new Policy has continued with earlier provisions of giving double weightage to exports of the products manufactured by the small scale sector for grant of recognition as Export House/Trading House.



<i>Details of Point made</i>	<i>Government's reaction and the remedial steps being contemplated</i>
1	2
(iii) The new Import-Export Policy has not incorporated any of the suggestions of the garment industry;	(iii) The suggestion received from various quarters were duly considered while formulating the Policy. The suggestions which were found acceptable have been incorporated;
(iv) Re-introduce Blanket Import-Export Pass Book Scheme;	(iv) The Import-Export Pass Book Scheme has been abolished due to the mis-use which came to the Government's notice;
(v) Sharp increase in threshold limit on eligibility for becoming an Export House would lead to over 70% of the present export Houses becoming ineligible. The threshold limit for recognition as Export House may be increased gradually;	(v) It has been decided to :— (a) decrease the threshold for recognition as Export house from Rs. 5 crores to Rs. 4 crores; (b) allow a grace period of one year to the existing Export Houses to achieve the aforesaid level of exports;
(vi) In regard to Advance Licensing Scheme, the present Input-Output Norms would need to be raised upward drastically;	(vi) The existing Input-Output Norms are liberal. Any specific suggestion can be considered;

<i>Details of Point made</i>	<i>Government's reaction and the remedial steps being contemplated</i>
1	2
(vii) The garment Exporters Should be allowed to import, export linked items for the full value of the licence; the maximum condition could be put in the case of zip/snap fasteners upto 5% of the licence value; and	(vii) In the case of export of readymade garments, the import replenishment licence rate have been rationalised. The REP licences have been made fully flexible to import items listed in limited permissible list (Appendix 3 of Import & Export Policy, 1990-93, Volume I) and canalised items (Appendix 5 Part A items of the Import & Export Policy, 1990-93, Volume I only). Further, they have also been allowed to import restricted items listed in Appendix 2 Part B of the Import & Export Policy, 1990-93 (Volume I) upto 2% of the value of the licence, subject to a maximum of R. 1 lakh; and
(viii) Permit duty-free import of trimmings and embellishments and embellishments upto 2 % of the value of the exports in addition to the original REP licences.	(viii) This suggestions has been considered but has not been found acceptable.

**Akashvani Kendra in Akol District in Maharashtra**

[*Translation*]

7445. SHRI BHAOOSAHEB PUNDLIK PHUNDKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of Akashvani Kendra in Akol district in Maharashtra has been completed: and

(b) if not, the time by which it is likely to be completed and start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). The radio station at Akola is envisaged for commissioning during 1990.

[*English*]

**Capacity Utilisation of Steel Plants**

7446. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the steel plants which are working below the 'break-even point' at present;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the capacity utilisation of these steel plants?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) The planned operations of Steel Authority of India Limited for 1990-91 are above the 'break-even point'.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Steps taken to improve the capacity utilisation of steel plants inter-alia include,

i) Change in work culture conducive to higher productivity and quality;

ii) Modernisation and technological upgradation of the plants;

iii) Ensuring adequate availability of inputs of right quality and in the required quantity;

iv) Special drive to increase awareness to reduce energy consumption;

v) Improved maintenance of plant and equipment; and

vi) Strict adherence to technological norms.

**Profit and Loss of M.M.T.C.**

7447. SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the profit/loss figures of each of the subsidiaries of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC) and those of the MMTC over the last three years;

(b) the list of all the metals and minerals that MMTC trades in order of priority and major trading countries/organisations;

(c) whether MMTC also enters into transactions with private trading houses;

(d) if so, the reasons and circumstances therefor; and

(e) the export target of MMTC for 1990-91?



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

(a) Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. (MMTC) has only one sub-

sidary viz, the Mica Trading Corporation of India Ltd. (MITCO). The profit/loss figures of MMTC and MITCO for the last three years are given below:—

(Figures in Rs. Crores)

Year	MMTC (Profit before tax)	MITCO (Loss)
1	2	3
1987-88	38.01	1.47
1988-89	69.07	1.74
1989-90 (P)	66.36	1.15

(P) = Provisional

(b) The metals in which MMTC trades are Steel, Pig Iron, Copper, Zinc, Nickel, Tin, Lead, Platinum, Antimony and Mercury, and the minerals in which MMTC trades are Iron Ore, concentrates, Chrome Ore, Manganese Ore, Coal, and Bauxite. In addition, MMTC also exports some value added minerals like Barytes, Graphite, Granite etc.

The major trading countries of MMTC are Japan, Soviet Union, German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Zimbabwe, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Canada, United Kingdom, Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland, France, Malaysia, Zambia, Togo, Senegal, Morocco, Netherlands, South Korea and Australia. MMTC trades with a wide range of trading organisations in these countries

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In case of imports, MMTC floats global tenders, in which producers and trading organisations, including private trading houses participate. Wherever the prices and

other terms of supply are competitive in such tenders, whether from private trading houses or otherwise, MMTC enters into transactions with them. In case of exports, if the overseas customer happens to be a private trading house MMTC enters into transactions with them to generate exports.

(e) MMTC has fixed an export target of Rs. 1221 crores for the year 1990-91.

**Plan to Develop a Tourist Centre at Nanded (Maharashtra)**

7448. SHRI VENKATESH KABDE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a plan from the Government of Maharashtra to develop a tourism centre at Nanded where Sri Guru Gobind Singhjee laid down his life;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which this schemes is likely to be approved?

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

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

[*Translation*]

#### **Vacant Posts of SCs/STs**

7449. SHRI CHHABIRAMARGAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees working in his Ministry category-wise and the percentage of SC/ST employees among them;

(b) the number of posts reserved for SCs/STs lying vacant category-wise; and since when;

(c) the number of posts filled during the last three years, category-wise;

(d) whether Government propose to fill these posts by carrying them forward; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

[*English*]

#### **Setting up of AIR Stations in Seventh Plan in Orissa**

7450. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Radio Stations set up by the Government in Seventh Plan in Orissa;

(b) the name of the places where those Radio stations have been set up;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to set up some new Radio stations in Orissa during the Eighth Plan; and

(d) if so, the names of the places identified for the location of those Radio Stations in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). Local Radio Station at Keonjhar was commissioned on 28.11.1988. This was a Sixth Plan Scheme.

(c) and (d). Further expansion of radio services in the State of Orissa will be considered once the financial allocation and the physical target of the Eighth Five Year Plan are finalised.

[*Translation*]

#### **Mineral Deposits in Madhya Pradesh**

7451. SHRI RAGHAVJI:  
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that lime stone, dolomite and bauxite deposits are available in abundance in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether prior approval of Union Government is required to be obtained for issuing letters of intent and awarding of mining lease in respect of these minerals;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;



(d) whether Union Government have withheld its approval on any such proposal submitted by State Government for issuing letters of intent; and

(e) whether Union Government propose to delete above minerals from Schedule-I of the Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 so that their lease is awarded without any delay?

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

(b) and (c). For grant/renewal of prospecting licence and mining lease in respect of minerals including limestone, dolomite and bauxite listed in the First Schedule of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, prior approval of the Central Government is required; but no letter of intent is required to be issued. Minerals of national importance, whether strategically, economically or otherwise, have been placed in the First Schedule of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) There is no proposal at present for deletion of minerals like limestone, dolomite and bauxite from the First Schedule of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957.

[English]

### **Protection of Intellectual Property Rights**

7452. **SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Govern-

ment has been drawn to the three point plan for the protection of intellectual property rights recently recommended by the Indo-US Joint Business Council;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The details of the joint recommendations made at the 13th meeting of Indo-US Joint Business Council held in Washington on 5-6 April, 1990 were that intellectual property rights should be strengthened as regards:—

(i) minimum standards of protection;

(ii) good enforcement mechanism; and

(iii) adequate dispute settlement procedures.

(c) Our laws contain adequate standards of protection as well as enforcement mechanisms. We are participating in discussions/negotiations on dispute settlement mechanisms in various multilateral fora.

### **Setting up of T.V. Transmission Centres in Ratnagiri and Raigad in Maharashtra**

7453. **SHRI A.R. ANTULAY:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to instal T.V. transmission centres to cover the far-flung backward areas of Ratnagiri and Raigad districts of Maharashtra;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and  
 (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b) There is no approved scheme at present to establish TV transmitters in Ratnagiri and Raigad districts of Maharashtra.

(c) Whereas a low power TV transmitters is functioning at Ratnagiri, parts of Raigad district receive TV service from the high power TV transmitter at Bombay. Extension of TV service to the uncovered parts of Ratnagiri and Raigad districts would depend upon the availability of resources for this purpose during the VIII Plan.

#### **Special Grant to Punjab**

7454. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have sanctioned/propose to sanction special grant for the improvement of certain cities in Punjab as provided for Bombay; and

- (b) if so, the details thereof?

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

- (b) Does not arise.

#### **Spices Import**

7455. SHRI PALAI K.M. MATHEW: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of each item of major spices imported during the last year;

(b) how much of these are produced in India;

(c) the contribution of Kerala in the production of each of these items; and

(d) whether Government propose to import those spices only through canalised agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Joint Ventures Abroad by M.M.T.C.**

7456. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to allow Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation to have joint ventures with certain companies abroad to ensure long term continuous supply of essential commodities to be imported;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal; and

(c) the names of the countries as well as the items likely to be imported?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) to (c). Preliminary proposals have been received by MMTC for setting up joint ventures in the United States of America and Jordan for manufacturing Phosphoric Acid/DAP so as to ensure stable source of supply at competitive prices. No concrete proposals have emerged.

#### **Export of Prawns**

7457. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:



(a) the amount of foreign exchange earned from export of prawns during last three years;

(b) the main exporters and their annual quantity of exports and to which country they export;

(c) the quantity of prawn exported from West Bengal and other states last year; and the international price of prawns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI AR-ANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) The amount of foreign exchange earned from export of prawns during the last three years was:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Value of export of prawns (Rs. crores)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
1986-87	377.93
1987-88	425.78
1988-89	470.33

Source: MPEDA, Cochin.

(b) and (c). The information is given in the statement attached.

**STATEMENT**

(b)	Main exporters of prawns	Their exports in 1988-89 (Qty. tonnes)	Countries to which they export
1	2	3	
1.	M/s. Castlerock Fisheries (P) Ltd., Bombay	2129	Japan, USA UK and Italy.
2.	M/s. Baby Marine Exports, Calicut.	1550	Japan, USA and UK.
3.	M/s. Rallis India Ltd., Bombay.	1186	Japan, USA and UK.
4.	M/s. Devi Marine Food Exports Pvt. Madras.	1112	USA, Japan and UK.

(Source : MPEDA, Cochin)

(c) The State-wise export of prawns during 1988-89 are given below :—

<i>State</i>	<i>Qty. of prawns exported</i>
1	<i>(in tonnes)</i>
2	
West Bengal (Calcutta Port)	6314
Kerala (Cochin Port)	27254
Goa	399
Maharashtra (Bombay Port)	8474
Gujarat	
(Kandla)	
(Veraval)	2266
(Porbandar)	
Tamil Nadu	7084



State	Qty. of prawns exported
1	(in tonnes)
2	
Orissa	1097
Andhra Pradesh	2954
Karnataka	488

*Current International price for selected grades of prawn*

<i>Frozen Grades</i>	<i>Japan US D/KG</i>	<i>USA US D/LB</i>
1	2	3
8/12	13.00-14.50	6.80-8.65
16/20	8.50-12.50	6.20-7.35
36/40	6.50-7.30	3.65-4.70
<i>PUD</i>		
	<i>JAPAN US D/KG</i>	<i>USA US D/LB</i>
1	2	3
10/20	7.10	—
40/60	5.50-5.90	—
100/200	3.50-5.90	1.85/LB
300/500	2.60-2.90	1.40/LB

(Source : MPEDA, Cochin)

**T.V. Serial on Madhvacharya**

7458. SHRIG.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to show a T.V. Serial on the great Karnataka social reformer Madhavacharya—his life, his contributions to social reformation and his teachings; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be shown on Doordarshan:

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). No, Sir, Doordarshan does not have any plan to telecast such a serial at present.

**AIR/Doordarshan Kendra Broadcast/  
Telecast in Hindi**

7459. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of All India Radio Stations and Doordarshan Kendras which broadcast/telecast programmes in Hindi; and

(b) the linguistic composition of the listeners of the areas covered by each of these stations?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) The Doordarshan Kendras which put out programmes mainly in Hindi are those at Delhi, Lucknow, Jaipur and Ranchi. The names of AIR stations which broadcast the programmes in Hindi are given in the attached statement.

(b) It is the endeavour of the two elec-

tronic media to produce programmes to the extent possible in the language widely spoken in the areas which they cater to. At the same time, the national service, mainly in Hindi and English but also including programmes in regional languages, is disseminated to meet the requirements of the country as a whole by relay of centrally originating programmes.

**STATEMENT**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Station</i>
1	2
1.	Hyderabad
2.	Vijaywada
3.	Vishakhapatnam
4.	Passighat
5.	Tawang
6.	Tezu
7.	Itanagar
8.	Guwahati
9.	Dibrugarh
10.	Patna
11.	Ranchi
12.	Bhagalpur
13.	Darbhanga
14.	Panaji
15.	Ahmedabad
16.	Vadodra



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<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Station</i>
1	2

---

17. Bhuj  
18. Rajkot  
19. Rohtak  
20. Simla  
21. Srinagar  
22. Jammu  
23. Leh  
24. Bangalore  
25. Bhadrawati  
26. Dharwad  
27. Gulberga  
28. Mangalore  
30. Mysore  
31. Alleppey  
32. Calicut  
33. Trichur  
34. Trivandrum  
35. Ambikapur  
36. Chheterpur  
37. Gwalior  
38. Indore

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<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Station</i>
1	2

---

39. Jabalpur  
40. Jagdalpur  
41. Raipur  
42. Rewa  
43. Aurangabad  
44. Bombay  
45. Jalgaon  
46. Nagpur  
47. Ratnagiri  
48. Sangli  
49. Imphal  
50. Aizwal  
51. Kohima  
52. Cuttack  
53. Jeypore  
54. Sambalpur  
55. Jalandhar  
56. Jaipur  
57. Kota  
58. Ajmer  
59. Bikaner

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Station</i>
1	2
60.	Udaipur
61.	Jodhpur
62.	Suratgarh
63.	Gangtok
64.	Coimbatore
65.	Madras
66.	Tiruchirapalli
67.	Agartala
68.	Lucknow
69.	Almora
70.	Allahabad
71.	Varanasi
72.	Rampur
73.	Kanpur
74.	Mathura
75.	Gorakhpur
76.	Najibabad
77.	Agra
78.	Calcutta
79.	Kurseong
80.	Port Blair

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Station</i>
1	2
81.	Chandigarh
82.	Delhi
83.	Pondicherry

**Construction of Flyovers at Kanor  
Thoroughfares with Japanese Assistance**

7460. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Japanese International Cooperation Agency Project Mission have agreed to provide assistance for constructing number of flyovers on the Kanor thoroughfares in Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF THE FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, a Japanese International Co-operation Agency Mission visited India during 17-27 December, 1989 to conduct the feasibility study for upgradation of roads in Calcutta to expressway standards.

[Translation]

**Recognition to Hindi Journalism  
Course**

7461. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is under

consideration of Government for giving recognition to the Hindi Journalism course conducted by Bhartiya Jan Sanchar Sansthan, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the time by which recognition is likely to be given to this course; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA):** (a) No proposal has so far been received by Government from the IIMC for recognition of the Hindi Journalism course.

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

[English]

**Notification No. S.O. 655 (E)**

7462. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Notification NO. S.O. 655 (E) dated the 18th August, 1981 was issued by the Ministry of Industry barring all steel-re-rolling units which do not possess Carry-on-Business (COB) or Industrial Licence from drawing supplies of re-rollable steel materials from the main producers including the SAIL;

(b) if so, whether the notification is still in force;

(c) whether the notification has been over-ruled or amended if so, the date of the over-ruling or amendment to the notification and the nature of the amendment of the notification;

(d) the authority which has over-ruled or amended the notification; and

(e) whether over-ruling or amending authority was competent to over-rule or amend the notification on the date of over-ruling or amendment?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI):** (a) No, Sir. The Notification No. S.O. 655 (E), dated the 18th August, 1981 issued by the Ministry of Industry (Deptt. of Industrial Development) deals with the licensing aspect only. There is no specific stipulation about supplies of raw materials including re-rollable steel materials.

(b) and (c). The said Notification was superseded by the issue of another Notification dated 30th June, 1988 of the Ministry of Industry (Deptt. of Industrial Development) which does not alter the condition stipulated for licensing etc.

(d) The Ministry of Industry (Deptt. of Industrial Development).

(e) Yes, Sir.

**Enquiry into Complaints of Persecution and Suppression of Newspaper "Desh Katha"**

7463. **SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Press Council of India constituted a special enquiry Committee to probe into the complaint of persecution and suppression of the newspaper "Desh Katha" by Government of Tripura;

(b) whether the Enquiry Committee has probed into the matter; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION**

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As per statement annexed.

### STATEMENT

The following are the finding of the Enquiry Committee and subsequently of the Press Council, into the complaint referred to in part (a) of the question.

- (i) Regarding the charge of disconnection and non-supply of electric power from the Diesel Generating (DG) sets of *Deshar Katha* for 5 months w.e.f. 12.4.1988.

Though Council did not find any conclusive evidence to show that the authorities disconnected the electric supply to *Deshar Katha* deliberately, the Council found that there was no convincing explanation as to why it took as long as five months for the repair of DG sets, resulting in prolonged denial of the requisite power supply to the paper from this source.

- (ii) Regarding charge of threatening the Complainant not to report certain incidents levelled against the Home Minister, Shri Samir Barman.

It is the Council's finding that the charge has not been proved, beyond doubt.

- (iii) Regarding the counter-allegation of irresponsible conduct of *Deshar Katha*.

The Council was of the view that the newspaper did not act responsibly, in as much as, it did not publish the contradiction sent to it by the State Government in response to a news item published by the

paper maligning para military forces.

- (iv) Regarding allegations of acts of violence, assault or intimidation etc. against the *Deshar Katha*.

According to the Council, although the active connivance of the State Government in these obnoxious acts of workers belonging to the ruling party, was hard to establish conclusively, evidence both physical and circumstantial, does indicate that the attitude of the political executives against the news-papers was one of studied indifference, tinged with political hostility.

However, on assurance by the Chief Secretary to the State Government, the Press Council hopes that the authorities will ensure uninterrupted power supply to the newspaper and take effective steps to prevent and foil any illegal or criminal acts of violence calculated to prevent or interrupt its publication or free circulation.

The Council also expected of the newspaper that in future, it would publish any contradiction or reply or rejoinder sent by a person or institution feeling aggrieved by a publication, promptly and with due prominence.

As regards matters relating to the stoppage of advertisement and stoppage of subscription to copies of the complainant's newspaper by the State Government, the Council did not go into these complaints as these are sub-judice before the Guwahati High Court.

[*Translation*]

### Financial Assistance to Madhya Pradesh

7464. SHRISATYNARAYANJATIYA:  
SHRI RAGHAVJI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:



(a) whether financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 320 crores have been demanded from Union Government to save the farmers of Madhya Pradesh from natural calamities;

(b) if so, the time by which the said assistance is likely to be provided to Government of Madhya Pradesh;

(c) whether the loans given by Cooperatives are also not being recovered as a result of the declaration made by Union Government regarding waiving off loans; and

(d) the measures taken by the National bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and Union Government to relax the terms and conditions for providing loan for Kharif crops to the farmers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF THE FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). The Government of Madhya Pradesh in one of their communications have estimated the overdue crop loan and overdue instalments of terms loan as on 1.1.1990 as Rs. 321 crores towards principal and Rs. 172 crores as interest, including penal interest. The Debt Relief Scheme of Government of India, which is being finalised for Commercial banks and Regional Rural Banks will cover all overdues as on 2nd October, 1989 including short terms as well as term loans of farmers and artisans who had borrowed loans from one or more banks and the sum of which did not exceed Rs. 10,000/-. the relief shall not exceed Rs. 10,000/- per borrower. The Government of India will consider suggestions for helping State Government in implementing the debt relief scheme in respect of cooperative credit institutions under their control.

(c) and (d). Seasonal agricultural operation loans are advanced normally to non-defaulting members of the Primary Agricul-

tural Cooperative Societies on the condition that the borrower should repay the same on due date i.e. either by the end of February or end of May for Kharif and Rabi crops, respectively. Further, the Central Cooperative banks (CCBs) are expected to co-recover 30% of the total demand of 40% of the Kharif demand to be eligible for fresh borrowing from National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) after 1st April or 40% of the total demand by end of June to be eligible to operate on the credit limit sanctioned from 1st July. NABARD has, however, relaxed these conditions upto 30th June 1990 for financing current Kharif season. In order to ensure adequate flow of credit for ensuing 1990 Kharif season, NABARD has given some relaxations in regard to sanction and operation of the credit limits sanctioned to State Cooperative Banks (SCBs) viz.

- (i) the seasonality discipline has been dispensed with;
- (ii) maintenance of non-overdue cover during the year 1989-90 has been relaxed for drawals on the credit limit sanctioned to CCBs;
- (iii) condoning defaults by SCBs in the repayment of loans;
- (iv) the condition that the SCB and CCBs would have to maintain 75% of the stipulated minimum involvement on a weekly basis would be waived; and
- (v) sanction of additional limits would be considered. These relaxations would help the cooperative banks to meet the credit demand for 1990 kharif operations.

[English]

### **Stagnation Among Stenographers**

7465. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Stenographers Grade-III (Pay scale Rs. 1200-2040) appointed during the years 1969 to 1973 in the Income Tax Department, remaining in the same grade as on date;

(b) whether a committee was set up by the Central Board of Direct Taxes for removing stagnation in various cadres including Stenographers;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted its recommendations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF THE FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) The number of Stenographers Grade-III (Pay scale Rs. 1200-2040) appointed during the years 1969 to 1973 in the Income Tax Department, remaining in the same grade as on date is 1237. This does not include information regarding region of Chief Commissioner of Income Tax (Administration), Patiala and the charge of Commissioner of Income Tax, Shillong.

(b) The Directorate of Organisation and Management Services (Income Tax) has conducted a study regarding the stagnation in various cadres including Stenographers, in the Income Tax Department. This report is being considered by the Standing Cadre Review Committee headed by the Director General of Income Tax (Administration) for suggesting ways and means for removing stagnation in various cadres including those of Stenographers.

(c) and (d). Recommendations of the Standing Cadre Review Committee are still awaited.

### **Special Hill Allowance to Central Government Employees Posted in Himachal Pradesh**

7466. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government employees posted in Himachal Pradesh have been making any demand for increasing special Hill Allowances and providing them more facilities such as for the education of their children, housing facilities etc; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF THE FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). Certain representations have been received in this Ministry for payment of Hill Compensatory Allowance to Central Government employees at places in Himachal Pradesh, where the State Government has granted Compensatory allowance in respect of their employees. The proposal is under consideration in consultation with the Government of Himachal Pradesh.

No representation has been received in regard to education facilities. Information in regard to receipt of representations, if any received, for more housing facilities in Himachal Pradesh is being collected.

### **Export of Bidi**

7467. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign exchange earned from the export of 'bidi' and tobacco respectively during the last three years; and



(b) whether Government have explored the possibility of increasing the export of 'bidi'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI AR-ANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) The foreign exchange earned from the port of bidis and bidi tobacco during the last three years:

<i>Qty: in tonnes</i>			<i>Val: in Rs. /lakhs</i>	
<i>Export of bidis</i>			<i>Export bidi tobacco in the form of flakes</i>	
	<i>Qty.</i>	<i>Val.</i>	<i>Qty.</i>	<i>Val.</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1987-88	268	224.31	158.0	13.27
1988-89	462	210.39	6.2	1.35
1989-90	1478	290.20	131.8	19.92

(b) In order to explore the possibility of increasing the export of tobacco products, including bidis, the Tobacco Board had organised market surveys through the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi in the Middle East and Asian Countries and also in the USA, Canada and Select West European countries. A delegation was also sponsored by the Tobacco Board to select Middle East countries. Various types of bidis are also displayed at the fairs and exhibitions held abroad for promoting export of bidis.

#### **Duty Exemption on Imported Medicines**

7468. SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have granted customs duty exemption to certain imported medicines during the year 1990-91; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). Government have not

granted exemption from customs duty during the financial year 1990-91 upto now to any imported medicine.

#### **Set Back to Leather Exports to West Germany**

7469. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether leather export to West Germany has received a set back;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it has affected adversely the Indian leather industry; and

(d) the steps taken to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI AR-ANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) to (d). No, Sir. Leather and Leather Product exports to the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) during

1989-90 (upto Feb. '90) have, according to provisional export figures, increased by 36% as compared to exports during the corresponding period of 1988-89.

FRG has imposed a ban on the import of leather and other products treated with a particular chemical, pentachlorophenol. Major tanners in India have already discontinued the use of this chemical and the Central Leather Research Institute, Madras, is arranging facilities to test for the presence of the chemical in leather. The matter has also been taken up with FRG Govt. for clearing export orders in the pipe line.

[*Translation*]

**Drug Trafficking in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan**

7470. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

SHRI NATHU SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of cases of drug trafficking have come to light in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to check the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF THE FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c). The details of seizures effected and reported to Narcotics Control Bureau during the period 1.1.1990 to 31.3.1990 in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan are as under:

Name of drug	Rajasthan		Madhya Pradesh	
	No. of cases	Qty. (in kgs.)	No. of cases	Qty. (in kgs.)
1	2	3	4	5
Opium	4	11.250	11	73.175
Heroin	1	10.815	2	3.800
Hashish	2	212.020	—	—

The Government have initiated various steps to contain smuggling which, inter alia, include tightening of anti-narcotic laws and improving their enforcement, strengthening of Narcotics Control Bureau and the preventive machineries at the borders and the international ports as also in opium growing areas and improving liaison with both national and international agencies such as INTERPOL, International Narcotics Control Based, Customs Cooperation Council, Drug Enforce-

meny Administration of USA, etc.

[*English*]

**Modifications in Reservation of Constituencies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

7471. SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:



(a) whether the reservation of constituencies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes remains unchanged since 1950s;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to make any modifications in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI):** (a) In a number of cases seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and in most of the cases seats reserved for the Scheduled Tribes remain located in the same areas though there may be minor geographical changes in the boundaries of such constituencies.

(b) and (c). The question whether there should be provision for rotation of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is presently under the consideration of Committee on Electoral Reforms appointed by the Government to go into all aspects of electoral reforms. The recommendations of the Committee are awaited.

#### **Establishment of Indo-Belgium Joint Commission**

7472. **SHRI R.N. RAKESH:  
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA  
GAVIT:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in "The Hindustan Times" dated 27th March, 1990 captioned "India, Belgium to set up panel";

(b) if so, the broad objectives of the panel; and

(c) the time by which it will start functioning?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):** (a) to (c). Government of Republic of India and the Government of Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union have signed an agreement on Economic, Industrial, Scientific and Technological Cooperation on 26.3.1990. The agreement provides, inter-alia, for the setting up a Joint Commission composed of representatives of the two Governments in order to facilitate the implementation of and review the development of the cooperation under the said Agreement, as well as to consider and recommend to their respective Government, methods for expanding and improving such co-operation. The dates for the first meeting of the Joint Commission have not been finalised so far.

#### **Ban on Use of Animals as Election Symbols**

7473. **SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE:** Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken by the Election Commission to ban the use of birds and animals as election symbols;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to ban some more symbols like flowers etc. affecting natural harmony;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI):** (a) Yes, Sir. The Election Commission has decided

to delete from its symbol notification, twenty for symbols, wherever they are free symbols. However, symbols depicting, Tiger, Cock, Mithun, Horse, Elephant and Lion are reserved for recognised political parties in some states. The deletion of these symbols can therefore be made only after consultation with the parties concerned.

(b) A list containing the name of such symbols has been given in the Statement below.

(c) There is not such proposal at present

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The considerations with respect to deletion of animals and birds as Election symbols are not relevant in the case of flowers as election symbols.

#### STATEMENT

- |     |            |
|-----|------------|
| 1.  | Camel      |
| 2.  | Cock       |
| 3.  | Dog        |
| 4.  | Fish       |
| 5.  | Goat       |
| 6.  | Horse      |
| 7.  | Horn-bill  |
| 8.  | Deer       |
| 9.  | Rat        |
| 10. | Spider     |
| 11. | Butter-fly |
| 12. | Peacock    |

- |     |                    |
|-----|--------------------|
| 13. | Rabbit             |
| 14. | Tortoise           |
| 15. | Pigeon             |
| 16. | Eagle about to fly |
| 17. | Sparrow            |
| 18. | Mithun             |
| 19. | Tiger              |
| 20. | A pair of pigeons  |
| 21. | Horse and Rider    |
| 22. | Parrot             |
| 23. | Duck and           |
| 24. | Sheep              |

[Translation]

#### Retrenchment of Temporary Employees in State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur

7474. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the period of temporary service after which employees of nationalised banks are made permanent;

(b) the number of temporary employees retrenched by the management of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur during the last three years;

(c) whether Industrial Tribunal, Kanpur has declared the retrenchment of these temporary employees illegal under section 25 G&H of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947; and



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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF THE FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Employees engaged on temporary/daily wages basis for filling up casual vacancies are not, ipso facto, made permanent after a lapse of any specified period of such temporary employment. Such employees are engaged in exigencies only and not against any regular vacancies. Whenever any regular vacancies arise these are filled up through the employment exchanges/recruitment boards. Candidates having worked in temporary capacities are given preference/weightage while filling up regular permanent vacancies.

(b) State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur has reported that the information is not readily available.

(c) and (d). Indian Banks' Association has reported that the Industrial Tribunal, Kanur vide its award dated 29th January, 1986 has held the termination of services of persons who are admittedly "Temporary employees" appointed for a specific duration on account of exigencies of business arising out of leave vacancies and pending the recruitment of employees through the regular procedure of written test and interview which is held by the recruitment boards for the banking industry as a whole, illegal and violated all the provisions of section 25.G and 25.h of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947. Writ Petition against this award of the Tribunal is pending before the Allahabad High Court (Supreme Court for hearing). However, it is reported that the same Tribunal in subsequent awards has reversed its own earlier decision and has held that such appointments and expiry thereof do not constitute retrenchment and violation of any provision of the said Act.

[English]

#### Allocation of Funds for Publicity Purposes

7476. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the budget allocations to the Department of Tourism for publicity purposes in the country and abroad during the Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) the amount spent on printing jobs and publicity in different forms through Government and private agencies with details of assignment of jobs to each during the said period;

(c) whether it is a fact that there would have been substantial savings if the tourist publicity jobs would have been routed through ITDC;

(d) if so, the factual position in this regard;

(e) whether Government propose to spend larger share of publicity budget through I.T.D.C. on printing and publicity of tourist literature as was being done prior to Seventh Plan period; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) During the Seventh Plan period a total Rs. 7486.50 lakhs was allocated to the Department of Tourism for publicity in India and abroad.

(b) This amount was spent both within the country and overseas on printing of tour-

ist literature and posters, production of films and audio-visuals and publicity through Press, Television, and other promotional activities such as holding of seminars/conferences, India Evenings, etc. the records for which are not centrally compiled. In view of this and the multiplicity of the agencies—both Government and private spread all over India and overseas, it is not possible to give details of jobs undertaken by each individual agency.

(c) and (d). No Sir, in view of the area of operations of multiplicity of disciplines, it is not possible to route the entire publicity efforts through any single agency.

(e) and (f). Consequent upon a decision of the group of Secretaries on 14-10-85 the printing of literature and posters, etc. is being assigned to ITDC and other agencies empaneled with the Department on the basis of tenders and quotations.

#### **TV Transmitter at Stok, Leh**

7477. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of T.V. transmitter at Stock village in Leh which was started last year has been suspended;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the work is likely to be resumed?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) to (c). After construction of an approach road to the site, the civil works remained suspended during the winter season due to inclement weather conditions in the area. The recommencement of the works later met with resistance from a section of

the local population. The completion of the civil work is, therefore, possible only after this difficulty is resolved.

[Translation]

#### **Recovery of Bank Loans**

7478. KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to waive agricultural loans of farmers as announced earlier;

(b) whether recoveries by banks are governed by financial discipline regarding seasonal non-overdue etc. prescribed by District Cooperative banks, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI);

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the lending policy fixed by Government so that farmers' next crops are not affected thereby?

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

(b) to (d). Seasonal agricultural operation loans are advanced normally to non-defaulting members of the Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies on the condition that the borrower should repay the same on due date i.e. either by the end of February or end of May for Kharif and Rabi crops, respectively. Further the Central Cooperative Banks (CCBs) are expected to recover 30% of the total demand or 40% of the Kharif demand to be eligible for fresh borrowing from National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) after 1st April or 40% of the total demand by end of June to be eligible to operate on the credit limit sanc-



tioned from 1st July. NABARD has, however, relaxed these conditions upto 30th June 1990 for financing current Kharif season. In order to ensure adequate flow of credit for ensuing 1990 Kharif season, NABARD has given some relaxations in regard to sanction and operation of the credit limits sanctioned to State Cooperative Banks (SCBs) viz.

(i) the seasonality discipline has been dispensed with;

(ii) maintenance of non-overdue cover during the year 1989-90 has been relaxed for draws on the credit limit sanctioned to CCBs;

(iii) condoning defaults by SCBs in the repayment of loans;

(iv) the condition that the SCB and CCBs would have to maintain 75% of the stipulated minimum involvement on a weekly basis would be waived; and

(v) sanction of additional limits would be considered. These relaxations would help the cooperative banks to meet the credit demand for 1990 Kharif operations

#### **Manganese Ore India Ltd. at Bhandara**

7479. DR. KHUSHAL PARASHRAM BOPCHE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 6000 piece rated labourers work in the mines of Manganese Ore (India) Limited at Bhandara/Nagpur (Maharashtra) and Balaghat (Madhya Pradesh) whose monthly salary on the basis of 26 days comes to about Rs 500-600 only;

(b) whether these labourers are not covered under the orders issued by Union Government and the Supreme Court from time to time under the Minimum Wages Act;

(c) whether Government propose to abandon this piece rated work system in the interest of these workers;

(d) the difference between the minimum salaries of piece rated workers and the regular workers in the same category;

(e) whether Government propose to end this difference; and

(f) if so, the measure contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) to (f). As on 1.3.1990, Manganese Ore (India) Limited had about 5,700 piece rated workers on its rolls working at its mines situated in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. Piece rated workers are paid wages commensurate with the quantum of work done by them for which purpose unit rates have been fixed for different operations/activities at the mines. Presently the monthly average earning of the workers come to Rs. 975/-. These piece rated workers are covered by the Minimum Wages Act and other statutes as applicable to Manganese Mine Workers from time to time. By improving mining conditions, the average wage of piece-rated workers has increased from Rs. 690 in 1987-88 to Rs. 975 in 1989-90.

[English]

#### **Fiscal Concessions for Investors, Stock Exchanges**

7480. SHRI B.N. REDDY:  
SHRIMATI J. JAMUNA:  
SHRI K.S. RAO:  
SHRI T. BALA GOUD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Presidents of the major stock exchanges have urged his Ministry to grant fiscal concessions to investors, share brokers and stock exchanges for increasing diversion of savings in the corporate sector;

(b) whether a memorandum listing their major demands was presented to him;

(c) if so, the details thereof, and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF THE FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) (a) and (b) Yes sir

(c) The fiscal concession requested by the Presidents of major Stock Exchanges, inter alia, include

- (i) Liberalisation of Section 80 CC benefits
- (ii) Exemption of dividend income under Sec 80 L upto Rs 10,000/-
- (iii) Enhancement of 60% exemption limit for inter-corporate dividend under Sec 80 M
- (iv) The sale proceeds of long terms capital assets if invested in shares within a period of 6 months from the date of the sale, capital gains should be exempt from tax
- (v) Withdrawal of Sec 115 J
- (vi) Sec 10 of Income Tax Act may be amended to provide for exemption of income of Stock Exchanges

(d) Suitable steps, to the extent considered desirable at this stage, have been in-

cluded in the Budget.

[*Translation*]

**Setting up of a Low Power T.V. Transmitter at Alirajpur of Jhabua Tribal District**

7481. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a low power television transmitters at Alirajpur of Jhabua tribal district, and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA) (a) and (b) While there is no such proposal under the consideration of Government at present, it is the endeavour of the Government to extend TV service to uncovered areas as expeditiously as possible dependent upon the availability of funds for the purpose

[*English*]

**Establishment of a Permanent Bench of Karnataka High Court at Hubli-Dharwar**

7482 SHRI D K NAIKAR Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state

(a) whether the views of the State Government of Karnataka have been received regarding the establishment of a permanent bench of Karnataka High Court at Hubli-Dharwar,

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) No, Sir

(b) does not arise

(c) The State Government have been addressed again on 5.3.90 to sent their views early, in consultation with the Karnataka High Court

[*Translation*]

#### **Soviet Assistance to India**

7483 SHRI HARISHANKAR MAHALE. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the nature of economic and other assistance sought by Government from Union Soviet Socialist Republics for the year 1990

(b) the amount of assistance agreed upon by USSR in this regard.

(c) whether the said assistance is less or more than the assistance provided by USSR to Pakistan, Bangladesh and other developing countries of this sub-continent; and

(d) if so, the extent thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF THE FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). Government do not seek assistance from the Government of USSR on a year to year basis. Programme of Indo-Soviet Cooperation will continue to be implemented in 1990 in accordance with the relevant inter-Governmental agreements between the two countries.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

[*English*]

#### **Satellite Based Regional TV Services**

7484. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce full fledged satellite-based regional television services; and

(b) if so, the states where these are likely to be introduced and when?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). Whereas satellite-derived regional TV service has already been introduced in the States of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, it is envisaged, keeping in view the development of wide band microwave network in the country by the Department of Telecommunications, to provide similar service in number of other States in accordance with the availability of adequate facility in the space segment.

#### **Request to Change Name of Madras High Court**

7485. SHRI B. RAJARAVI VARMA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any request from the Government of Tamil Nadu to change the name of the Madras High Court as Tamil Nadu Court; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) and (b). No such request has been received



recently. Earlier, the State Government had desired that the requisite Parliamentary legislation be undertaken for changing the name of Madras High Court as Tamil Nadu High Court. As the High Court had not favoured the proposed change in its name, the State government were advised in 1987 that it might not be quite appropriate to change the name of the High Court against its wishes.

#### **Microwave Linkage Between Ahmedabad-Rajkot**

7486. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:  
SHRI SHANKERSINH  
VAGHELA:  
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:  
SHRI N.J. RATHVA:  
SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAMDAS  
PATEL:

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

(a) whether Government of Gujarat has submitted a plan for establishing microwave linkage between Ahmedabad and Rajkot and other Kendras of the State for regional network; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). Requests have been received from time to time for establishment of microwave link between

(i) Doordarshan Kendra, Ahmedabad and the TV relay transmitters operating in the State including the one at Rajkot; and

(ii) Doordarshan Kendras at Ahmedabad and Delhi. Considering the development of wide band microwave circuits of

Department of Telecommunications (DOT) in the country, regional service is envisaged to be distributed in the State through Satellite mode of linkage for which a satellite uplink facility at Ahmedabad is already under implementation. Due to non-availability of spare Space Segment facility in the INSAT-I time frame, relay of regional service in the State of Gujarat is expected to commence during INSAT-II time frame.

#### **Demands of LIC Agents**

7487. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether government have received any memorandum from the Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) Federation stating the demands and grievances of the LIC Agents;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF THE FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). The Life Insurance Corporation of India had received a Memorandum from the Life Insurance Agents' Federation of India raising various issues of agents for consideration, most of which relate to the revision of terms of conditions of the agents' appointment and work contained in the Life Insurance Corporation of India (Agents) Rules, 1972 and hence have a bearing on changes in the aforesaid Rules. The Agents' Federation, Quilon had also raised among other things issues concerning continuation of Group Insurance Scheme for agents which had been discontinued and regarding payment of outstanding commission.

(c) As the changes in the Life Insurance Corporation of India (Agents) Rules, 1972 are a subject matter of the discussion with

the Life Insurance Agents' Federation of India, there have been informal Consultative Committee meetings with the representatives of the Federation at regular intervals. All the pending issues are being discussed with the Federation further to reach an understanding. As regards the Agents' Federation, Quilon's grievances pertaining to Group Insurance Scheme and payment of outstanding commission, necessary instructions to renew discontinued group insurance scheme have since been issued by LIC and a Scheme for payment of outstanding commission has been evolved and implemented.

#### **Demands for Sitting of Supreme Court Outside Delhi**

7488. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are demands from the people to have sittings of the Supreme Court outside Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) to (c). Demands had been received from time to time for establishment of Benches of the Supreme Court in various regions and places of the country. These had been referred to the Supreme Court.

According to Article 130 of the Constitution, "The Supreme Court shall sit in Delhi or in such other place or places as the Chief Justice of India may, with the approval of the President, from time to time, appoint." The Former Chief Justices of India intimated that most of the Judges of the Supreme Court were opposed to the sittings of the Supreme

Court being held outside Delhi as, they felt, it might impair the unity and integrity of the Court and undermine its importance.

#### **Assistance to States for Waiver of Bank Loans**

7489. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the State Governments have written to Union Government to make up the amounts written off by them towards the loans advanced to small marginal and landless cultivators, artisans etc. and to provide them credit at cheap interest; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF THE FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). The details of the scheme for providing debt relief to various categories persons are being formulated in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD).

#### **T.V. Serial of Life of Saint Dnyaneshwar**

7490. SHRI RAM NAIK. Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Maharashtra State would be celebrating the seventh centenary year of the "Dnyaneshwari" written by the great Saint Dnyaneshwar;

(b) whether Government have received a proposal to bring out a TV serial giving brief glimpses of the life of the saint during the centenary year; and



(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) to (c). A proposal has been received by Doordarshan for production of a TV serial on 'Saint Dhyaneshwari' under the sponsorship scheme. Acceptance of this proposal, however, depends on its technical merit and its fulfilling the procedural requirements. Doordarshan, in any case, plans to suitably cover the centenary celebrations on its own.

**G.M.'s Post at Currency Note Press,  
Nasik Road**

7491. DR DAULATRAO SONUJI AHER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government aware that the post of General Manager at Currency Note Press, Nasik Road is lying vacant since December, 1987;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to fulfil the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF THE FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c). The post of General Manager, Currency Note Press, Nasik Road, fell vacant on 12.1.1988 due to appointment of its regular incumbent to the post of General Manager, India Security Press, Nasik Road. The following steps have been taken to fill up the post.

- (i) A proposal was sent to the Union Public Service Commission for filling up the post by way of promotion. The candidate selected by the Union Public Service Commission did not join the post.

(ii) Fresh action was initiated to fill up the post on transfer/deputation since no officer in the feeder line was eligible for promotion to the post. The candidate recommended by the UPSC retired from Government service on 31.12.1989 on attaining the age of superannuation.

(iii) Steps have further been taken to fill up this post by circulating/advertising the vacancy.

**Revenue Receipt From Customs and  
Excise Duties on Radio Sets and  
Electronic Equipments**

7492. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the revenue receipts from Customs duty and Excise duty on radio sets; and TV sets, VCRs, transmitting and electronic equipments imported and manufactured in the country, separately during each of the last three years; and

(b) the expenditure incurred by Government on account of Radio broadcasts and TV telecasts and income from the advertisements during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Assistance to States Out of Small  
Savings Collections**

7493. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:  
DR. DAULATRAO SONUJI  
AHER:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:



(a) whether Union Government provide loan assistance to the states out of the net small savings collections from the respective states;

(b) if so, the details of the extent of loan assistance;

(c) the loan assistance provided to Maharashtra under the above head during the last two years, year-wise;

(d) whether Government of Maharashtra made some suggestions to Union Government to improve the collection of small savings; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and whether they have been accepted by union Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF THE FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b) 75% of net small savings collections in a state is advanced as long term loan to that State

(c) Small savings loans to the extent of Rs 636 61 crores and Rs 800 68 crores were sanctioned to Government of Maharashtra during the years 1988-89 and 1989-90 respectively

(d) and (e) Government of Maharashtra suggested that the benefit of Section 80L of Income Tax Act be extended to investments in National Saving Certificate VIII Issue. This suggestion was not agreed to.

#### **Telecast of Sindhi Play 'Jhooley Lal' by Doordarshan**

7494. SHRI ARVIND TULSHI RAM KAMBLE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have received any complaints about the cancellation of the

telecast of Sindhi Play "Jhooley Lal" by Doordarshan, Bombay, on the occasion of Sindhi New Year day 'Cheti Chand' on March 28 this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how Government propose to compensate for the losses financial or otherwise suffered by the organisers of the play;

(d) whether there have been other cases of cancelling the shooting or the telecast of a programme after signing a contract with any party; and

(e) if so, the number of such cases in the past four months?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Complaints have been received from various quarters including the organisers of the play i.e. Priyadarshni Academy, Bombay against the cancellation of recording of the Sindhi play 'Jhooley Lal'. The recording of the play had to be postponed as requisite formalities preceding the recording could not be finalised in time. Doordarshan duly conveyed its regrets for the inconvenience caused to the organisers and has informed them that the play would be recorded as soon as possible.

(d) and (e). It has always been the endeavour of Doordarshan to maintain their schedule for recording and telecast of programmes. It is only in rare cases where due to reasons beyond control, the recording and telecast schedule has to be cancelled/change.

#### **Seizure of Gold at Delhi Airport**

7495. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:  
SHRI R.N. RAKESH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether gold worth several lakhs was seized at Indira Gandhi International Airport in two separate cases in the first week of April, 1990:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the further action taken in the matter?

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

(b) During the first week of April, 1990 two major cases of gold valued more than Rs. 5 lakhs were registered by the Customs officers at the Indira Gandhi International Airport, Delhi.

In the first case, on 6.4.90, the Customs Officers seized 100 gold biscuits weighing 11,664 grams valued at Rs. 39,65,760/- from a passenger named Mrs. Shellina Sultan Ali Habib Ismail of Kenyan nationality who arrived from Frankfurt by Lufthansa Airlines flight No. LH-760.

In the second case, on 6.4.90, the Customs seized from the inner lining of suitcase 2300 grams of gold valued at Rs. 7,82,000/- from a passenger named Shri Kirpal Singh who arrived from Dubai by Air India Flight. Further, on 20.4.90 gold weighing 850 grams valued at Rs. 289,000/- was recovered from the detained baggage of Shri Kirpal Singh concealed in a juicer.

(c) Mrs. Shellina Sultan and Shri Kirpal Singh were arrested and remanded to judicial custody.

[*Translation*]

#### **Setting up of a T.V. Station in Patna**

7496. PROF. SHAILENDRANATH SHRIVASTAVA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bihar Government had provided land in 1986 for setting up a T.V. Station in Patna:

(b) whether a temporary Studio has been set up there; and

(c) whether Government propose to start telecasting from this temporary Studio, if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). Pending completion and commissioning of the full-fledged TV Studio Centre under implementation at Patna, an interim facility for production of programmes for a limited duration has been set up at Patna with the help of an OB (Outside Broadcast) Van procured for the permanent Studio set up at Patna. This interim set up is envisaged to be commissioned into service for telecast of locally produced programmes, for a limited duration, as soon as the requisite manpower becomes available.

[*English*]

#### **Unearthing of Indian Accounts in Foreign Countries**

7497. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) country-wise break-up of estimated



account-holders in each country;

(b) the estimated number of Indian account-holders in each country;

(c) whether the money so deposited in foreign countries has shown a rise in the last three years; if so, the extent of the rise;

(d) whether Government's policy is to unearth all such accounts and save severe damage to Indian economy by discouraging and eliminating such deposits; and

(e) if so, how such unaccounted money is proposed to be brought out and what preventive measures are being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c). No estimates of unaccounted Indian money in foreign banks are available.

(d) to (e). Maintenance of accounts in banks abroad by persons resident in India without the permission of the Reserve Bank of India is a contravention of the provisions of the FERA, 1973. As and when any such case comes to notice, necessary action in accordance with law is taken.

#### **Law Commission's Report on Gramin Nyayalay**

7498. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the Law Commission's report regarding setting up of Gramin Nyayalay; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to bring a legislation for that purpose?

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

(b) the Government have decided to incorporate the salient features of the Gram Nyayalayas in the Nyaya Panchayat Institution proposed to be set up under the Panchayati Raj System, to the extent it is possible.

#### **Persons Employed in NALCO**

7499. SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons employed in different categories by the National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) in Orissa;

(b) whether the people living in and around NALCO Nagar and most of whose land was acquired with the assurance of job are agitated over non-provision of jobs in the NALCO; and

(c) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken to implement the assurances?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) The total number of person employed in different categories by the National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) in Orissa as on 31.3.1000 is as under:

<i>Total No. of Employees</i>	<i>Scheduled Caste</i>	<i>Scheduled Tribe</i>	<i>Persons whose land was taken over by NALCO partly or wholly</i>
5287	892	924	1093



(b) NALCO has not given any assurance of jobs to all those whose land was acquired for setting up NALCO Project. However there is some discontent among the displaced persons.

(c) Since the job opportunities in NALCO are limited, it would not be possible to give employment to all the displaced persons. However NALCO in consultation with the State Government Orissa has adopted a policy to employ one member from each family of land displaced persons (LDP) who have lost their homestead or total land. With regard to other categories of affected person, they are also given preference in employment, if found suitable. In addition, the Company has also made efforts to get some displaced person employed by contractors and firms working for the project, and also through various self employment schemes.

#### **Response to Technology Upgrading Schemes and Venture Capital Scheme of IDBI**

7500. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India's (IDBI) sponsored projects viz Technology Upgrading Scheme and Venture Capital Scheme could not get the good response;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and details of the schemes badly affected particularly in North-Eastern Regions of the country; and

(c) the number of units which have fallen sick due to this blocking of huge amount from the financial institutions under apex IDBI's management?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHAS-

TRI): (a) and (b). the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) have reported that the technology upgradation scheme introduced in August 1987 is progressing satisfactorily and assistance aggregating to Rs. 183 crores has been sanctioned to 27 projects upto March 31, 1990. Venture Capital Scheme was intended to finance commercialisation of indigenously developed technology and adaptation of imported technology and adaptation of imported technology to wider domestic application. It was introduced in March 1987. IDBI has reported that this is also progressing satisfactorily and assistance aggregating to Rs. 32.9 crores has been sanctioned by them to 44 projects upto March 31, 1990.

(c) Industrial Development Bank of India has also reported that none of the projects assisted under technology upgradation scheme and venture capital scheme are sick/suffering due to lack of funds of mismanagement. It has also informed that no company in the North-East Region has been assisted under these schemes so far.

[Translation]

#### **National Tribunal to Decide Pay Structure of Regional Rural Bank Employees**

7501. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which Government constituted the National Industrial Tribunal to decide the question relating pay, allowances and other benefits payable to the employees of Regional Rural Banks;

(b) the number of times the term of the Tribunal has been extended; and

(c) by what time the award of the Tribunal is likely to be received?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c). Government had appointed on 26th November, 1987, initially for a period of 6 months, a national Industrial Tribunal at Hyderabad to decide the question relating to pay, salary, other allowances and other benefits payable to the employees of the Regional rural Banks. Its term was subsequently extended thrice. The last extension was upto 30-4-1990, on which date the Tribunal has given its award.

[English]

#### Package Incentives to Boost Tourism

7502. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:  
SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY:  
SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cabinet Committee on Export strategy and performance has presently decided a package of incentives to boost tourism development;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government recently to boost tourism in the country;

(c) the locations identified in this regard; and

(d) the estimated expenditure to be incurred to boost tourism during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) to (c). The Cabinet Committee on Export strategy and performance in the meeting held on 6th April 1990 decided the

following incentives to boost tourism development in the country.

New approved hotels set-up in selected areas not having 300 rooms of reasonable standards (3-star and above) would be exempted from expenditure tax for a period of 10 years and also be given 50% exemption from tax under section 80(I) of the Income Tax Act. The places designated for this purpose are the followings:

- (i) All hilly areas above 3000/- feet
- (ii) All rural areas
- (iii) All pilgrim places
- (iv) All places identified and notified by the Ministry of Tourism in Travel circuits where tourism is sought to be developed. These concessions would be available only if the hotel becomes operational by December, 1993.

The other measures initiated by the Govt. to boost tourism in the country include liberalisation of Charter Policy, introduction of air taxi and 'rent a car' systems, development of new tourism areas diversification of tourism resources and strengthening of overseas publicity campaigns.

(d) The plan allocation for the Eighth Plan has not been finalised by the Planning Commission.

#### Raids Conducted Under FERA Regulations

7503. SHRI E.S.M. PAKEER MOHMED: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of raids conducted under FERA during 1989-90;



(b) the number of cases out of these raids in which incriminatory documents, unaccounted money and foreign currency have been recovered;

(c) the number of cases in dispute;

(d) the number of cases finally disposed of and the amount realised by Government thereby during the above period as penalty and the details thereof; and

(e) the total approximate expenditure incurred by Government in conducting such raids during the above period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (d). The Directorate of Enforcement (FERA) had conducted 2930 searches, during the year 1989-90. Out of these 1912 searches resulted in the seizure of Indian currency and Foreign currency besides documents. During the same period, the Directorate had initiated adjudication proceedings in 4446 cases by issue of show cause notices for violation of various provisions of the FERA and 5641 show cause notice including earlier notices were adjudicated which resulted in imposition of penalties amounting to Rs. 2562.08 lakhs, in addition to confiscation of Indian currency of Rs. 105.82 lakhs and foreign currency equivalent to Rs. 113.82 lakh (approx.)

(e) The total expenditure incurred by the Directorate of Enforcement during the same period was Rs. 500.50 lakhs.

#### **Financial Assistance to Karnataka**

7504. SHRI B.M. MUJAHID: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state the total financial assistance proposed to be given during 1990-91 by Union Government to Government of Karnataka for development of tourism in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): Development of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the state Governments. However, to augment the tourist infrastructure in the State, financial assistance is provided based on specific proposals, their merits, availability of funds and inter-se priorities. The financial assistance is provided on scheme-wise basis and not on State-wise basis.

#### **Pay, Perquisites and Commission Admissible to Insurance Agents**

7505. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is wide disparity in the pay, perquisites and commission admissible to the Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) and the General Insurance Corporation (GIC) agents;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government to remove the disparity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). The nature of business and duties for agents of Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) and General Insurance Corporation (GIC) are different and so also the terms and conditions for their appointment. Therefore, the rates of commission admissible to LIC and GIC agents cannot be brought at par. For LIC, the policies are long term contracts while the policies of GIC are annual contracts. The agents of LIC and GIC do not get any pay or perquisites. As compensation and remuneration for the discharge of all his functions, an agent is paid commission at specified rates.



For LIC in the first year, agency commission is paid at a very high rate ranging from 7.5% to 25% on the first year premiums which in the subsequent years of contract is paid at a very reduced rate ranging from 2% to 10% depending upon the various insurance plans sold by an agent. In addition to the normal commission, an LIC agent is entitled to bonus commission at differential rates ranging from 20% to 40% on first year commission. LIC agents are also paid gratuity in terms of Rule 11 of LIC (Agents) Rules, 1972. The quantum of gratuity benefit is related to average renewal commission earnings during 15 qualifying years preceding the relevant date. For GIC, being the annual contract, the rate of agency commission ranges from 5% to 15% depending upon the class of insurance business and remains the same for every year for renewal. Hence the question of payment of bonus and gratuity does not arise in the case of GIC agents.

(c) Does not arise

[*Translation*]

**Gold Reserves in River Beds in Uttar Pradesh**

7506 SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether gold is available in the river beds in the Himalayan Tarai areas in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether Government have prepared any programme to tap gold therefrom,

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which gold is likely to be obtained from this region; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) to (d). The investigations are still at an exploratory stage.

[*English*]

**Award Rewarding Scheme**

7507. SHRI RAMESH CHENNI-  
THALA:  
SHRI HARI SHANKAR MA-  
HALE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the salient features of the scheme to reward informers and officials in the matter of seizure of contraband goods;

(b) the total amount paid in the last three years to informers and officials and the number of such informers and officials;

(c) whether Government propose to make any change in the above scheme to make it more effective and purposeful for checking the increase in smuggling; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Informers and Government servants are eligible for ex-gratia rewards upto 20% of the estimated market value of the contraband goods seized. In determining the amount of reward to be granted to an informer, the Competent authority keeps in mind the specificity and accuracy of the information, the risk and trouble undertaken, the extent and nature of help rendered by the informer. Government servants are normally paid reward upto 10% of the estimated market value of the goods involved. Rewards in excess of this limit but not exceeding 20% are considered only in rare cases where the

Government servant has exposed himself to great personal hazard or displayed exemplary courage, commendable initiative, ingenuity or resource-fulness of an extraordinary character etc.

(b) The amount of reward paid in the last three years to informers and Government servants and the number of such recipients of reward are given in the table below:

<i>Informers</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount Paid</i>	<i>Number of informers</i>
1	2	3	4
	1987	3,82,84,349	1150
	1988	5,63,77,750	1290
	1989	9.59 66,268	1040
			<i>Number of Officers</i>
<i>Officers</i>	1987	4 49.63,679	33,762
	1988	6,01,04,793	1,24,176
	1989	6.77,44,867	33,652

(c) and (d). The matter is before the Supreme Court. Any changes would only be considered after receipt of the judgement of the Court

#### **Ban for Creation of Posts**

7508. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ban imposed in 1981 for creation of posts in Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings is still in force;

(b) if so, the period for which the ban is likely to be continued; and

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for lifting the ban and if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) No ban was imposed in 1981 for creation of posts in Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings. In June, 1981, certain instructions were issued laying down the procedure for creation of various types of posts in the context of ban on creation of posts imposed earlier. In January, 1984, however, as a part of anti-inflationary measures, it was decided that except in the most exceptional circumstances, no new posts should be created. These instructions were extended to the Public Sector Undertakings.

(b) and (c). In regard to Public Sector Undertakings, further instructions were issued in October, 1985, in the matter of creation of posts, relaxing the instructions of January, 1984. In regard to Government Departments, subsequent to the instructions



of January, 1984, guide-lines have been laid down in the matter of creation of various types of posts. According to these guide-lines, all types of posts in Government Departments can now be created with the approval of the competent authorities prescribed for the purpose.

#### **Tourist Facilities in Aurangabad**

7509. SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tourist facilities in Aurangabad are adequate;

(b) whether Government have received complaints from the foreign tourists regarding the difficulties faced by them for visiting Aurangabad;

(c) whether Government have any plan to improve the tourist facilities at Aurangabad;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) to (e). The Government of Maharashtra, in order to meet the present need of the tourists have drawn up a plan to improve the tourist facilities. The salient details are given below:

- (1) Night Landing Facilities at Aurangabad Airport will be provided by National Airport Authority very soon.
- (2) National Airport Authority also has a plan for expansion of the existing Airport so that Air

Buses and bigger plans for charters can land at Aurangabad.

- (3) Indian Airlines have agreed to take up the matter of additional flights to Aurangabad connecting Bombay, Delhi and Goa to Aurangabad.
- (4) The Government of Maharashtra has already agreed to improve the Aurangabad—Ajanta—Ellora road route and other roads leading to the Caves on a priority basis.
- (5) Government of India have trained 10 batches of Tourist Guides and one more batch of 20 guides will be trained this year. This batch will include tourist guides with knowledge of Japanese language.
- (6) There is a separate plan to create a separate fleet of luxury buses/airconditioned buses to be run by the State Transport which will benefit the budget class of tourists.

[*Translation*]

#### **Telecast of T.V. Serials on Lives and Works of Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Subhash Candra Bose and Swami Vivekanand**

7510 SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:  
SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VERMA:

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

- (a) whether there is any proposal to



telecast the serials of documentaries on the lives and works of Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and Swami Vivekanand; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). An 8 episode serial on Dr. Ambedkar has been commissioned by Doordarshan for telecast during his centenary year. Doordarshan also telecasts every year documentary films/special programmes on Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and Swami Vivekanand. The details of Such programmes telecast since January 1989 are given in the attached statement.

#### STATEMENT

1	12.1.1989	Sanyasi Swami-Vivekananda and Bharti Darshan.
2.	12.1.1990	Special programme on Swami Vivekananda
3.	23.1.1989	Ek Samarpit Vyaktitva—Netaji Subhah Chandra Bose, A special programme.
4.	23.1.1989	Ek Samarpit Vyaktitva—Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, A special programme.
5.	12.4.1990	Unveiling of portraite of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in Central Hall of Parliament—A TV Report
6.	14.4.1990	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar—Ek Paricharcha
7.	14.4.1990	Special programme in connection with the Birth anniversary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
8.	14.4.1990	A TV Report in connection with the Birth Anniversary of Dr. Ambedkar.

[English]

#### World Bank Loan to Punjab's Autonomous Bodies

7511. BABA SUCHA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has provided loans to different autonomous bodies of State of Punjab during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details of the loans provided and the recipients thereof;

(c) the amount of loan provided for productive, non-productive purposes; and

(d) the prospects of the repayment of these loans?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) No Sir. The World Bank has not

directly provided loans to autonomous bodies of the State of Punjab.

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

**Number of Daily/Weekly Newspapers Registered and Published from Nagaland**

7512. SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of daily/weekly newspapers registered and running in Nagaland; and

(b) the newsprint allocation made to them, year-wise and daily/weeklies-wise?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) As per the live register maintained in the Office of the Registrar of Newspapers for India, there are only eight weekly newspapers from Nagaland registered with that office.

(b) No newsprint had been allocated to any of the eight weeklies during the last five years as no formal applications were received from them in the office of the Registrar of Newspapers for India.

**New Market for Chillies**

7513. SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANDHANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of chillies have gone down considerably owing to Sri Lanka not importing our produce;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to find some other foreign market for chillies to benefit farmers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI AR-ANGILSHREEDHARAN): (a) The estimated export of chillies during the last two years have been as under.

Year	Total export from India		Exports to Sri Lanka	
	Qty. M.T.	Val Rs. lakhs	Qty. M.T.	Val Rs. lakhs.
1	2	3	4	5
1988-89	7926	1872	2001	407
1989-90	10713	2099	1733	378

As the total exports have increased during the year, the fall in prices of chillies in 1989-90 is largely due to bumper crop.

(b) and (c). Spices Board has already initiated the following steps to increase exports of spices including chillies.

(1) Invited a delegation from Sri Lanka for a buyer seller meet in India. They visited Cochin, Bombay, and Madras during last week of February, 1990. (2) Proposed a sales-cum-study delegation to:

(i) U.S.A.



(ii) West Asia and North American countries and

(iii) Far East countries.

(3) Popularising the uses of Indian Spices including chillies in different international markets.

(4) Organising intensive promotional programme for spices and spice products in West Asia through the Trade Promotion office in Bahrain. This includes:

(a) Production & Release of TV Commercials.

(b) Release of advertisements through TV, Print Media,

(c) Distribution of sales promotion Materials.

(d) Organising Recipe contest.

(e) Participation in Trade Fairs

(f) Organising Buyer-Seller Meets.

(5) Organising a World Spice Congress in Bangalore during November, 1990 in inviting importers of spices.

[*Translation*]

### **Violence and Vulgarity in Feature Films**

7514. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to check increasing violence and vulgarity in the feature films;

(b) whether Government are also con-

sidering to reconstitute the Film Censor Board;

(c) the policy of Government in regard to the posters of the films; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to see that the obscene posters are not printed and displayed?

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

(b) The Central Board of Film Certification has already been reconstituted.

(c) and (d) On Government's initiative, film publicity clearance committees have been formed by the film industry itself, as a self-regulatory measure, in five centres for effectively checking obscene posters and publicity material.

[*English*]

### **Joint Plant Committee**

7515. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:  
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

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

(a) whether there is any provision in the existing Joint Plant Committee (JPC) guidelines for earmarking any percentage of the total availability of any steel material to the Non-Compact Group Units;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the registered demands for the supply of 0.4/0.5 mm Cold Rolled Steel Coils to the Non-Compact Group Units are to be met only after meeting fully the demands



of Status 'A' customers, under the exiting JPC guidelines; and

(d) if so, the total quantity of above mentioned steel coils supplied to Non-Compact Group Non-Status 'A' galvanising units by the SAIL during the last three years, unit-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

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

#### **Study Team for Historical Sites in Bihar**

7516. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to set up a study team for Bihar to study the ancient and modern historical sites and holiday resorts sites in the districts of West and East Champaran and other places of Bihar with a view to develop these places for national and international tourism;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it will be set up; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Development of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments.

[*Translation*]

#### **Monopoly on Exports to USSR**

7517. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some exporters have monopoly on the export of items such as rice, leather, canned juice, soap and mica to Russia;

(b) the names of such exporters who have exported such items from 1980 to 1990 and the quantity and value of goods exported; and

(c) whether Government have formulated any policy to end their monopoly?

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

(a) to (c). Exporter wise data are not available as the DGCIS do not maintain data on this basis. Subject to the Import Export Policy as announced from time to time, overseas purchasers are free to choose suppliers for effecting imports from India on commercial considerations.

#### **Groundnut Export**

7518. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of groundnut exported during the year 1988 and 1989; and

(b) the foreign exchange earned therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) and (b). Only HPS Groundnut is allowed to be exported freely.. The quantity and value of its exports during the years 1988 and 1989 is given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Qty. (M. Tonnes)</i>	<i>Value (Rs. Crores)</i>
1	2	3
1988	5796	5.77
1989	44577	42.19

Source: I.O.P.E.A.

[English]

**Radio Stations/T.V. Centres in Garhwal**

7519. SHRI C.M. NEGI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise number of Radio Stations/Television Centres in the Garhwal region of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether Government are aware that a predominant number of villages of Pauri and Chamoli Garhwal are not covered by T.V. Transmission; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) At present, there is no radio station in Garhwal region of Uttar Pradesh. The approved 7th Plan schemes of AIR includes schemes for setting up radio stations at Chamoli, Uttarkashi, Pauri (Srinagar) and a Relay Centre at Mussorie.

The number of TV transmitters in different districts of Garhwal division of Uttar Pradesh is given below:

<i>District</i>	<i>No. of Transmitters/Transposers</i>
Garhwal	2 (Low Power Transmitter-1) Transposer-1)
Dehradun	1 (High Power Transmitter-1)
Chamoli	1 (Very Low Power Transmitter-1)
Tehri-Garhwal	1 (Transposer-1)
Uttarkashi	2 (Very Low Power Transmitters-2)

(b) and (c). The reach of TV transmitters is limited in hilly terrain due to obstruction caused by hills. A very large number of small power transmitters are required for

providing coverage in such areas. Further expansion of T.V. service in the uncovered parts of Garhwal region can be considered in the future plans of Doordarshan subject to



availability of resources and other relative priorities.

#### **Development of Jaunpur as A Tourist Centre**

7520. SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of domestic and foreign tourists visit Jaunpur (Uttar Pradesh) every year;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to develop Jaunpur and provide facilities to them in view of it sbeing a historical tourist centre;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the allocation of fund made by Union Government during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) to (e). Development of tourism is primarily the responsibility of State Governments. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance to States for development of tourism infrastructure on the basis of specific proposals made by State Governments and subject to their merit, availability of funds and inter-se priorities. State Government of Uttar Pradesh have not sent any proposal in respect of Jaunpur to the Ministry.

#### **Increasing Trend In Imports**

7521. SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a recent report of the Reserve Bank of India which referred to the increasing trend in the country's imports portending an economic imbalance;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(c) the volume of imports during the last three years, year-wise;

(d) the reasons for the increasing trend in imports; and

(e) the efforts being made to curtail imports and increase exports?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The new import-export policy has attempted to Prune non-essential imports while giving a thrust to value added exports. Efforts are also being made to encourage efficient import substitution especially in the area of bulk imports. Simultaneously, the Government is also reducing the macro-economic imbalance by cutting the budgetary deficit.

(c) The value of imports during the financial years 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 (April-January) amounted to Rs. 22,244 crores, Rs. 28,194 crores and Rs. 28,937 crores respectively.

(d) Imports of bulk commodities increased sharply in 1987-88 and 1988-89 due to drought conditions that prevailed during 1984-88. Imports also increased in rough gems in response to strong export performance. Imports of raw materials intermediate inputs and components have increased due to high rates of industrial growth.

(e) As reflected in the new Import-Export Policy (1990-93), the Government has initiated a series of steps to curtail imports in the shape of efficient import substitution in the area of bulk imports and to reduce non-essential imports. At the same time initiative have been taken to make exports commercially viable by upgrading technology, ensuring supply of raw materials at competitive prices, strengthening infrastructural areas and simplifying the procedures.



**Sale of Confiscated Consumer Goods  
by Co-Operative Societies in Delhi**

7522. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 28th July, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 1684 regarding opening of all counters of Customs shops and state:

(a) the procedure for making sales of confiscated consumer goods to Co-operative Societies;

(b) whether there is any minimum or maximum limit for making sales to these societies, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of Co-operative societies in Delhi; and

(d) the details of the goods sold to them during the last twelve months month-wise and how was it ensured that the goods were sold to the public at the prescribed rates?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). Confiscated consumer goods are sold to all Co-Operative Societies approved by Central and State Governments and duly registered under the Co-operative Societies Act. As per the existing policy all confiscated consumer goods should first be offered to the National Consumers Co-operative Federation for sale to bonafide customers through the Consumers Co-operative Societies, Super Bazars, Sahakari Bhandars etc. However, if the National Consumers Co-operative Federation does not lift the goods within a reasonable period they are offered for sale to other Co-operative Societies. No monetary limit for sale of such goods has been fixed for purchases by these Co-operative Societies.

(c) and (d). Information is being col-

lected and would be laid on the table of the House.

**Revision in Rates of DAVP Advertisements**

7523. SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTAM DAS PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the last revision of DAVP rates for newspaper advertisement made by Government;

(b) whether Government assured the newspaper publishers regarding revision of the rates of DAVP advertisements because of steep rise in the indigenous newspaper prices and application of Wage Board Award from 1 January, 1989 or 1 April, 1989;

(c) whether representations were received by Government from several newspaper organisations that newspaper establishments especially small and medium newspapers are finding it hard because of non-revision of the rates since 1988; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and when a decision is likely to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) The last revision of DAVP advertisement rates, was made effective from 1.1.1988.

(b) to (d). The Government has received various representations from various Newspaper Associations and Newspapers regarding increase in advertisement rates. The proposals received are under consideration of the Government and a decision will be taken in due course.

**Appraisal of Commercial Paper**

7524. SHRI SHANTARAM  
POTDUKHE:  
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MAN-  
DAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any appraisal has been made either by his Ministry or the Reserve Bank of India of raising of funds by the Companies by issue of Commercial Papers;

(b) the guidelines laid down by the Reserve Bank of India in allowing companies to float Commercial Papers and what are the inherent weaknesses in this technique of raising funds;

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government to set the matters right;

(d) the estimated amount raised by the various companies by issue of Commercial Papers and the particulars of the companies which have raised more than Rs. 10 crores each from this instrument; and

(e) its impact on the liquidity of money and stock markets atleast in the metropolitan cities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c). The scheme for raising of funds by companies through issue of Commercial Papers (CP) has been introduced in December, 1989 and some amendments to which have been made on 24th April, 1990. It is too early to make any appraisal of the impact of the scheme. The highly rated corporated borrowers satisfying the eligibility criteria have been permitted to issue Commercial Paper. The main criteria are as under:

(i) Tangible net worth of the Com-

pany should not be less than Rs. 5 crores as per latest audited balance sheet.

(ii) Working capital limit of the company should not be less than Rs. 15 crores.

(iii) The company obtains the specified credit rating from an agency approved by RBI.

(iv) The borrowal account of the company is classified into the top Health code Status by financing banks.

(v) Shares are listed on one or more stock exchanges (not applicable to Government companies).

(vi) The denomination of CP could be in multiples of Rs. 10 lakhs subject to the minimum size of issue being Rs. 50 lakhs.

The issue of CP Will provide the company concerned with an alternative source of funds and not an additional source.

(d) Till date, Reserve Bank of India has authorised issue of CP by six companies for an aggregate of Rs. 85.50 crores. The particulars pertaining to individual constituents of the bank namely companies who have raised more than Rs. 10 crores each through this instrument cannot be divulged in accordance with the statutes governing the nationalisation of banks and as per the customs and usages prevalent amongst the bankers.

(e) The total amount of CP issued so far is limited and it would take some time before the impact of this instrument on financial markets would be known.



**Live Telecast of World Cup Football  
Tournament**

7525. SHRI NANDU THAPA:  
SHRI SUDARSAN  
RAYCHAUDHURI:

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

(a) whether Doordarshan has made arrangements for live telecast of the World Cup football tournaments to be held in Italy in June-July, 1990;

(b) if so, whether any sponsors have applied for telecasting the matches; and

(c) the guidelines for live telecasting of such international sports events, if any?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) Yes, Sir, Action to make appropriate arrangements for the purpose has been initiated.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The importance of the event, interest of viewers, etc. are the guiding factors for live telecast of international sports events.

[*Translation*]

**Trade Promotion Between India and  
Massachusetts**

7526. SHRI SARJU PRASAD SAROJ:  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some joint efforts are being made to promote trade between India and Massachusetts;

(b) if so, whether any final decision has

been taken in this regard; and

(c) if so, the complete details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed between the Indo-American Chamber of Commerce and the Massachusetts Office of International Trade on the 27th March, 1990.

**Boarding and Lodging Facilities for  
Tourists in U. P.**

7527. SHRI SUBEDAR:  
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been implemented during last three years for providing best boarding and lodging facilities to tourists in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether Government propose to set up a yatri-niwas in Uttar Pradesh;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any proposal of the State Government in this regard is under consideration of Union Government?

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

(b) and (c). A Yatri Niwas at Allahabad at an estimated cost of Rs. 29.42 lakhs was sanctioned and an amount of Rs. 20.00



lakhs has been released so far. The work is in progress.

(d) No, Sir.

[English]

**Censor Board for Exhibition of Imported Films**

**7528. SHRIMATI J. JAMUNA:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any separate Censor Board for exhibition of imported films;

(b) if so, the details of the members of the Board with their functions; and

(c) the criteria for appointing the Members of the Board?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) No, Sir.

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

**Sell's Central Marketing Organisation**

**7529. SHRIPURNA CHANDRA MALIK:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Steel Authority of India Limited appointed British Steel Consultants Limited to conduct a survey of the functioning of its Central Marketing Organisation; and

(b) if so, the cost of the survey and details of the report of the survey regarding Industrial Relation and relation between the different stratas of the executive personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES

AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Loans Advanced to Coffee Growers**

**7530. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the loans sanctioned at the rate of Rs. 6500/- per acre to the coffee growers on recommendation of coffee Board is unpaid with interest due to failure of crops; and

(b) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken to provide relief to the coffee growers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) have reported that they do not have any information on non-payment of loans granted to Coffee growers on recommendation of Coffee Board, on account of failure of crops. However, in a representation date 29th December, 1989 made by the Karnataka Planters Association it was demanded that short-term loans and interest might be converted into term loans and interest rate reduced in view of collapse of the International Coffee Agreement coffee price and the low return for the coffee. RBI has reported in this regard that the issue was discussed at the State Level Bankers' Meeting held in Bangalore on 16th march, 1990 and the views expressed were that although the coffee crop during 1989-90 has been average, it cannot be described as a failure. Further, during the previous two years the coffee crop production was normal and process were steady in both domestic and international market resulting in net surplus with

the coffee planters. RBI is further of the view that even this year crop loans can be repaid out of the gross realisation, as the gross income by and large would be sufficient to repay the crop loan. Therefore, there is no justification for conversion of the coffee crop loans into term loans. However, the request from small coffee growers upto 5 acres for deferment of the demand can be considered by the banks on a case to case basis on merits.

**Cases of Insurance and other Claims  
Pending In I.T.D.C.**

7531. SHRI MANORANJAN SUR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a huge backlog of cases pertaining to insurance and other related claims for imported/ domestic consignments in India Tourism Development Corporation; and

(b) if so, the details of outstanding claims as on 31 March, 1990 and the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) and (b). The major purchases (indigenous/imports) in ITDC involving insurance claims are made at the Corporate Office, (through the Materials Management & Development Division for hotels/project works) and through the Duty Free Trade Division for sale of imported goods at the international airports in India). The details of total outstanding insurance claims on such consignments as on 31.3.90 are given below:-

	(Rs. In Lakhs)
Imports	10.67
Indigenous	0.36

ITDC has been regularly following up with surveyors/insurance companies/underwriters, for recovery of these claims.

[Translation]

**Complaints Against Customs Officers**

5732. SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI:  
SHRI T. BASHEER:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received and the number of cases registered against Customs Officers at various International Airports in the Country during the last three years regarding harassment of passengers and pilferage of their luggage;

(b) whether any Intelligence Agency has been deployed to keep a watch on such cases, if so, the number of complaints received from these Agencies and the number of cases registered in this regard;

(c) the number of such cases disposed of and the number thereof still pending; and

(d) the details of disposed of and pending cases separately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

**Financial Assistance by Banks to Sugar  
Factories in Vidarbha**

7533. SHRI SUDAM DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new sugar factories of



Vidarbha region (Maharashtra) which have approached public sector banks (including the State Bank of India) for financial assistance for the purchase of machinery etc. during the last three years and the current year (so far): and

(b) the number of applications which have been sanctioned and how many have been rejected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

#### **Setting up of a Low Power T. V. Transmitter in Seetampeta**

7534. SHRI K. RAMA MOHAN RAO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a low power T. V. Transmitter in Seetampeta tribal area of Srikakulam district in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). Whereas a low power (100 W) TV transmitter is already functioning at the headquarter town of Srikakulam district, parts of the district also receive TV service from the high power (10 KW) TV transmitter at Visakhapatnam. Any further extension of TV service to the remaining uncovered parts of the district, including Seetampeta tribal area, would depend upon the availability of adequate resources for this purpose.

#### **Import of Jumbo Rolls.**

7535. SHRI P. G. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the licenced capacity for slitting and confectioning of imported jumbo rolls of various concerns;

(b) the quantity of jumbo rolls imported by them annually as per their licences and also by using additional licences transferred to them by Export Houses; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken by Government to ensure that unlawful production does not take place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) A Statement indicating the licenced capacity of various photo-sensitised material is enclosed.

(b) 'Jumbo Rolls' as such is not separately classified in Indian Trade Classification and Revised classification based on Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System, on the basis of which Foreign Trade Statistics are maintained.

(c) Measures to ensure that unlawful production or slitting/confectioning of jumbo rolls does not take place and that units not holding a licence under the IDR Act do not indulge in unauthorised production by any source are taken in accordance with the relevant provisions of the IDR Act. Section 24 of the Act provides for various penalties for contravening of attempting to contravene or abetting the contravention of S. 10(1), S. 10(4), S. 11(1), S. 11A, S. 13(1), S. 29B(2), S. 29(b) (2A), S. 29(B) (2D), S. 29(B) (2F), S. 29B (2E), S. 16, S. 18B(3), S. 18G or any rule contravention of which is punishable under the section. Section 24A of the Act also provides for penalties for false Statements.



**STATEMENT**

*List of the Cob Licence Holders for the Activity of Slitting/ Confectioning of Jumbo Rolls of Photographic Colour Paper and Amateur Roll Film*

	<i>Capacity (Lakh Sq. M/annum)</i>		
<i>Units</i>	<i>Photographic Colour Paper</i>	<i>Amateur Roll films</i>	
1	2	3	
1. M/s. Bhimtal Photo Films Limited	9	6	
2. M/s. Phototech Pvt. Ltd.	9	6	
3. M/s. SNS Photo Co. Ltd.	9	6	
4. M/s. India Cine Agencies, Madras.	5	2.50	
5. M/s. India Cine Agencies, Pondicherry.	5	2.50	
6. M/s. Computer Graphics (P) Ltd.	5	2.50	
7. M/s. Photophone Industries India Limited.	5	2.50	
8. M/s. Northern Plastics Limited.	7.50	—	
9. M/s. A.B. Colour Pvt. Ltd.	7.50	—	

<i>Units</i>	<i>Photographic Colour Paper</i>	<i>Amateur Roll films</i>
1	2	3
10. M/s. Yogi Industries (P) Ltd.	7.50	—
Total	69.50	28.00
	i.e. 6.95 m. sq. m.                      6.95 m. sq. m.	

In addition to the COB licences granted to the units referred to above, M/s. Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited (a public sector undertaking) and M/s. New India Industries Limited are also carrying out slitting/confectioning activity within their over-all licensed capacities of 18.825 and 3.75 million sq. metres per annum.

[*Translation*]**Bauxite Mining at Khurkhuri Dadar by  
BALCO**

7536. SHRI MOHAN LAL JHIKRAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of years for which lease was awarded for bauxite mining to Bharat Aluminium company Ltd. (BALCO) functioning in Khurkhuri Dadar in Mandla, Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the Company has followed completely the rules regarding mining and environment;

(c) whether the Company has sought permission for taking other mines on lease; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) Bharat Aluminium Company Limited was awarded the lease for the bauxite mines in Khurkhuri Dadar area in the district of Mandla in Madhya Pradesh for a period of 30 years.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The company has sought permission to open another mine in the Hazaridadar area also in Mandla district of Madhya Pradesh.

[*English*]**MPEDA Assistance for Export of Fish**

7537. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the facilities and assistance provided by the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) for export promotion of fresh fish, dry fish and fishmeal;

(b) whether there is any proposal to enhance these facilities and assistance to boost the exports further, and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to promote export by MPEDA in Western Coast in order to enhance exports further?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI AR-ANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) MPEDA does not have any specific programmes for providing facilities and assistance for promotion of exports of fresh fish, dry fish and fishmeal. A 300-tonne Dry Fish storage has been established by Marine Product Export Development Authority in Tuticorin.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The steps being taken by MPEDA in this regard are:

(i) Modernisation of processing facilities, quality upgradation and reduction in waste;

(ii) induction of new technology and value addition;

(iii) aggressive market promotion measures;

(iv) stepping up export production by development of capture fisheries;

(v) Stepping up production of culture fisheries:

(a) by increasing per hectare



yield from shrimp farms,  
and

- (b) by bringing more area under export production of shrimp by culture.

#### **Revenue Earned from Domestic Tourists**

7538. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the total revenue earned from domestic tourists during 1989-90;

(b) whether Union Government have formulated a plan to provide more facilities to domestic tourists; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) Revenue earned from domestic tourists is not compiled.

(b) and (c): It is the primary responsibility of State Governments to provide more facilities to domestic tourists. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance to State Governments to construct Yatri Niwases, Yatrikas, Wayside facilities, Tourist Complexes, Cafeterias and for pro-

motion of special tour packages.

#### **Development of Tourist Places in Rajasthan**

7539. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the places of National and International tourist importance in Rajasthan;

(b) whether Government have taken any step to develop those places of tourist importance during Seventh five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) to (c). Development of Tourism, both domestic and international, is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The Central Department of Tourism provides financial assistance to augment infrastructure in the States on the basis of specific proposals received from the State Government.

A list of the projects which have been sanctioned in the State of Rajasthan during the Seventh Five Year Plan is furnished in the Statement below:-

**STATEMENT***(Rs. in lakhs)*

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

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Projects</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned</i>
1	2	3
11.	Construction of Cafeteria at Mahensar	
12.	Tourist Bungalow at Fatehpur, District Sikar	16.09
13.	Boats for siliserh Lake, District Alwar	3.15
14.	Shekhawati Festival Rajasthan	1.25
15.	Floodlighting of Chittorgarh Fort	15.06
16.	Cafeteria at Gogunda	3.12
17.	Cafeteria at Osian	2.15
18.	Tourist Bungalow at Jhalawar	10.85
19.	Cafeteria at Menal in Bhilwara District	3.72
20.	Camel Safari in Rajasthan	5.55
		146.10



**Transit Losses of Edible Oil in STC.**

7540. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether edible oil worth Rupees 60 crores were shown as Transit Losses in State Trading Corporation of India Limited from 1980 to 1990;

(b) if so, the steps taken to minimise such losses; and

(c) the action taken against officers responsible for the losses?

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

(a) After importing the edible oils, STC is engaged in multiple operations like receipt at port, storage, refining, packaging and transportation/transit. During April, 1980 to 31st March, 1989, as against total sale value of imports of Rs. 11,215 crores, unrealised transit losses were less than Rs. 13 crores, which amounts to around 0.13%

(b) and (c). For effective control and for improving performance in transit, some of the steps undertaken by STC are:-

- (i) Payment to foreign suppliers for arrived quantity in STC's shore tanks at port towns:

- (ii) Increased use of pipelines for discharge of arriving vessels, avoiding overland transit by tank lorries.

- (iii) Optimising transportation by rail for both bulk and packed oils in rakes.

- (iv) Strengthening and improving the packing and transit standards.

**Income and Expenditure of Income Tax Department**

7541. SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of expenditure incurred and the revenue earned by the Income Tax Department during the last three years;

(b) whether the expenditure is much more than the revenue earned by this Department; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to minimise the expenditure?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Details of expenditure incurred by Income Tax Department during the last three years-

**STATEMENT**

Year	Cost of Collection	Total Income-tax collection (including corporation tax)	Total Collections of other taxes viz. Wealth Tax, Expenditure Tax, Gift Tax & Estate Duty	Percentage of cost of collection
1986-87	131.43	6038.01	197.00	2.11
1987-88	163.36	6620.00	121.28	2.41
1988-89	179.31	8644.72	164.89	2.04

(in crores)

Since the collection figures and the expenditure figures for the year 1989-90 have not yet been finalised, these figures are not given.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In view of reply to part (a) and (b), question does not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### Deposits of Nationalised Banks

7542. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether institutional deposits are included in the total deposits of the nationalised banks; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b) Banks receive deposits from individuals, corporate bodies, institutions including banks. Therefore, institutional deposits are included in the total deposits of the nationalised banks. The liability of the banks on institutional deposits are like any other deposits received from the public.

[*English*]

#### Lead Banks in Maharashtra

7543. SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government/RBI awards

Lead Bank status to Nationalised Banks in specified area;

(b) if so, the criteria for declaring the Nationalised Banks as Lead Banks;

(c) the names of Lead banks in Maharashtra alongwith districts/areas under their supervision; and

(d) the facilities provided by each of the banks referred to part (c) above in the areas under their supervision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) designates a commercial bank as Lead Bank for an assigned District under Lead Bank Scheme. The metropolitan areas are not covered under Lead Bank Scheme. The allocation of Districts to each commercial bank was made taking into account the size of bank, number of branches, adequacy of its resources, continuity of Districts so that the bank could have a cluster of lead districts, regional orientation of banks and desirability to have more than one lead Bank operating in each State and the extent possible for each Lead Bank to operate in more than one State.

(c) and (d). The names of Lead Banks in Maharashtra and the names of Districts assigned to them for lead responsibility are indicated below:

<i>Name of Bank</i>	<i>Name of District</i>
Bank of India	Bhandara, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Kolhapur, Nagpur, Raigad, Ratnagiri, Sangli, Solapur, Sindhudurg, Wardha.
State Bank of India	Beed, Latur, Nanded, Osmanabad, Parbhani.
Bank of Maharashtra	Aurangabad, Jalna, Nasik, Pune, Satara, Thane
Central bank of India	Ahmednagar, Akola, Amravati, Buldhana, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Yeotmal.



The bank assigned the lead role acts as the consortium leader and maintains the necessary coordination between the banks and the concerned developmental departments of Government in Districts

[*Translation*]

**Setting up of Akashvani and Doordarshan Kendras in Madhya Pradesh**

7544 SHRI RESHAM LAL JANGDE Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) the names of the places in Madhya Pradesh for which sanction have been given for setting up Akashvani and Doordarshan Kendra during 1989-90 and the names of the places where progress has been made during said period

(b) whether sanction has been granted for increasing the range of frequency and expansion of programme of Akashvani and Doordarshan Kendras at Raipur if so, when and the progress made in this regard, and

(c) when the transmission of programmes is likely to commence from Akashvani Kendra Bilaspur Raigarh?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P UPENDRA) (a)

**AKASHVANI**

The approved 7th Five Year Plan of AIR included schemes for setting up of 10 new radio stations, one each at Shahdol, Shivpuri, Chhindwara, Bilaspur, Guna, Balaghat, Raigarh, Khandwa, Betul and Sagar in the State of Madhya Pradesh Except Sagar, which is envisaged for commissioning during 1991, all other radio stations are envisaged for commissioning during 1990

**DOORDARSHAN**

Low Power TV transmitters at Bhind, Harda, Kanker, Chanderi, Dongargarh, Itarsi, Kurwai, Manindergarh, Kurasia, Malankhand, Nagda, Sheopur, Punchmarh, Rajarajharandilli and Shajapur sanctioned in early 1989-90, have since been commissioned

(b) The power of 20 KW MW transmitter at AIR Raipur has already been upgraded to 100 KW MW on 17 12 84 As regards Doordarshan, a scheme to replace the existing 1 KW TV transmitter at Raipur by a 10 KW High Power Transmitter with Programme Generation Facility was approved in October '86 as part of the 7th Plan schemes Installation works pertaining to Programme Generation Facility centre have been completed and those pertaining to the transmitter are in progress The scheme is envisaged for commissioning during 1990-91

(c) The radio stations at Bilaspur and Raigarh are envisaged for commissioning during 1990

**Overinvoicing on Imports**

7545 SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that the tendency of over-invoicing in imports and under invoicing in exports is on the increase.

(b) whether a large number of accounts have been opened in foreign banks and due to it capital of the country is going out in the garb of foreign trade;

(c) the steps being taken to check it?  
THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) The Government is aware of the

tendency of over-invoicing of imports and under-invoicing of exports. There is however no information to indicate any marked increase in the same in the recent past.

(b) Some of the amounts accumulated abroad by overinvoicing of imports and under invoicing of exports do get deposited in accounts abroad which may some-times result in flight of capital.

(c) The misuse through import and export channels is a continuous process. Apart from review at policy level from time to time, Enforcement Directorate also takes action based on information received and also by coordinating with other departments like Customs and Income-tax.

[English]

#### **Cost Effectiveness of Rehabilitation Package of Sick Units**

7546. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made about the cost effectiveness of a rehabilitation package of a sick unit vis-a-vis the cost of setting up of a similar unit with latest technology;

(b) whether Government propose to award deterrent punishment to those who deliberately make their units sick by not setting apart a portion of their earnings for updating technology continuously; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken in time to prevent units becoming sick?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Cost effectiveness in one of the important considerations that weigh with the financial institutions while formulating the rehabilitation packages for sick units envis-

aging reliefs/concessions and/or additional assistance. Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) has also reported that for cases coming within its purview, cost effectiveness and long term viability of the Company are kept in view in framing rehabilitation packages.

(b) Inter-alia the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 provides that the Board may, by order, direct the person responsible for misfeasance, malfeasance etc. to compensate the loss to the Company.

(c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that it has issued guidelines to all scheduled commercial banks stressing that it is of utmost importance to take measures to ensure that sickness is arrested at the incipient stage itself. The banks have also been advised for close monitoring of all borrowal accounts and to draw rehabilitation packages in respect of such sick units as are found to be potentially viable. RBI has advised banks to monitor sick units on continuous basis.

The financial institutions also have their own monitoring systems to detect incipient sickness and take appropriate measures.

#### **Price Rise**

7547. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:  
SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the increase in the prices of petrol and diesel is likely to result in further increase of price index; and

(b) if so, what measures are proposed to be taken to contain the prices?



THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) (a) and (b) The increase in the prices of petrol and diesel will no doubt, increase the general price index. However, the actual impact, both direct and indirect, is likely to be modest. The Government is closely monitoring the behaviour of prices and has introduced measures to curb demand and augment domestic supply through imports, restricting exports and releases of essential commodities under public distribution system.

**Assistance to Develop and Promote Tourism in Sikkim**

7548 SHRI ANAND SINGH. Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the main schemes for the development of tourism in Sikkim, and

(b) the allocation of fund made during the current year in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK) (a) and (b) Development of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. In order to augment the tourist infrastructure in the States, the Central Department of Tourism provides financial assistance on specific proposals received from the State Governments based on their merits, availability of funds and inter-se priorities.

The State Government is yet to submit detailed schemes for the year 1990-91. On receipt of the same, and after discussions with the State Government, the schemes would be prioritised.

[*Translation*]

**Survey to develop Vaneshwar Temple as a Tourist Centre**

7549. SHRI KESHRI LAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to have a survey to develop Vaneshwar Temple Banipara Kanpur Dehat as a tourist centre?

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be developed as tourist centre; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Development of places as tourist centres is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments.

[*English*]

**Mini Blast Furnace Technology**

7550. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have granted permission for producing steel through mini blast furnace technology; and

(b) if so, the names of companies granted permission to produce steel by using the said technology?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE



TICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **MP'S Quota of Imported Vehicles**

7551. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether imported vehicles are being sold through STC;

(b) if so, whether there is a provision of releasing such vehicles to Members of Parliament at predecided price;

(c) if not, whether Government propose to fix VIP quota for MPs for such vehicles; and

(d) if so, the time by which the decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Setting up of a TV Centre at Junagarh**

7552. SHRI G. K. SHEKHADA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a TV Centre in Junagarh district; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION

AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). A Low Power (100 W) TV Transmitter has already been functioning at Junagarh since January, 1989. Any further strengthening of TV service in the area depends upon availability of funds for the purpose.

#### **Clearance of Out-Station Cheques**

7553. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that it takes months together to get out-station cheques cleared from Delhi and it causes difficulties to the customers;

(b) whether Government have ever conducted an inquiry in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the specific steps Government propose to take to fix the responsibility for delay and also to pay interest to the parties whose cheques are not cleared within a prescribed time?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (d). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that it has come across some instances of delay in the collection of outstation cheques in Delhi. It has, however, been the endeavour of the public sector banks to effect clearance of outstation cheques as speedily as possible. Introduction of Magnetic Ink Character Recognition (MICR) technology, computerisation of clearing houses, establishment of National Clearing of outstation MICR cheques and increased use of courier service are some of the measures which have been taken for quickening the process of collection of outstation cheques. Bank have also been advised to extend the facility of immediate credit of

outstation cheques upto Rs. 2500/- to individual account holders and pay interest at Savings Bank rate for delayed collection of outstation cheques beyond 10/14 days.

Reserve Bank of India and Government have been continually monitoring and reviewing the implementation of these measures by banks by conducting periodical surveys, etc. of various branches at different places including at Delhi.

[*Translation*]

#### **Development of Buxar (Bihar) as a Tourist Centre**

7554. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Buxar town of Bhojpur district of Bihar has been declared a tourist place; and

(b) if so, the schemes formulated for its development and the time by which these schemes are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) and (b). the Central Government does not declare any place as a tourist place. Development of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Government.

#### **Doordarshan Relay Centre in Kunvar Singh Udyan Officers Club, Ajamgarh**

7555. SHRI RAM KRISHNA YADAV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Doordarshan relay centre was set up in Kunvar Singh Udyan Officers Club in Ajamgarh City (Uttar Pradesh) and

after a few days it was removed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor:

(c) whether this relay centre was set up at another place; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) to (d). A low power (100W) TV transmitter was commissioned into service at Azamgarh on the 19th November, 1989. The transmission from this Centre had, however, to be discontinued with effect from the 13th December, 1989 as the facility to use the Club building for the purpose was subsequently withdrawn by the District authorities. The transmitter is envisaged to be restored into service on availability of a suitable alternative accommodation.

#### **Credit Cards for Farmers**

7556. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are providing special credit cards to the farmers through banks;

(b) whether these cards are being issued by all the nationalised banks all over the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the number of States where this Scheme has been introduced till now; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (d). Some of the public sector banks have their schemes of issuing agricul-



tural credit cards to farmers. As per information available, Agricultural Credit Card Scheme has been introduced by Dena Bank, Union Bank of India, Bank of Maharashtra, New Bank of India, Andhra Bank, Vijaya Bank, Indian Overseas bank, Syndicate bank, State Bank of India, Canara bank, United Bank of India, Allahabad Bank, Punjab National Bank and Corporation Bank, on an experimental basis in selected areas of States. Only borrowers who are prompt in repayment are eligible to be covered under the Scheme. the credit card would provide following facilities:

- (i) It will enable a card holder to secure production credit instantly.
- (ii) It will dispense with procedural formalities such as making applications, furnishing land record certificates and documentation for every agricultural season.
- (iii) It will also dispense with the necessity of the farmer carrying cash for purchase of production inputs.

[English]

#### **Procurement of Bristles by DGS & D**

7557. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Office of the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals, Calcutta and Kanpur office has been procuring bristles and various industrial brushes through tenders:

(b) whether these procurements are being done from the manufacturers in private sector alone:

(c) whether some public sector units

have also been placing their offers;

(d) if so, the facts thereof and the number of tenders invited by the above two offices during the last one year; and

(e) the action being taken to procure these materials from Public Sector also?

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

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) These items are reserved for procurement from Small Scale Industrial Units. The procurement is by open tenders, where both Public Sector and Private Sector Units can participate.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) The offers from Public Sector Undertakings were received during 1988-89 & 89-90. Orders were also placed on one Public Sector Unit during 1988-89 on merits. During 1989-90, 6 tender enquiries for Brushes and 4 for Bristles were issued by the two offices.

(e) As stated at (b) above, open tenders are invited in which Public Sector Undertakings can also participate. They have been participating as stated at (c) above.

[Translation]

#### **Development of Pilgrimage Places in Bihar**

7558. SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide assistance for development of tourist places in the country during 1990;

(b) the names of pilgrimages in Bihar



which are proposed to be developed under this scheme;

(c) whether Government propose to develop any pilgrimage in Balirajgarh in district Madhubani of Bihar; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) to (d). Development of places of pilgrimage is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. No such proposal has been received from the State Government of Bihar for the development of Balirajgarh in district Madhubani.

#### **Illegal Trade of Foreign Exchange**

7559. SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to check illegal trade of foreign exchange, and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government against the traders who indulged in illegal trade in Northern Bihar during last three years indicating the number of such traders?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) The drive against illegal dealing/trading in foreign exchange is a continuous process. Appropriate measures are taken, from time to time, with a view to curbing this menace

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

[English]

#### **Publicity of Economic Offenders**

7560. SHRI D. PANDIAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to publish in newspapers the names of smugglers, hoarders and other economic offenders to enable public to identify them; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Import of Sewing Machines**

7561. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sewing machines are being imported;

(b) the countries from which imported; and

(c) the brands that had been imported during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Countries from which imports were made during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 are Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Republic of China, Peoples Republic of China, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Republic of Hong Kong, Republic of Korea, Netherland, Portugal, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, USA, and USSR.

(c) Brandwise date on imports are not maintained.

### **New Import Policy**

7562. SHRI PARASRAM BHARD-  
WAJ:  
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCIN-  
DIA:  
SHRINARSINGRAOSURYA-  
WANSHI:  
SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJES-  
WARI:

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

(a) whether the Indian Federation of Small and Medium Newspapers has expressed concern over the changes made in the new import policy affecting newspaper industry;

(b) whether the Indian Federation of Small and Medium Newspapers industry; and

(c) the remedial measures being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

### **Export of Vegetable, Meat and Eggs.**

7563. SHRI S. ATINDER PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of fresh and green vegetable, meat and eggs exported during

the last three years, country-wise;

(b) the State-wise details of farmers or farmers cooperatives by whom this export is made;

(c) Government's policy and criteria for giving export licence;

(d) whether Government propose to issue export licences directly to the producers of these commodities or their cooperatives;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government in the direction;

(f) whether Government propose to formulate any scheme to encourage farmers for export of vegetable, meat and eggs etc. and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI AR-ANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) to (e). Fresh and green vegetables, buffalo meat, sheep and goat meat and eggs can be exported by any one including farmers and farmers cooperatives without obtaining export licence. Export of onions, however, is canalised through NAFED and export of meat is allowed subject to certain conditions.

(f) and (g). Government have taken a number of steps to encourage export of vegetables, meat, poultry products and eggs such as grant of cash compensatory support and import replenishment, reduction in import duty, etc.

## STATEMENT

Qty : Tonnes  
Val. : Rs./Lakhs

Items	1987-88		1988-89*		1989-90*		Major Markets
	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>1. Fresh Vegetables</b>							
(a) Onions	141325	4344	235214	6881	352999	8500	Gulf countries, Malaysia Sin- gapore, Maldives, Sri Lanka, Mauri- tius, Seychelles, Bangladesh.
(b) Others	28000	2100	39500	2627	29910	2485	Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Kuwait.
<b>2. Sheep :</b>							
(a) Sheep	7968	2191	6496	2179	7528	2898	United Arab Emirates, Oman.



Items	1987-88		1988-89*		1989-90*		Major Markets
	Qty	Val	Qty	Val	Qty	Val	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(b) Buffalo	51540	6704	60695	8700	62638	9155	Saudi Arabia Malaysia, United Arab Emirates, Oman
3. Eggs & Poultry	—	85	—	87	—	122	Maldives, United Arab Emirates, Oman.

\* Provisional

Source For Onions NAFED, New Delhi

For others APEDA, New Delhi

**Duration of Programmes Telecast from Doordarshan and Broadcast From Akashvani in Regional Languages**

7564. SHRI S. ATINDER PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the duration of the programmes being telecast from Doordarshan and broadcast from Akashvani stations in regional languages, centre-wise and state-wise;

(b) the duration of programmes being telecast/broadcast from the said stations in Hindi and English centre and State-wise separately;

(c) whether steps are being taken to telecast/broadcast programmes of longer durations in regional languages in the states in comparison to other languages; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION

AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). The duration of programmes being telecast by Doordarshan Programme production Centres in regional languages, Hindi and English is given in the Statement below.

All India Radio stations broadcast programmes mainly in the principal language of the area. They also broadcast programmes in Hindi (in Non-Hindi areas), English and other minority languages. However, the information regarding the duration of these programmes station-wise/state-wise is not kept centrally in a compiled form.

(c) and (d). All AIR stations broadcast programmes mainly in the regional language of the concerned State. Output of the programmes originated by all the Regional Kendras of Doordarshan is also mainly in the regional languages.

Recently in March this year, the duration of transmission of regional Doordarshan Kendras has been increased by 30 minutes.

## STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of Kendra	Programmes telecast in Regional Language			Programmes in Hindi	Programmes in English
		1	2	3		
				4	5	
1.	DDK, DELHI	2764	Mts	49595	Mts.	7980
2.	DDK, BOMBAY	8077	Mts.	1360	Mts.	918
3.	DDK, MADRAS	6785	Mts.	198	Mts.	1125
4.	DDK, CALCUTTA	7894	Mts	490	Mts	620
5.	DDK, AHMEDABAD	4800	Mts	60	Mts	NIL
6.	DDK, JAIPUR	2675	Mts	2620	Mts	15
7.	DDK, TRIVENDRUM	4920	Mts	NIL		310
8.	DDK, HYDERABAD	5100	Mts	33	Mts.	75
9	DDK, JALANDHAR	4556	Mts	1248	Mts.	8
10	DDK, BANGALORE	4600	Mts	NIL		60
11	DDK, NAGPUR	120	Mts	NIL		NIL



<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Kendra</i>	<i>Programmes telecast in Regional Language</i>	<i>Programmes in Hindi</i>	<i>Programmes in English</i>
1	2	3	4	5
12.	DDK, RANCHI	800 Mts	800 Mts	NIL
13.	DDK, LUCKNOW	4750 Mts	4400 Mts.	230 Mts.
14.	DDK, RAJKOT	800 Mts (Gujarati)	NIL	NIL
15.	DDK, GORAKHPUR	800 Mts	800 Mts.	NIL
16.	DDK, CUTTACK	3245 Mts	75 Mts.	199 Mts.
17.	DDK, SRINAGAR	4436 Mts	284 Mts	28 Mts.
18.	DDK, GUWAHATI	2865 Mts	30 Mts	265 Mts.

DDK stands for Doordarshan Kendra

[English]

**Setting up Re-Rolling and Fabrication Units at Aluminium Plants**

7565. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up Re-rolling and fabrication units at the various aluminium plants; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) and (b). Some of the primary producers of aluminium plan to expand their re-rolling and semi-fabrication facilities. At present these proposals are at different stages for obtaining clearance.

**Telecast of Oriya Films by Doordarshan**

7566. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: SHRI MANGARAJ MALLIK:

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

(a) the criteria adopted for telecasting regional feature films in Doordarshan;

(b) when was the Oriya film last telecast by Delhi Doordarshan and the reasons for the long gap between telecasting Oriya films; and

(c) the steps taken to telecast Oriya films at frequent periodic intervals?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) The broad criteria for

selection of feature films for telecast on Doordarshan are as under:

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

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

- (i) National Award for the Best of Second Best Feature Film of the year [in all languages combined];
- (ii) President's Award of 'Rajat Kamal' for the Best Feature Film in a regional language;
- (iii) Nargis Dutt Award for National Integration;
- (iv) Indira Gandhi Award for the Best First Film of a director; and
- (v) Entry in the Indian Panorama Section of any International Film Festival of India/Filmotsav.

(b) and (c). An Oriya feature film was last telecast on the National network on 6.8.1989. Yet another Oriya Feature film was telecast on Delhi and its linked transmitters on 28.9.89. Telecast of Oriya feature films or for that matter any other regional film, depends upon the availability of suitable films.

**Term Loans Advanced by Consortium  
Headed by IFCI**

7567. SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the term loans given by the consortium headed by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India during last three years;

(b) the details of the beneficiaries, the amount of term loans and the return pattern, industry-wise during the same period.

(c) whether Government have any specific policy for term loans for small scale cottage and traditional industries and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) (a) and (b) The Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) has reported that medium and long term financial assistance, which includes *inter-alia*, rupee Loans and foreign Currency Loans, given by the consortium headed by it amounted to Rs 514.05 crores, Rs 358.88 crores and Rs 559.63 crores during the year 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 respectively. The beneficiaries of these loans included a number of units in Sugar, Textile, Hotel, Electronic, Food and Jute Industry. The return on the loans advanced to assisted units is related to the rate of interest which is charged depending upon the location of the unit, the type of scheme, etc.

(c) and (d). Under the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the Industrial Development Bank of India, term loans are provided by the Public Sector Banks &

State Level Financial Institutions for industrial units in the tiny and small scale sectors. Some of the important schemes in operation for assistance to small scale and tiny units are Composite Loan Scheme, Refinance Scheme of IDBI, Single Window Scheme for providing both term loan and working capital through SFCs, Seed Capital Scheme for providing Seed Capital to eligible entrepreneurs, National Equity Fund Scheme for giving assistance for setting up of new projects and also for the rehabilitation of viable sick units, Scheme for Assistance to Small Road Transport Operators, Scheme for Women Entrepreneurs, Special Scheme for Assistance to Ex-servicemen, etc.

**Reduction in Prices of Certain Items By  
MMTC.**

7568. SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD:  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Inter-Ministerial committee of the government has authorised MMTC to reduce the price of certain items;

(b) if so, the details of the items, their previous and new prices, their main customers and the loss or profit to MMTC as a result thereof item-wise; and

(c) the benefit to small, medium and large scale industries in percentage in total and item-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Non-ferrous metals whose prices were reduced during the course of the year 1989-90 and their prices as in April, 1989 and March, 1990 are given below:



*(Prices in Rs per metric Ton)*

<i>Item</i>	<i>April, 89</i>	<i>March, 90</i>
Copper Wire bars	88,000	81,326
High Grade Zinc	50,500	48,420
Tin	2,96,000	2,92,815
Nickel Sq	4,23,000	3,53,000

MMTC's customers for these items are eligible actual users (industrial). Reduction of these prices did not lead to loss of profit to MMTC as MMTC's import prices have been lower on account of fall in international prices.

(c) MMTC's selling prices are the same for all sectors of economy whether small medium or large scale industries. The benefit of reduction in prices has, thus, been uniformly given to all sectors.

#### **Performance of SAIL Units**

7569 SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD  
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) the invested capital of different units of Steel Authority of India Limited

(b) the unit-wise ratios of invested capital and profit and annual turn over during the

last three years

(c) whether these ratios are satisfactory when compared to other sectors

(d) if not, the reasons therefor, and

(e) the steps Government propose to make these ratios satisfactory?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI) (a) Investments in SAIL units (excluding subsidiaries) in terms of Capital Employed (Net fixed assets excluding work-in-progress plus Net working capital) as on 31.3.89, is as under

	<i>(Rs in crores)</i>
	<i>1988-89</i>
Bhilai Steel Plant	2175.38
Durgapur Steel Plant	439.23
Rourkela Steel Plant	989.79
Bokaro Steel Plant	1870.31

*(Rs. in crores)*

	<i>1988-89</i>
Alloy Steels Plant	299.98
Salem Steel Plant	266.57
Central Units and provisio for tax	n(-)41.91
<b>SAIL</b>	<b>5994.35</b>

(b) Unit-wise Ratio of Net Profit (before tax) to Invested capital (Capital Employed) for the last three years is as follows:-

	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1986-87</i>
Bhilai Steel Plant	3.06	(-)	(-)
Durgapur Steel Plant	(-)	(-)	(-)
Rourkela Steel Plant	10.00	1.6811	1.45
Bokaro Steel Plant	16.02	9.50	7.55
Alloy Steels Plant	(-)	(-)	(-)
Salem Steel Plant	3.82	(-)	(-)

Unit-wise Ratio of Net Profit (before tax) to Gross Turnover (including finished products internally consumed and subsidies received on export/Imports/Fertilizers) is as follow:-

	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1986-87</i> (percentage)
Bhilai Steel Plant	3.34	(-)	(-)
Durgapur Steel Plant	(-)	(-)	(-)
Rourkela Steel Plant	6.92	1.29	1.16
Bokaro Steel Plant	14.13	10.17	9.13
Alloy Steels Plant	(-)	(-)	(-)
Salem Steel Plant	5.34	(-)	(-)

(c) and (d). comparison of unit-wise performance ratios with other sectors of the economy is unrealistic as it will not be a like to like comparison because of differences in the periods of commissioning, capital structure, product-mix and pricing mechanism.

(e) Some of the important measure taken by SAIL as part of its continuous thriving to improve its performance are:

- (i) Improvement in capacity utilisation;
- (ii) Increased production of high value added items;
- (iii) conservation of energy;
- (iv) Improvement in yields of by-products and better recovery of waste and secondary arisings;
- (v) Improvement in maintenance of plant and equipment for better availability;
- (vi) Optimising production from captive facilities;
- (vii) Inculcation of cost consciousness at all levels;
- (viii) Intensified research & development efforts; and
- (ix) Modernisation and technological upgradation of existing plant and equipment.

#### **Canalisation of Import of Phosphoric Acid and Ammonia Through MMTC.**

7570. SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have decided

to canalise imports of phosphoric acid and ammonia through the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. (MMTC);

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the different items which have been undertaken by MMTC under the above mentioned category and their contribution to the turnover of MMTC?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Import of Phosphoric Acid and ammonia has been canalised through Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited mainly for the following reasons:

- (i) keeping imports of all fertiliser raw materials intermediates and finished products with one agency.
- (ii) Providing better flexibility in import of any one or combination of items depending upon relative price advantage in the international market.

(c) Import of Phosphoric Acid and Ammonia has been undertaken by MMTC pursuant to the above mentioned decision of canalisation. These two items are expected to contribute Rs. 477 crores to MMTC's turnover during April-October, 1990.

#### **Profits Earned by Commercial Banks**

7571. SHRI RAMDAS SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of profits earned by each commercial bank in the country during the last three years, year-wise; and



(b) the number of branches of each bank functioning in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). A Statement indicating the bank-wise details of profits earned by 81 commercial banks comprising 28 public

sector banks, and 32 private sector banks and 21 foreign banks operating in the country during the years ended 31st December, 1986, 31st December, 1987 and 31st March, 1989 (for the period 1.1.1988 to 31.3.1989) and their number of branches as on 31st December, 1989, as reported by Reserve Bank of India is given below.

**STATEMENT**

*The bank-wise profits earned by the commercial Banks during the years ended 31st december, 1986, 1987 and 31st March, 1989 (1.1.88) to 31.3.89) and the number of their branches as on 31st December, 1989*

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	1986	1987	Profits earned (Rupees in Lakhs)		No. of Branches as on 31.12.89
				1988-89 1 1 88 to 31 3.1989)	5	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	State Bank of India	3575	4551	8501	8113	
2.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	102	163	471	688	
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	103	164	394	657	
4.	State Bank of Indore	38	78	200	324	
5.	State Bank of Mysore	55	81	281	497	
6.	State Bank of Patiala	110	217	600	555	
7.	State Bank of Saurashtra	35	65	182	316	

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	1986	1987	1988-89 1.1.88 to 31.3.1989)	No. of Branches as on 31.12.89
1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	State Bank of Travancore	108	165	445	596
9.	Allahabad Bank	401	602	1112	1721
10.	Andhra Bank	697	873	929	926
11.	Bank of Baroda	1901	2175	1250	2158
12.	Bank of India	1430	1615	2208	2129
13.	Bank of Maharashtra	304	290	312	1088
14.	Canara Bank	1816	4497	5494	1972
15.	Central Bank of India	2408	1328	1520	2782
16.	Corporation Bank	200	351	450	437
17.	Dena Bank	300	400	573	1055



Sl. No.	Name of Bank	1986	1987	1988-89 1.1.88 to 31.3.1989)	No. of Branches as on 31.12.89
1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Indian Bank	625	1053	1429	1176
19.	Indian Overseas Bank	535	563	724	1173
20.	New Bank of India	141	201	311	578
21.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	251	351	651	525
22.	Punjab National Bank	1501	2500	2719	2607
23.	Punjab & Sind Bank	85	49	104	664
24.	Syndicate Bank	651	710	801	1495
25.	Union Bank of India	1055	2041	2411	1797
26.	UCO Bank	507	521	573	1749
27.	United Bank of India	23	23	50	1191

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	1986	1987	1988-89 1.1.88 to 31.3.1989)	No. of Branches as on 31.12.89
1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Vijaya Bank	267	554	795	717
29.	Bank of Karad Ltd.	10	10	13	48
30.	Bank of Madura	70	102	127	252
31.	Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	69	92	125	274
32.	Bank of Tamilnad Ltd.	14	17	25	101
33.	Bank of Thanjavur Ltd.	3	4	N.A.	157
34.	Bareilly Corporation Bank Ltd.	9	23	27	55
35.	Benares SB Ltd.	5	1	57	92
36.	Bharat Overseas bank Ltd.	40	52	95	44
37.	Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	35	40	46	230

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	1986	1987	1988-89 1.1.88 to 31.3.1989)	No. of Branches as on 31.12.89
1	2	3	4	5	6
38.	City Union Bank Ltd	27	36	77	80
39.	Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.	4	5	8	124
40.	Federal Bank Ltd.	55	65	83	335
41.	Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	64	107	149	280
42.	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	33	49	80	271
43.	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	55	65	105	156
44.	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd	25	33	46	468
45.	Lord Krishna Bank Ltd.	2	22	2	66
46.	Nainital Bank Ltd.	15	19	25	48
47.	Nedungadi Bank Ltd	10	10	14	138



Sl. No.	Name of Bank	1986	1987	1988-89 1.1.88 to 31.3.1989)	No. of Branches as on 31.12.89
1	2	3	4	5	6
48.	Parur Central Bank Ltd.	1	1	Nil	52
49.	Punjab Co-op Bank Ltd.	3	2	3	9
50.	Purbanchal Bank Ltd.	2	2	2	40
51.	Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	5	6	20	57
52.	Sangli Bank Ltd.	23	28	41	166
53.	South Indian Bank Ltd.	38	41	47	300
54.	Tamil Nad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	136	157	228	115
55.	United Industrial Bank Ltd.	24	25	Nil	
56.	United Western Bank Ltd.	34	36	45	180
57.	Vysya Bank Ltd.	164	254	420	284

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	1986	1987	1988-89 1.1.88 to 31.3.1989)	No. of Branches as on 31.12.89
1	2	3	4	5	6
58.	Kashnath Seth Bank Ltd.	1	2	4	25
59.	Bari Doab Bank Ltd.	4	3	4	1
60.	Ganesh Bank of Kurundwad	1	2	2	13
61.	Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank Ltd.	8	9	32	1
62.	Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.	100	127	258	3
63.	American Express Bank Ltd.	500	688	1130	3
64.	Bank of American NT SA	832	324	1215	4
65.	Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait BSC	Nil	12	10	1
66.	Bank of Credit and Commerce Internation (overseas) Ltd.	884	570	337	1
67.	Bank of Oman Ltd.	34	46	71	1

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	1986	1987	1988-89 1.1.88 to 31.3.1989)	No. of Branches as on 31.12.89
1	2	3	4	5	6
68.	Bank of Nova Scotia	30	41	50	1
69.	Bank of Tokyo Ltd.	376	47	35	3
70.	Banque Indosuez	62	140	192	1
71.	Banque Nationale De Paris	150	124	122	5
72.	British Bank of the Middle Eas	122	275	275	1
73.	Citi Bank N.A.	835	756	2229	6
74.	Deutsche Bank (Asia)	53	42	408	2
75.	Grindlays Bank P.L.C.	1405	1686	2476	56
76.	Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	528	1127	1782	20
77.	Mitsui Bank Ltd.	26	36	98	1



<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of Bank</b>	<b>1986</b>	<b>1987</b>	<b>1988-89 1.1.88 to 31.3.1989)</b>	<b>No. of Branches as on 31.12.89</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>78.</b>	<b>Oman International Bank SAOG</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>79.</b>	<b>Societe Generale</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>80.</b>	<b>Sonali Bank</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>81.</b>	<b>Standard Chartered Bank</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>224</b>

**Outstanding Income Tax**

7572. SHRI RAMDAS SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of income tax dues outstanding at present against each of the top twenty monopoly houses which are covered under the MRTP Act; separately; and

(b) the amount of loan taken by each of the top twenty monopoly houses referred to above during the year 1989-90?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) The information available in the Ministry is as on 28.2.1990. A Statement showing the income-tax dues outstanding as on 28.2.1990 against each of the top twenty monopoly houses (ranked according to their assets in 1987-88) is enclosed as Statement-I. About 90% of this demand is disputed in appeals.

(b) Long term loans to monopoly houses are given through direct finance schemes of the all-India financial institutions. A statement showing amount of direct finance taken by each of these monopoly houses during the year 1989-90, is enclosed as Statement - II.

**STATEMENT - I**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the House</i>	<i>Amount of tax due as on 28.2.1990</i> <i>(Rs. in Crores)</i>
1	2	3
1.	BIRLA	12.84
2.	TATA	36.73
3.	RELIANCE	3.17
4.	J. K. SINGHANIA	45.90
5.	THAPAR	5.85
6.	MAFAT LAL	19.49
7.	BAJAJ	0.59
8.	LARSEN & TOUBRO	0.38
9.	MODI	70.17
10.	M. A. CHIDMBARAM	3.51
11.	HINDUSTAN LEVER	9.65

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the House</i>	<i>Amount of tax due as on 28.2.1990</i> <i>(Rs. in Crores)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
12.	T. V. S. IYENGER	0.00
13.	A. C. C.	0.05
14.	SHRI RAM	6.76
15.	BANGUR	1.74
16.	WALCHAND	5.02
17.	I. T. C	0.89
18.	I. C. I.	-
19.	KIRLOSKAR	1.10
20.	UNITED BREWERIES	0.14

**STATEMENT-II**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the House</i>	<i>Amount of direct finance taken during 1989-90</i> <i>(Rs. in Crores)</i>	
		<i>Sanctioned</i>	<i>Disbursed</i>

1.	BIRLA	143.34	117.10
2.	TATA	111.50	22.00
3.	RELIANCE	63.05	3.60
4.	J. K. SINGHANIA	52.58	4.85
5.	THAPAR	14.23	3.20
6.	MAFATLAL	22.97	20.10



*(Rs. in Crores)*

	<i>Sanctioned</i>	<i>Disbursed</i>
7. BAJAJ	8.31	7.83
8. LARSEN & TOUBRO	7.00	2.91
9. MODI	25.50	14.87
10. M. A. CHIDAMBARAM	38.63	27.67
11. HINDUSTAN LEVER	-	-
12. T. V. S. IYENGER	21.84	6.98
13. A. C. C.	70.30	-
14. SHRI RAM	0.70	21.61
15. BANGUR	8.88	3.21
16. WALCHAND	1.56	0.36
17. I. T. C.	4.75	4.15
18. I. C. I.	-	0.94
19. KIRLOSKAR 20 39	0.86	
20. UNITED BREWERIES	-	8.18

**Simplification of Procedure for Clearance of New Hotel Projects**

7573 SHRI RAMDAS SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to simplify the procedure for obtaining clearance for new hotel projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the projects which are pending for approval

during 1988-89 and 1989-90 with Government; and

(c) the time by which these projects are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. Instructions are being given to dispose of hotel project applications within 30 days of receipt.

Five hotel projects pending in the Western Region and five in Eastern Region will be disposed of within the stipulated time. No proposals are pending in North and South Regions.

#### **Scope for Raising Capital Investment**

7574. SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scope for raising the capital investment from the capital market is quite high for industry and its infrastructure;

(b) whether the Security Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has made any study in this regard; and

(c) if so, how much amount is likely to be raised actually from the capital market during the current year in comparison to SEBI estimate?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). Yes Sir, according to a Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) study, there is such scope.

(c) No specific annual estimate has been given by Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and it is also not possible to predict any specific figure.

#### **Investment by Banks and Financial Institutions in Shares**

7575. SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of shares of the Bombay Dyeing, the Garden Silk, the Orkay Silk Mills and the Reliance Industries held by the Unit Trust of India, the Life Insurance Corporation, the State Bank of India and the Punjab National Bank, company-wise;

(b) whether the investment operations of the above banks/institutions are guided by profitability considerations or national priorities;

(c) the details thereof; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken by Government to check wide fluctuations in the capital market as a result of purchase/sale of shares by public sector banks/public financial institutions and TO safeguard the interests of small investors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Percentage of shares held by UTI, LIC, SBI & PNB and Bombay Dyeing, Garden Silk Mills Orkay Silk Mills and Reliance Industries has been indicated in the Statement enclosed.

(b) to (d). The investment operations of public Sector norms keeping in view the interests of depositors and investors consistent with national priorities. Whenever there is an upward or downward movement in share prices because of concerted bull or bear pressures, the financial institutions play a stabilising role in the capital market. Various steps for the protection of interest of investors, including small investors are also taken from time to time.

**STATEMENT**

Percentage of Shares Held by UTI, LIC, SBI and PNB in Companies.

	<i>UTI</i>	<i>LIC</i>	<i>SBI</i>	<i>PNB</i>
Bombay Dyeing	2.84	13	NIL	NIL
Garden Silk Mills	4.53	NIL	NIL	NIL
Orkay Silk Mills	0.44	NIL	NIL	NIL
Reliance Industries	8.50	3.56	NIL	NIL

**National Seminar on Indian Capital Market, Investment Opportunities and Challenges**

7576. SHRI GANGA CHARAN  
LODHI:  
SHRI K. S. RAO:  
SHRI T. BALA GOUD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high-level national seminar on 'Indian Capital Market Investment Opportunities and challenges, was organised by the Maharashtra Economics Development Council at Bombay;

(b) if so, the details of the participants;

(c) the issues raised at the Seminar;

(d) whether the Reserve Bank of India was of the view that there is a scope of tremendous growth in the Indian Capital Market and need to take measures to restore the confidence of the investors in the capital market; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken by Government to tap the potentiality of capital market during the current year?

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

(b) the participants in the seminar included senior representatives of institutions, the Bombay Stock Exchange and financial consultancy companies;

(c) Among the issues were the following;

(i) to provide upto date information about the recent spectacular changes in the capital market particularly in respect of changes in institutional structure and other developments such as mutual funds, mega issues, takeovers, etc.

(ii) to identify specific investment opportunities and challenges in the future rapid development of the capital market, and

(iii) to consider regulatory aspects of the capital market and suggest effective remedies to safeguard the interest of investors and to ensure healthy growth of capital market.



(d) The Deputy Governor, RBI, in his inaugural address had made reference to the substantial potential for raising large resources from the Indian capital market and to the need to evolve suitable policy, institutional and regulatory framework to provide service to the investors and to provide regulations to safeguard their interests without hampering the efforts to raise funds through the capital market for approved economic activities.

(e) Incentives/measures to tap the potentiality of capital market are under consideration on a continuous basis. Some of these have already been incorporated in the Budget proposals presented before parliament and in the various guidelines issued from time to time.

**Ramakrishna Industries, Suryapet.**

7577. SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a memorandum was received by Government from Ramakrishna Industries, Suryapet, Andhra Pradesh regarding supply of Billets and re-rollables to them;

(b) if so, the steps taken to supply their requirements;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether some quantity of billets are lying with SAIL's Stock Yard at Secunderabad since August, 1989, but not supplied to the above industries; and

(e) if so, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) and (c). Requirements of billets/re-rollables of the re-rolling industry are much larger than the availability from main producers. Supplies by main producers are made as per the distribution guidelines of the Joint Plant Committee (JPC).

As against the entitlement, the unit was offered a total quantity of 380 tonnes of re-rollables by SAIL during 1989-90.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir, However, most of the billet stocks lying at the Secunderabad stockyard of SAIL are meant for conversion and supply to priority sector consumers.

**Problem to Exporters at Ports**

7578. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exporters are facing problems at different ports in transporting their goods;

(b) if so, their problems; and

(c) the steps taken to help the exporters in sorting out those problems?

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

(a) to (c). The instances of inadequate warehousing facilities, relatively low labour and equipment productivity, congestion at docks, equipment mismatch, lack of healthy trade unionism at major ports have been reported by the Shippers. These constraints have, by and large, been identified and their resolution at both local and macro level in a continuous ongoing endeavour by the Post Trusts Besides, Shippers' Service Cells have also been constituted at major ports to sort out local problems of shippers. within available financial resources modernisation of Indian Ports, in a phases manner, is also being carried out.

**Indo-China Trade Relations**

7579. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has expressed its keenness to raise the level of Indo-china trade relation;

(b) if so, the areas identified for expansion of trade ties; and

(c) the specific schemes or plan drawn up by both the countries in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI AR-ANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) to (c). The first session of India-China Joint Group on Economic relations and Trade, Science & Technology was held at New Delhi during 18-20, Sep. '89. Both sides expressed willingness to expand bilateral trade, discussed ways and means to achieve this expansion and identified items for trade. Trade Protocol for the period 20th Sep. '89 to 19th Sep. '90 was signed between the two sides. Mineral ores, agricultural products, chemicals, engineering products, urea, agricultural jewels and processed diamonds, synthetic fibre and yarn are listed as items of export interest to India. Raw silk and silk yarn, agricultural products and native produce light industrial products, metals and minerals, chemicals and petroleum products, fresh water cultivated pearls, engineering products, pig iron etc. are items of export interest to China listed in the Protocol. The importation of specific items will depend upon the needs of India and China and their capacities to supply.

**Export of Egga to Dubal**

7580. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have proposal to export eggs to Dubai;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the value of eggs proposed to be exported to Dubai during the current financial year;

(d) whether there is also a great scope for exporting eggs to some other Gulf countries; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government to explore the possibility of exporting eggs to those countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI AR-ANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) and (b). Export of poultry products, including eggs, is allowed freely under Open General Licence. Export data in respect of eggs not separately maintained. As per latest DGCI&S date available, export of poultry products during the year 1986-87 to UAE was of the order of Rs. 15.74 lakhs.

(c) Export of eggs to Dubai during the current year will depend upon the conclusion of contracts amongst the exporters and importers.

(d) Yes, Sir. As per information given in the FAO Trade Year Book 1987, Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and UAR import eggs in shell in substantial measure.

(e) Government has not taken any steps to explore the possibility of exporting eggs to these countries.

**Decline in Deposits and credits of Commercial Banks**

7581. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:



(a) whether there has recently been a decline in deposits and credits of scheduled commercial banks, according to the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) if so, the percentage of decline and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the foreign banks ranked first with a credit growth, if so, how and why the Indian banks lagged behind; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto and the steps being taken to accelerate the growth of not only Indian nationalised/scheduled banks

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) (a) to (d). Reserve Bank of India has reported that there was no decline in absolute terms in both deposits and credit of scheduled commercial banks in the recent period. However, the rate of growth of deposits and credit in 1989-90 were little lower at 18.5 percent and 18.7 percent respectively as compared with 18.7 percent and 20.1 percent in 1988-89. The slower pace of credit expansion may be viewed against the background of a lower order of growth of the economy. The variations in deposits is a normal phenomenon. The growth the deposits by banks in instructions are issued to the banks.

The foreign bank operate from a few metropolitan centre and work of on narrow deposit basis. the operation of foreign a banks have a large network of branches and a large small borrowal accounts of servicing. The Indian scheduled commercial banks have a large network of branches banks in India, the proportion of non-resident deposit in their deposits in higher the in Indian Bank, and the reserve requirements are lower for non-resident deposits, therefore, the foreign tables have generally a higher credit-deposit rates than Indian Banks.

### **Revision of Seniority Lists of all Officers of CIS**

7582. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Central Administrative Tribunal directed his Ministry to revise seniority lists of all officers of Central Information service (CIS) in all grades from the inception of the service on the basis of their ad hoc entry into any grade followed by approved service in it;

(b) Whether the said Tribunal authorised his Ministry to hold presumptive Departmental Promotion Committees retrospectively, not held earlier; and

(c) whether in consequence of their revision, equal benefits were given to service Officers and those who retired and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No, Sir. The directions of the Tribunal were to extend the same benefits to the officers who had become senior on revision of seniority with reference to pay and post held by their immediate juniors. hence, the DPSs held earlier only were reviewed.

(c) Except the officers covered by the stay orders of the Supreme Court, others have been given benefits on the basis of their revised seniority.

### **Flats Purchased by ITDC in Asian Games Complex**

7583. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:



(a) whether India Tourism Development Corporation has purchased some flats in Asian Games complex, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the justification therefor;

(c) the cost of each flat and facilities provided in each house/flat at the time of purchase and as on date;

(d) whether the Corporation has also paid huge amount on account of property-tax, maintenance and cleanliness of these flats every year; and

(e) if so, the details thereof with the break-up of the property paid so far as well

as the other expenditure which is Corporation has to bear on the renovation/maintenance, or each flat so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) and (b). With the approval of its Board of directors, ITDC has purchased 10 flats in the Asian Games village complex, New Delhi for providing suitable residential accommodation to its entitled senior executives.

(c) The cost of purchase of these flats is given below:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

(a) cost of 4 flats purchased in 1985 (of two bed rooms each with garage)	30.70
(b) Cost of 4 flats purchased in 1986 (of two bed rooms each with garage)	33.93
(c) Cost of 2 flats purchase in 1987 (of three bed rooms each with garage and servant quarter)	28.33
	92.96

\* Includes cost of leasehold land, building, electrical installations, furniture & fixtures, electric motors and refrigerators etc.

No assessment has been made regarding the present value of these flats.

(d) and (e). The year-wise expenditure on property tax/repairs/maintenance/cleanliness of these 10 flats is given below:

Year	Property Tax (Rs. In Lakhs)	Repair/Maintenance & Cleanliness expenditure.
1985-86	-	-
1986-87	1.21	0.03
1987-88	1.58	1.82
1988-89	1.69	0.55
1989-90	1.60	0.11

**Exploration of Gold**

7584. SHRI DILIP SINGH JU DEO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the yield of gold from Kolar and Hutti mines has presently been very much dwindling;

(b) if so, the number of years for which its yield has been left; and

(c) the endeavours made or being made to explore gold in other areas in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table in the House.

**Allocation of Funds for Development of tourist Spots in Madhya Pradesh**

7585. SHRI DILIP SINGH JU DEO: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated for assistance during the current year for the development of tourist spots in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the amount out of the above allotted to the State Government; and

(c) the amount likely to be spent by Government directly or through the India Tourism Development Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) to (c). The development of Tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Central Department of Tourism extends financial

assistance to the State Governments for strengthening of tourist infrastructure in the country based on specific proposals, their merits, inter-se priorities and availability of funds.

**Utilisation of World Bank Loan**

7586. SHRI DILIP SINGH JU DEO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Development Agency loans have utilised by India;

(b) if not, the amount of such undisbursed loans and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is likely to affect further aid;

(d) whether India is paying a penalty to the World Bank for not utilising the loans; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (e). commitments of assistance from the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), and the International Development Association (IDA) are against specific project investments. This assistance is intended to be utilised over the entire span of the project, normally extending between 6 to 8 years. As new commitments are entered into each year, the undisbursed amounts get added and tend to rise along with the increase in commitments. The amount of such undisbursed assistance totalled \$ 11.7 billion as on 31st March, 1990. Delayed utilisation of commitments may arise due to a variety of factors, including availability of counter-part funding, environmental and other mandatory clearances, unanticipated cost savings and technical problems.



No penalty is levied for non-utilisation of loans. However, a commitment charge is payable on undisbursed balances. The commitment charge for IBRD loans is currently 0.25%, and is zero percent on IDA credits.

#### **Economic Intelligence Council**

7587. SHRI DILIP SINGH JU DEO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an economic Intelligence council;

(b) if so, its set-up broad functions and the powers to be vested in it; and

(c) how far it is likely to succeed in bringing to book economic offenders and avoid economic offenders and avoid overlapping by the various economic law enforcement agencies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c). Government is considering a proposal to set up an Economic Intelligence Council to coordinate intelligence activities and to enable concerted action against economic offenders. Details regarding the composition and functions of the Council, the powers to be vested in it and the modalities for its effective functioning will be finalised, after the proposal is accepted.

#### **Frauds in Nationalised Banks**

7588. SHRI HET RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of frauds reported in last three years in various nationalised banks, bank-wise, involving (i) the bank employees and (ii) outside culprits, and the position of pending cases, bank-wise, as on 1 January, 1990;

(b) the number of bank officers, scale-wise involved in such frauds and how many were punished finally and the number of cases pending before CBI and courts, bank-wise, as on 1 January 1990; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check the frauds in banks especially in those branches which have been computerised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). As per information available with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the number of frauds and amount involved therein in respect of 20 nationalised banks reported for the last 3 years, irrespective of the date of occurrence, are given bank-wise in the attached Statement. The separate figure regarding involvement of bank main-tained by the RBI. The information regarding bank officers of different grades involved in frauds is also not maintained. Banks initiate departmental action against delinquent employees involved in cases of frauds which takes time till final punishment is awarded. Statement - II of number of bank employees convicted and awarded major & minor penalties during the year 1989 is enclosed. The number of cases of frauds pending before Central Bureau of Investigation and different Courts as on 1.1.90 are indicated for 20 nationalised banks in Statement-III.

(c) the RBI and National Institute of Bank management have been advised to include computer-audit in training programmes for the bank employees, with a view to checking frauds in branches which have been computerised. Banks have also prescribed detailed accounting procedures and safeguards for prevention and direction of frauds. From time to time, banks are also taking steps to strengthen the control mechanisms including the internal audit/inspection machinery and to make them effective so as to eliminate the scope for frauds and mal-practices. Banks have been taking a serious



view of irregularities committed by their employees and initiating action to inflict punishment befitting the seriousness of irregularities on the delinquent employees. They have been taking steps to ensure quicker disposal of departmental enquiries. Banks have reviewed and revamped their vigilance machinery, taken steps to tone up

control and supervision, strengthen management information system, follow up and inspection/audit arrangements and for clearing the arrears in balancing of books and reconciliation of inter-branch and other accounts on a continuous basis so as to prevent frauds in these areas.

## STATEMENT-I

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	1987		1988		1989	
		No of cases	Amt. Inv.	No of cases	Amt. Inv.	No of cases	Amt. Inv.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Allahabad Bank	33	13.82	72	35.44	39	103.66
2.	Andhra Bank	22	20.30	29	454.25	37	241.23
3.	Bank of Baroda	108	183.30	89	93.28	98	174.79
4.	Bank of India	103	614.29	137	647.09	118	199.93
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	33	16.26	23	24.00	15	8.53
6.	Canara Bank	141	164.37	135	91.60	134	311.05
7.	Central Bank of India	91	704.57	63	107.64	63	285.09
8.	Corporation Bank	11	6.97	14	16.89	30	49.83

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	1987		1988		1989	
		No of cases	Amt. Inv.	No of cases	Amt. Inv.	No of cases	Amt. Inv.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Dena Bank	28	307.50	27	24.10	32	80.38
10.	Indian Bank	23	62.88	67	32.09	50	34.58
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	44	180.48	72	11.43	37	772.30
12.	New Bank of India	13	24.01	31	122.23	17	185.46
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	12	17.32	10	70.67	17	16.50
14.	Punjab National Bank	51	123.55	33	69.31	39	140.37
15.	Punjab & Sind Bank	15	385.05	13	291.15	9	10.10
16.	Syndicate Bank	231	132.24	103	131.97	91	173.15
17.	Union Bank of India	82	154.52	44	127.15	53	74.00



Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	1987		1988		1989	
		No of cases	Amt. Inv.	No of cases	Amt. Inv.	No of cases	Amt. Inv.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	United Bank of India	50	55.78	47	13.20	27	12.88
19.	UCO Bank	38	26.03	44	44.62	27	14.33
20.	Vijaya Bank	14	15.19	36	44.25	47	280.98

(Data provisional)

## STATEMENT-II

Sl.No.	Name of the Bank	No. of employees convicted	No. of employees given major/ minor penalties
1	2	3	4
1.	Allahabad Bank	—	57
2.	Andhra Bank	—	25
3.	Bank of Baroda	9	24
4.	Bank of India	—	21
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	—	6
6.	Canara Bank	—	74
7.	Central Bank of India	—	31
8.	Corporation Bank	1	6
9.	Dena Bank	—	31
10.	Indian Bank	4	29

Sl.No.	Name of the Bank	No. of employees convicted	No. of employees given major/ minor penalties
1	2	3	4
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	—	48
12.	New Bank of India	—	20
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	—	6
14.	Punjab National Bank	2	47
15.	Punjab & Sind Bank Bank	—	3
16.	Syndicate Bank	5	28
17.	Union Bank of India	1	15
18.	United Bank of India	—	18
19.	UCO Bank	2	16
20.	Vijaya Bank	—	10

(Data provisional)



**STATEMENT-III**

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Bank</i>	<i>Pending before CBI</i>	<i>Pending before Courts</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Allahabad Bank	11	33
2.	Andhra Bank	10	27
3.	Bank of Baroda	24	23
4.	Bank of India	54	103
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	5	50
6.	Canara Bank	69	125
7.	Central Bank of India	1	6
8.	Corporation Bank	9	20
9.	Dena Bank	22	36
10.	Indian Bank	20	14

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Bank</i>	<i>Pending before CBI</i>	<i>Pending before Courts</i>
1	2	3	4
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	4	20
12.	New Bank of India	N.A.	N.A.
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1	19
14.	Punjab National Bank	4	1
15.	Punjab & Sind Bank	10	30
16.	Syndicate Bank	46	15
17.	Union Bank of India	N.A.	N.A.
18.	United Bank of India	1	32
19.	UCO Bank	2	50
20.	Vijaya Bank	11	63

(Data provisional)

**Number of feature Films shown by Doordarshan from January 1989 to January 1990**

7589. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of feature films shown by Doordarshan from January 1989 to January 1990; and

(b) the language-wise number and details regarding the feature films telecast by Doordarshan during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). 240 feature films including 20- Children's feature films were telecast on Doordarshan's national network and on Delhi and its linked transmitters during the period January 1989 to January 1990. The details are as under.

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*Feature Films telecast on the national network*

Hindi	59	[On Sunday evening]
Hindi [Old classics]	13	[3rd Saturday of the month]
Regional languages	53	[Sunday afternoon]
[Assamese	7	
Bengali	6	
Kannada	6	
Malayalam	7	
Marathi	7	
Oriya	4	
Tamil	7	
Telugu	7	
Bodo	1	
Sanskrit	1	

*Children's feature films:*

Hindi	12	[3rd Saturday afternoon]
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English 8 [1st Saturday of the month]

*On Friday Late Night*

Hindi 5

Bengali 2

Kannada 2

Malayalam 2

Oriya 1

Foreign language 27

Total 39

*On Delhi and its linked transmitters*

Hindi 34

Bhojpuri 1

Bodo 1

Brij Bhasha 1

Chattisgarh 1

Garwal 1

Gujarati 1

Haryanvi 2

Konkani 2

Manipuri 2

Nepali 2

Oriya 2

Punjabi 2

Rajasthani 2

Sindhi

1

Tulu1

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**Total**
**56**

During the period under reference, feature films in different languages were telecast by various regional kendras of Doordarshan also, but their details are not centrally maintained.

**Ban on Telecasting on Films Since  
1984 to 1989**

7590. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:  
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of films banned by Doordarshan from telecasting from 1984 to 1989;

(b) the names of films which were blacklisted during the above period;

(c) the names of the films which were blacklisted during the last four months; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) to (d). During the period from 1984 to 1989, two feature films viz, 'Agraharathil Kazhutai' [Tamil] and 'Yeh Gulistan Hamara' [Hindi] were not telecast as it was felt that while the telecast of the former might hurt the feelings of certain sections of the society, the telecast of the latter film would be against national unity. No such occasion arose during the last four months.

**Employees in Coffee Board**

7591. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees working in Coffee Board after the retirement age;

(b) the ground on which the extension were given; and

(c) whether Government propose to take steps to review the policy of such extensions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI AR-ANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) to (c). The Coffee Board has reported that two superannuated persons have been engaged by it on contract basis having regard to their experience and their utility to the organisation.

**Construction of Super Zinc Smelter  
at Chittorgarh**

7592. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:  
SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:

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

(a) the progress of the construction of Super Zinc Smelter Project at Chittorgarh by Hindustan zinc Limited;

(b) the main items of the project in terms of capital expenditure and the names of

companies which have been awarded contracts and the capital expenditure involved in it;

(c) whether there is any foreign multinationals involved in these contracts;

(d) whether these companies have previous experience in this field and whether tender committed had recommended the names of these companies; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

progress of construction of Zinc Smelter at Chandoriya (Distt. Chittorgarh) by Hindustan Zinc Limited is proceeding according to schedule.

(b) and (c). Information is given in the attached statement.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Open tenders for prequalification bids were invited by advertising in leading national newspapers. The Tender Committee evaluated the bids according to matrix developed for experience, financial capacity etc.



**STATEMENT**

The main items of the Project in terms of capital expenditure include

1. Land and Enabling Works
2. Plant Turn-Key areas
3. Railways
4. Gosunda Dam
5. Know-how, Basic Engg. and Supervision
6. Indian Engineering & HZL Project Management

Contracts of Rs. 2 crores and above have been awarded to the following parties:—

Sl. No.	Area	Contractor	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Raw Material Handling	M/s. CIMMCO Ltd., New Delhi	557
2.	Sinter Plant	M/s. Tata Davy Ltd. Calcutta	3732
3.	IDF Plant	M/s. L&T Ltd. Calcutta	3398
4.	Acid Plant	M/s. Furnance Fabrica, Bombay	848
5.	Lead Refinery	M/s. Bridge & Roof Co. (I) Ltd. Calcutta	1766
6.	Precious Metal	M/s. Bridge & Roof Co. (I) Ltd. Calcutta	196
7.	Cadmium Plant	M/s. Dharamsi Morarji Chemicals Ltd. Bombay	236
8.	Zinc Refinery	M/s. Tata Davy Ltd. Calcutta	1093
9.	Power Distribution	M/s. Crompton Greabves Ltd. Madras	1627
10.	Water Treatment Plant	M/s. Thermax Pvt. Ltd. Pune.	338

Sl. No.	Area	Contractor	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
11.	Effluent Treatment Plant	M/s. Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Ltd. , Bombay	252
12.	Utilities	M/s. BST Manufacturing Ltd. New Delhi	515
13.	Utility Buildings	M/s. B.M. Construction Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.	379
14.	Dam Masonary Portion	M/s. Patel Construction Mehsana.	230

The Government of United Kingdom which is providing bilateral assistance for the project is financing some of the equipment.



### Public Financial Institutions

7593. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names alongwith their Headquarters of the Public financial institutions operating at all India level and at State levels and what are their basic objectives and filed of activities;

(b) whether the perpetual dependence of Indian corporate sector on public financial institutions is the lasting policy of Government;

(c) whether Government propose to have an indepth study about the ills and bottlenecks faced due to this policy; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Names of the major all India level financial institutions, along with their headquarters, basic objectives and filed of activities are given in the attached statement—I.

State Financial Corporations (SFCs) and State Industrial Development Corporations (SIDCs) function as State level. Their objectives and field of activities are given below:

Presently there are 18 SFCs, 17 of which are set up under the State Financial Corporation Act, 1951, the Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd. which was set up under the Companies Act also functions as a fullledged SFC. Names with headquarters of these institutions are given in statement -II.

Under the SFCs Act, SFCs are empowered to extend financial assistance to small and medium industries by way of terms loans, direct subscription to equity/deben-

tures, discounting of bills of exchange and guarantees. SFCs also provide equity type assistance under the Special Capital and seed Capital Scheme. SSFCs can normally grant assistance under all categories put together upto a maximum of Rs. 60 lakhs per borrower in case of Joint Stock Companies/ Cooperative societies and Rs. 30 lakhs in other cases. Also SFCs can normally grant assistance only to those concerns whose paid-up capital and free reserves do not exceed Rs. 3 crores.

As regards SIDCs, presently there are 26 State Industrial Development Corporation (including Industrial and Investment Corporations), names and headquarters of which are given in the attached statement-III

SIDCs were conceived as promotional agencies to accelerate the pace of industrialisation. They are wholly owned by the respective State Governments and are set up as companies under the Companies Act. Charters of these Corporations are comprehensive and encompass all activities incidental and allied to industrial development. Apart from extending financial support mainly by way of terms loans to projects proposals etc. The range of activities undertaken and weightage accorded to them are a function of specific requirement of each State/Union Territory. By the very nature of their location and functions, there is considerable diversity among SIDCs.

9 out of 26 SIDCs, viz. those in the State of Sikkim, Nagaland, Mizoram, Arunachal, Manipur, Meghalaya, Goa and Tripura, the Union Territory of Pondicherry function as SFCs as well in their respective States/ Union Territory and finance the small scale sector also.

(b) Public financial institutions are inter-alia, able to channelize savings into loans investments in the corporate field. Further, assistance from public financial institutions

to corporate sector is implemented by other sources of finance like capital market, and lately the capital market has been responding well.

(c) and (d). There is no such proposal under consideration.

#### STATEMENT -I

**Names of all Indian Level Public Financial Institutions Along with Their Headquarters, Basic Objectives and Field of Activities**

#### ALL INDIS LEVEL PUBLIC FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

##### 1. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK OF INDIA (IDBI)

ADDRESS IDBI TOWER, CUFFE PARADE, BOMBAY-400 005.

The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) was constituted as the apex institution for providing terms finance to industry. Among the various activities undertaken by the Bank, it has been assigned a special role in (i) Planning, Promoting and Developing Industries to fill the gaps in the Industrial Structure in India, (ii) Co-ordinating the working of institutions engaged in financing, promoting or developing industries and assisting in the development of such institutions, (iii) Providing technical and administrative assistance for promotion, management or expansion of industry, and (iv) Under-taking market and investment research and surveys as also techno-economic studies in connection with development of industry. The forms of direct financing extended by the bank include loans, equity participation and guarantees. Indirectly, the bank provides term finance to industrial concerns through refinancing of loans granted by other institutions, discounting/re-discounting machinery bills and by subscribing to the shares and bonds of eli-

gible institutions engaged in providing terms finance for industry.

##### 2. INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA (IFCI)

ADDRESS: BANK OF BARODA BUILDING, 16, SANJAD MARG, NEW DELHI -1.

The IFCI was the first specialised institution for terms finance, to be set up in 1948. The scope of its activities viz. extending medium and long terms credit to industry have since been widened considerably to include merchant banking all allied services, equipment leasing and suppliers' credit scheme. IFCI, alongwith other financial institutions and banks have promoted the Tourism Finance Corporation of India Ltd. to assist tourism related activities.

##### 3. INDUSTRIAL CREDIT AND INVESTMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD (ICICI)

ADDRESS: 163, BACKBAY RECLAMATION, BOMBAY-400 020.

The ICICI was set up in 1955, as a public limited company, with the active involvement of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the World Bank). ICICI' activities include providing term finance besides supplier's credit, equipment leasing, instalment sale, venture capital and rendering merchant banking services. The Technology Development and information company of India Ltd; set up by ICICI, finances technology intensive development activities. It also manages a venture capital fund of Rs. 20 crore, set up in 1988 alongwith UTI.

##### 4. LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA (LIC)

ADDRESS: YOGAKSHEMA, JEEVAN BIMA MARG, BOMBAY - 400 021.



LIC, has been vested with the excluding responsibility of carrying on Insurance business, and deploying the funds of the Policyholders judiciously. Besides investing in Government and other approved securities, LIC extends loans for Development of socially-oriented sectors like Housing, Rural Electrification etc. and terms finance to industry. LIC also extends resource support to terms lending institutions. LIC has lately diversified its activities and launched a Mutual Fund.

#### 5. UNIT TRUST OF INDIA (UTI)

ADDRESS: 13, SIR VITHALDAS THACKERSEY MARG, NEW MARINE LINES, P.B.NO.11410 BOMBAY-400 020.

The UTI mobilises funds from individual investors (in India and abroad) at attractive terms and in turn, invests the same largely in corporate securities, so as to fetch the maximum return to the primary investors, while also guarding their safety. Consequent to the amendment to the UTI Act, UTI also grants terms loans, re-discounts bills, undertakes equipment leasing and hire-purchase financing. In association with ICICI, UTI has also set up a Venture Capital Fund.

#### 6. GENERAL INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA (GIC)

ADDRESS: INDUSTRIAL ASSURANCE BUILDING CHURCHGATE, BOMBAY-400 020.

The GIC and its four subsidiaries operate a number of Insurance Schemes to cater to diverse needs of various sectors of society. Being a statutory requirement, GIC channelises, 70% of its annual accretions to investable funds of the General Insurance business, into socially-oriented sectors of the economy, GIC has been providing financial assistance to industrial sector by partici-

pating with other AIFIs in consortium financing of Industrial Projects since 1976, by extending terms loans and underwriting of equipment shares/preference shares/debentures of both existing and new industrial undertakings.

#### 7. INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION BANK OF INDIA (IRBI)

ADDRESS: 19, NETAJI SUBHAS ROAD, CALCUTTA- 700 007.

IRBI, set up under the IRBI Act, 1981 as a result of reconstruction of the erstwhile IRCI, is the principal credit and reconstruction agency in the country for revival of sick and closed Industrial Units. IRBI extends loans and advances to Industrial Concerns, Underwrites Stock, shares, Bonds and Debentures and Guarantees Loan/Deferred payments. Its range of activities include services like provision of infrastructure facilities, consultancy, managerial and merchant Banking Services and making available machinery and other equipment of lease or Hire-Purchase basis.

#### 8. THE SHIPPING CREDIT AND INVESTMENT COMPANY OF INDIA LTD. (SCICI)

ADDRESS: SCICI, NIRLON HOUSE, 254-B, DR. ANNIE BESANT ROAD, BOMBAY-400 025.

The Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India Limited (SCICI) was incorporated and it commenced operation in Dec. 1986. The main objective of the new company is to provide assistance by way of rupee and foreign currency loans as well as by providing guarantees to other leaders against external commercial borrowings and Shipyard Credits for Acquisition of Ships, fishing trawlers and for other allied activities like ship building and repairs etc. The company also provides comprehend debentures



by way of subscription and underwriting direct foreign currency loans and bridging finance as well as consultancy and Merchant Banking Services, to companies in its constituency.

**STATEMENT-II***List of SFCs*

1. The Managing Director,  
Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation,  
P.B. No 165,  
5-9-194, Chiran Ali Lane,  
Hyderabad-500 001.
2. The Managing Director,  
Bihar State Financial Corporation,  
Fraser Road,  
Patna-800 001.
3. The Managing Director,  
Gujarat State Financial Corporation,  
Jaldarshn' Building,  
1st Floor, Ashram Road,  
Navrangpur, P.B.No. 4030  
Ahmedabad-380 009.
4. The Managing Director,  
Himachal Pradesh Financial Corporation,  
'Himrus', 2nd Floor,  
Circular Road,  
Simla-171 001.
- 5(a) The Managing Director.  
Jammu & Kashmir State Financial Corporation,  
Augaaf Building,  
Opp. Uttam Talkies,  
Veer marg,  
Jammu-180 001.
- (b) The Managing Director,  
Jammu & Kashmir State Financial Corporation,  
SFC House, Durga Nagh Road,  
Post Box No. 8,  
Srinagar-190 001.
6. The Managing Director,  
Tamilnadu Industrial Investment Corporation,  
Arul Manai, 26 Whites Road,  
P.B. NO. 410,  
Madras-600 014.
7. The Managing Director,  
Maharashtra State Financial,  
New Excelsior Building,  
Amit Keshav Nayak Marg,  
(Bastion Road),  
Fort, Bombay-400 001.
8. The Managing Director,  
Delhi Financial Corporation,  
Sarswati Bhavan,  
'E' Block, Connaught Place,  
New Delhi-110 001.
9. The Managing Director,  
Orissa State Financial Corporation,  
OSFC Building, OMP Square,  
Cuttack-3.
10. The Managing Director,  
Assam Fianancial Corporation,  
Rangpur, Zoo Road,  
Guwahati-781 005.
11. The Managing Director,  
Haryana Financial Corporaton,  
Nos. 17,18 &19, Sector 17-A,  
Opp. L.I.C. Building,  
Chandigarh.
12. The Managing Director,  
Kerala Financial Corporation,  
Vellalyambalam,  
Trivandrum-695 001.
13. The Managing Director,

- Madhya Pradesh Financial Corporation,  
'Finance House'  
Bombay-Agra Road,  
Indore-452 001.
14. The Managing Director,  
Karnataka State Financial Corporation,  
Shankarnarayana Building,  
5th Floor,  
25, Mahatma Gandhi Road,  
Bangalore-560 001.
15. The Managing Director,  
Punjab Financial Corporation,  
No. 72/73, Sector 17-B,  
Bank Square, Chandigarh.
16. The Managing Director,  
Rajasthan Financial Corporation,  
Udyog Bhavan, Tilak Marg,  
C-Scheme, Post Boz No. 63,  
Jaipur-302 001.
17. The Managing Director,  
West Bengal Financial Corporation,  
12A Netaji Subash Road,  
(3rd and 4th Floor),  
Calcutta-700 001.
18. The Managing Director,  
Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation,  
'Frizzoni House'  
14/88, Civil Lines,  
Kanpur.
- 59, 58/B, Fateh Maidan Road,  
Hyderabad-500 029.
2. The Managing Director,  
Assam Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.,  
R.G. Baruah Road,  
Guwahati 781 024.
3. The Managing Director,  
Bihar State Credit and Investment Corporation Ltd.,  
Udyog Vikas Bhavan, 4th Floor,  
Ram Charitra Path,  
Near Railway Crossing on Bailey Road,  
Patna 800 001.
4. The Managing Director,  
Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd.,  
Chunibhai Chamber,  
Behind Deepali Cinema,  
Ashram Road,  
Ahmedabad 380 009.
5. The Managing Director,  
Economic Corporation of Goa,  
Daman & Diu Ltd.  
EDC House, Pt. Atmaram Borker Rd.  
Panaji  
Goa 403 001.
6. The Managing Director,  
Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.,  
S.C.O. 40 41, Section 17 A,  
Post Box No. 22.  
Chandigarh 160 017.
7. The Managing Director,  
Himachal Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.,  
New Himrun, Building, 3rd & 4th Floor, Cart Road,  
Simla 171 201.

**STATEMENT -III***List of SIDCs*

1. The Managing Director,  
Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.,  
Parishrama Bhavanam,

8. The Managing Director,  
Industrial Promotion and Invest-  
ment  
Corporation of Orissa Ltd.,  
IPICOL House, Janpath,  
Bhubaneswar 751 007.
9. The Managing Director,  
Jammu & Kashmir State Industrial  
Development Corporation Limited,  
Drabu House, Ram Bagh, Post Box.  
26,  
Srinagar, Kashmir.
10. The Managine Director,  
Karnataka State Industrial Devel-  
opment  
Corporation Ltd.,  
MSIL House, 36, Cunningham  
Road,  
Bangalore 560 052.
11. The Managing Director,  
Kerala State Industrial Develop-  
ment  
Corporation Ltd.,  
T.C. 10/402/1 Kewdiar,  
Trivandrum 695 003.
12. The Managing Director,  
Madhya Pradesh Audyogik Vikas  
Nigam Ltd.,  
Panchanan, 2nd floor,  
Malviya Nagar,  
Bhopal 462 003.
13. The Managing Director,  
Nagaland Industrial Development  
Corporation Ltd.,  
Kismat, Upland Road,  
Laitumkhrah, Post Box 9  
Shillong 793 003.
14. The Managing Director,  
Nagaland Industrial Development  
Corporation Ltd.,  
Post Box No. 5, Dimapur  
Dimapur,
- Nagaland.
15. The Managing Director,  
Pondicherry Industrial Promotion  
Development & Investment  
Corporation Ltd.,  
38, Romain Rolland Street,  
Ponchicherry 605 001.
16. The Managing Director,  
Pradeshya Industrial & Investment  
Corporation of Uttar Pradesh Ltd.,  
Uttar Bhawan (Annexe),  
Ashok Marg,  
Lucknow 226 001.
17. The Managing Director,  
Punjab State Industrial  
Development Corporation Ltd.,  
SCO 54,55 & 56,  
Sector 17A  
Chandigarh 160 017.
18. The Managing Director,  
Rajasthan State Industrial,  
Development and Investment  
Corporation Ltd.,  
Udyog Bhawan,  
Tilak Marg,  
JAIPUR 302 005.
19. The Managing Director,  
State Industrial & Investment  
Corporation of Maharashtra Ltd.,  
Nirmal Building, 1st Floor,  
Nirman Point,  
Bombay 400 021.
20. The Managing Director,  
State Industrial Promotion  
Corporation of Tamil Nadu Ltd.,  
51 & 52, Greams Road,  
Madras 600 006.
21. The Managing Director,  
West Bengal Industrial  
Development Corporation Ltd.,  
23 A & B, Netaji Subhas Road,



Calcutta 700 001.

during the last one year in the Bokaro Steel Plant;

22. The Managing Director,  
Sikkim Industrial Development  
& Investment Corporation Ltd.,  
Bhanupath,  
Gangtok,  
Sikkim 737 101.

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the production of SMS in the above Plant?

23. The Managing Director,  
Arunachal Pradesh Industrial  
Development Financial  
Corporation Ltd., Itanagar,  
Naharlagun,  
Arunachal Pradesh 791 110.

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES  
AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI):** (a) There has been shortfall in the production in Steel Melting Shop (SMS) of Bokaro Steel Plant during the year 1989-90.

24. The Managing Director,  
Tripura Industrial Development  
Corporation Ltd.,  
Industrial Building, 3rd Floor,  
Assam Rifles Complex,  
(Gurkha Basti) Kunjaban,  
Agartala, Tripura-799 005.

(b) The reasons for drop in production as follows:

25. The Managing Director,  
Zoram Industrial Development  
Corporation Ltd.,  
Lower Chandmari,  
Aizawal,  
MIZORAM 796 007.

i) General shortage of Hot Metal due to difficulties with regard to raw materials and coke in requisite quantity and quality during a major part of the year as also capital repairs of Blast Furnace No. 4 during the period August to November, 1989;

26. The Managing Director,  
Manipur Industrial Development  
Corporation Ltd.,  
Type C 11,  
Industrial Estate,  
Takyalpat, P.B. No. 46  
Imphal-795 001.  
MANIPUR.

ii) Priority given to pig iron production to meet the requirements of the domestic market;

iii) Adverse impact on the rhythm of production due to inadequate availability of power as well as disturbed industrial relations situation due to inter/intra union rivalry.

(c) Following steps have been taken to increase the production of steel Melting Shop:

**Steel Melting Shops at B.S.P.**

7594. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the productivity of steel melting shops (SMS) has been decreasing

i) A shift in priority from pig iron to steel production;

ii) Internal constraints are being overcome through better monitoring and removal of bottlenecks; and

iii) Internal generation has been

stepped up to take care of inadequate quantity of power from public utility system to the extent possible.

#### Export of Commercial Films

7595. SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the earnings over the past three

years from exports of commercial films; and

(b) the foreign exchange spent on the import of commercial films over the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI AR-ANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) and (b). Value of Export and Import of (No. i) Feature Films, (No ii) Advertising shorts, documentaries, news reels etc. are as under:

*Value: Rs. Lakhs*

Year	Exports		Imports	
	Feature Films	Advertising short etc.	Feature Films	Advertising short etc.
1986-87	654	9	67	52
1987-88	660	6	93	35
1988-89	821	2	121	10

Note: Export/Import date are available upto March, '88 only.

Source: Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India Vol. (I) Exports and Vol. (II) Imports.

#### Percentage of Population Covered by Doordarshan, A.P.

7596. SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) percentage of the population that has been estimated to be currently covered by Doordarshan, districtwise in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the location of all the transmitters in the State and their power;

(c) the locations and power of all proposed transmitters in the State; and

(d) the average cost of installation of an LPT of 1KW?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) A statement giving the required details is annexed.

(b) Three high power (10KW) TV transmitters one each at Hyderabad, Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam; twenty six low power (100 W) transmitters one each at Adilabad, Adoni, Amalapuram, Anantapur, Bhadrachalam, Cuddapah, Kakinada, Karimnagar, Khammam, Kurnool, Mehboob-Nagar, Nel-

lore, Ongole, Nizamabad, Prodattur, Rajamundry, Ramagundam, Srikakulam, Tirupati, Warangal, Nalgonda, Kothagudam, Bheemadolu, Chittoor, Nandyal and Guntakal; and two (10W) Transposers one each at Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada are, at present, functioning in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) Scheme for the replacement of the low power transmitters functioning at Anantapur and Tirupati by high power (10 KW) TV transmitters are under implementation in Andhra Pradesh, as spill-over schemes of the VII Plan. Establishment of additional TV

transmitters in the State under the VIII Plan depends upon the overall size of Doordarshan's plan allocation to be made by the Planning Commission.

(d) Whereas the capital cost involved in the establishment of a TV transmitter of 1 KW power, at current prices, is estimated at Rs. 466 lakhs, the average capital cost involved in the establishment of a low power (100W) TV transmitter operating in VHF band and that operating in UHF band is of the order of Rs. 79.50 lakhs and Rs. 89.00 lakhs respectively.

### STATEMENT

#### *District-wise Population Coverage in Andhra Pradesh by Doordarshan Network*

<i>District</i>	<i>Estimated percentage Population covered</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
Srikakulam	48
Vizianagaram	95
Visakhapatnam	99
East Godavari	78
West Godavari	99
Krishna	99
Guntur	98
Prakasam	27
Nellore	46
Chittoor	66
Cuddapah	34
Anantapur	31



<i>District</i>	<i>Estimated percentage Population covered</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
Kurnool	29
Mehboobnagar	56
Rangareddi	99
Hyderabad	99
Medak	99
Nizamabad	61
Adilabad	28
Karimnagar	38
Warangal	45
Khammam	57
Nalgonda	99

#### **Extension to Mahabharat**

7597. DR. VENKATESH KABDE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any request from the producer of Mahabharat for its extension;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The pro-

ducer of the serial 'Mahabharat' made a request to the Government for extending the serial by two to three episodes to provide for a proper finale to the serial. After having found the proposal fully justified, the Government has agreed to extend the serial by two episodes.

[*Translation*]

#### **Central Sales Tax Pending Realisation in Delhi**

7598. SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large amount of Central Sales tax is pending for realisation in Delhi for years;

(b) if so, the number of persons against whom such arrears are outstanding and the amount thereof; and

(c) the steps taken for realisation of the amount?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

[English]

**Meeting of State Chief Minister Regarding Waiving off Cooperative Loans**

7599. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the State Chief Ministers was called to discuss the matter of waiving off cooperative loans provided to agriculturists;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed at the meeting; and

(c) the outcome of the discussion held?

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

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

**Remission Given by Financial Institutions to Industrial Units**

7600. SHRIBALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various financial institutions in the country has extended remission facility to the industrial units with Capital investment of more than Rs. 25 crores during the last three years; and

(b) the number of these industrial units?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). Amongst the All India terms lending institutions, Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) & Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) have reported that they have not extended remission facility to industrial units with capital investment of more than Rs. 25 crores during the last 3 years. Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) has reported that as a lead institution it has not given remission facilities for principal amounts to any unit with capital investment of more than Rs. 25 crores during the last three years.

**Proposals submitted by Orissa Government for Assistance**

7601. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government had invited proposals from various State Government for the Country Programme -IV of the UNDP (April 1, 1990 to March, 1995);

(b) if so, whether Orissa Government have submitted certain proposals for the purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by Union Government thereon?

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

(c) and (d). the details of the proposals are given in the Statement attached. Based on the priorities indicated by the concerned administrative Ministries/Departments, the proposals were examined. Owing to constraint of funds indicated by UNDP for Country programme-IV, only the proposal of the Government of Orissa for "Development of Gem Stone Resources" approved for UNDP assistance under Country Programme-III could be made operational under Country Programme-IV.

### STATEMENT

*List of projects proposed by Orissa Government for Country Programme -IV of UNDP*

1. Pilot Plant for producing vanadium pentoxide from vanadium bearing titaniferous magnetites deposits of Mayurbhan, District in Orissa (UNDP input of \$ 0.80 Million).
2. Production of ferro nickel by modifying 6.5 MVA stage furnace at ferro chrome plant (UNDP input of \$ 20.0 Million)
3. Electric steel making with 100% sponge charge (0-20mm) using power generated from waste gas & coal fines/char from a coal based sponge iron plants (UNDP input of \$ 12.0 Million).
4. Experimental demonstration unit for electrometallurgical production of aluminium silicon alloys from aluminosilicates (UNDP input of \$ 8.0 million)
5. Common facility centre for Electronics (UNDP input of \$ 1.73 Million)
6. Production of chrome ore from

deeper horizons in Sukinda valley with appropriate environmental protection measures (UNDP input of \$ 0.52 Million).

7. Evaluation preservation & Improvement of performance potentiality in Parlakhemundi buffaloes of Orissa (UNDP input not indicated).

### House Stuffing Facility to Shippers at Cochin Port

7602. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide house stuffing facility to Shippers at Cochin Port;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether other major ports are providing such facility to shippers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). Facility for house stuffing of containers for export is not being allowed at Cochin port due to paucity of Customs staff.

(c) Other major ports are providing such facility to shippers on selective basis. The house stuffing of export containers, is however, done only under the supervision of Customs staff.

### India in Super 301 List

7603. SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU:  
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:  
SHRI Y.S. RAJA SEKHAR  
REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:



(a) the reasons mentioned by the United States for naming India under the list of countries mentioned under the 'Super 301';

(b) the counter arguments made by India for presenting our case; and

(c) the current effort being made by India in this regard and the reactions of the U.S. Government so far?

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

(a) The reasons mentioned by the US Government in naming India under 'Super 301; are that trade related investment measures in India and the closure of India's insurance market to foreign insurance companies, 'burden or restrict US commerce.

(b) We have refused to negotiate with the US Government under threat of retaliation. We have explained the rationale of our policies and practices on investment and insurance. We have pointed out that we are under no international treaty obligations in these areas and that we are free to pursue policies to address our development objectives.

(c) Our strategy has been to generate the pressure of international public opinion to deter the USA from pursuing the path of unilateralism. With this end in view we have raised the matter in various international fora including the GATT bodies. India's stand has received wide support and the US action has been criticised by both developed and developing countries. There has been no change in the US position so far.

**Declaration of Karwar Port as Customs Port**

7604. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTIAH:  
SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRI-  
YAPPA:

SHRI M.V. CHAN-  
DRASHEKARA MUR-  
THY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka Government has requested Union Government to declare Karwar Port as a Customs Port; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Union Government thereto and the time by which it will be declared as a Customs Port?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI):** (a) and (b). Karwar Port in the State of Karnataka had already been declared as a Customs Port for imports and exports of selected commodities. Request has been received from the Karnataka Government for allowing imports and exports of additional commodities through Karwar Port. This has been examined and a decision has been taken to allow more items which are of immediate need to the trade and industry.

**Rationalisation of Pay Scales of Electronic Data Processing Posts**

7605. SHRI RAM DAS SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Committee was constituted as per the recommendation of Fourth Pay Commission to go into the question of rationalisation of Pay Scales of Electronic Data Processing Posts with effect from 1 January, 1986;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has submitted its reports to Government;

(c) if so, the recommendations thereof; and

(d) whether Government have accepted

the recommendations of the Committee and if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. The Committee submitted

its report on 8.6.87.

(c) Statement-I setting out the important recommendations is attached.

(d) A copy of the order issued by Government on the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee is also attached under the heading statement-II.

### STATEMENT-I

*Some of the recommendations made by the Committee on development of cadre structure for EDP staff are:*

- i) Key Punch Operators/Date Entry Operators may be classified as 'Data Entry Operator' and given the following pay scales:

<i>Category</i>	<i>Scale of Pay</i>	<i>% of Posts</i>
1	2	3
Data Entry Operator - A	Rs. 1320-2040	55%
Data Entry Operator - B	Rs. 1400-2300	30%
Date Entry Operator - C	Rs. 1640-2900	10%
Date Entry Operator - D	Rs. 2000-3200	5%
Date Entry Operator - E	Rs. 2375-3500	Selection Grade

- ii) For the programme work as distinguished from Data Entry Work, four level structure consisting of Data Processing Assistant A, Data Processing Assistant B Programme and Senior Programme has been recommended. The scales recommended are indicated below:

<i>Category</i>	<i>Scale of Pay (Rs.)</i>
1	2
DP Assistant 'A'	1640-2900
DP Assistant 'B'	2000-3200
Programmer	2375-3500

<i>Category</i>	<i>Scale of Pay (Rs.)</i>
1	2
Senior Programme	3000-4500

iii) S & T Departments may be governed by the flexible complementing system with review promotion scheme. For non-S & T Departments, the posts indicated above may be created in the ration 6:4:2:1.

iv) For the higher levels such as Systems Analyst and above, the following grades of pay have been recommended:

<i>Category</i>	<i>Scale of Pay (Rs.)</i>
1	2
(a) Systems Analyst	2200-4000
(b) Senior Systems Analyst	3000-4500
(c) Principal Systems Analyst	3700-5000
(d) Director	4500-5700
(e) Senior Director	5100-6300
(f) Principal Director	5900-6700

v) A modernisation allowance of Rs. 100 per month may be given to some categories of non-EDP staff/officers operating EDP equipment and terminals.

vi) ACR forms of EDP personnel should be revised to reflect the nature of EDP job done.

vii) Special pay may be allowed to persons working in the field to perform EDP functions, as in the Police Organisations.



**STATEMENT-II**

(Government Orders referred to in reply to part (d) of the Unstarred Question No. 7605 for answer in Lok Sabha on 4.5.90)

No:F.7 (1)/IC/86 (44)  
 Government of India  
 Ministry of Finance  
 Department of Expenditure  
 Implementation Cell

New Delhi, Dated 11th September

89.

*OFFICE MEMORANDUM*

Sub:— Rationalisation of Pay scales of Electronic Date Processing posts.

The undersigned is directed to refer to the recommendations of Fourth Central Pay Commission contained in paragraph 11.45 of the Report wherein it was suggested that the Department of Electronics should examine and suggest reorganisation of existing Electronic Date Processing Posts and prescribe uniform pay scales and designations in consultation with the Department of Personnel. In pursuance of above suggestion, a Committee had been set up by Department of Electronics in November, 1986. After careful consideration of the recommendations made by this committee Government of India has decided to introduce following pay structure for Electronic Date Processing posts:—

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Designation of Post</i>	<i>Pay Scale</i>	
1	2	3	
	<i>Data Entry Operator</i>		
1.	Data Entry Operator Grade 'A'	Rs. 1150-1500	This will be entry Grade for Higher Secondary with Knowledge of Date Entry, Work.
2.	Data Entry Operator Grade 'B'	Rs. 1350-2200	This will be entry grade for graduates with knowledge of Date Entry work or promotional Grade for Data Entry Operator Grade 'A'.
3.	Data Entry Operator Grade 'C'	Rs. 1400-2300	Promotional Grade.

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Designation of Post</i>	<i>Pay Scale</i>	
1	2	3	
4.	Data Entry Operator Grade 'D'	Rs. 1600-2600	Promotional Grade.
5.	Data Entry Operator Grade 'E'	Rs. 2000-3500	Promotional Grade.

  

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Designation of Post</i>	<i>Pay Scale</i>	
1	2	3	

*Data Processing/  
Programming Staff*

- |  |  |               |   |
|--|--|---------------|---|
| 1.   | Data Processing<br>Assistant Grade 'A' | Rs. 1600-2600 | Entry grade for graduates<br>with Diploma/Certificate in<br>Computer application  |
| 2.   | Data Processing<br>Assistant Grade 'B' | Rs. 2000-3200 | Promotional Grade   |
| 3.   | Programmer                             | Rs. 2375-3500 | Direct Entry for holders of<br>Degree in Engineering or<br>post-graduation in Science/<br>Maths etc. or post-gradu-<br>ation in Computer Applica-<br>tion |
| OR   |  |               |   |
| By promotion for Data Proc-<br>essing Assistant Grade 'B'. |  |               |   |
| 4.   | Senior Programme                       | Rs. 3000-4500 | Promotional Grade   |

2. All Ministries/Departments having Electronic Data Processing posts under their administrative control will review the designation, pay scales and recruitment qualification of their posts and revise the same in consultation with their Financial advisers to the extent necessary as per pay structure indicated in para 1 above. Where it is found necessary to revise the pay scale of existing posts, notification will notification

- endorsed to Implementation Cell, Department of Expenditure. The revised pay scales will be operative from the date of issue of notification by concerned Ministry/ Department.
3. If as a result of above review, pay scale of any post undergoes a change, the pay of existing incumbents will be fixed as per Fundamental Rule 23 read with FR 22 (a) (ii).
  4. The review suggested in para 2 above will be made only with reference to existing Electronic Data Processing posts and it will not be necessary to create all the grades in all Ministries/Departments, as it will depend on requirements of user Department. If Ministry/Department proposes to create any grade which is not existing at present it will be done with approval of Financial Advisers and subject to procedures laid down for the purpose.
  5. The qualifications etc. indicated against each grade in para 1 above are only illustrative and Department/Ministries will carry out the review of existing EDP posts in accordance with recruitment rules as already prescribed by them. To ensure uniformity in regard to Recruitment Rules for the EDP posts, Department of Personnel and Training is being requested of devise model Recruitment Rules which can be adopted by Ministry/Department.
  6. The pay structure given in para 1 above is applicable to EDP posts as such and not to the cadres of Clerks, Telephone Operator, Telegraphist, Office Assistant, Stenographers etc., who may be utilised partly or wholly for EDP work. Where there is a doubt if any post falls in the category of EDP posts, reference may be made direct to National Informatic Centre (NIC), Ministry of Planning, New Delhi for clarification.
  7. As regards the recommendations of Committee for pay scales of the posts of Systems Analyst and above, it has been decided to leave it to user Ministries/ Departments/ Organisations to determine pay scale in consultation with Financial Adviser, keeping in view level of post, duties and responsibilities, requirement qualifications etc., relevant to the post.
  8. National Informatic Centre (NIC), Ministry of Planning will be asked to evolve the job assignment charts for different levels of Data Entry Operators and Programming Staff, which can be adopted by different Ministries/Departments with suitable modifications, if necessary, to meet any particular requirements.
  9. All Ministries/Departments are requested to initiate action on priority basis and results of review reported to Implementation Cell, Department of Expenditure.

(Sd/-.....)

(R.D. Bharadwaj)

Under Secretary to the Government of India  
Tele. No. 3015464/3013733



1. All Ministries/Departments of the Government of India etc., etc., (as per standard list).
2. Copy to Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, (Department of Personnel and Training) with the request that they may devise model Recruitment Rules which can be adopted by Ministries/Departments as mentioned in paragraph 5 above.
3. Copy to Ministry of Planning, National Informatic Centre (NIC) with the request that they may evolve the job assignment charts for different levels of Data Entry Operators and Programming Staff which can be adopted by different Ministries/Departments as mentioned in paragraph 8 above.

(Sd/-.....)

(R.D. Bharadwaj)

Under Secretary to the Government of India  
Tel. No. 3015464/3013733

#### **Remuneration to Counting Assistants and Supervisors of Elections**

7606. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTIAH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the present rate of remuneration being paid to the counting Assistants and Supervisors deputed on elections to the Assembly and the Lok Sabha;

(b) whether the present rate of remuneration is reasonable in view of high cost of living and strenuous job; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to enhance the remunerations of counting Assistants and Supervisors of elections?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) to (c). The present rates of remuneration being paid to the Counting Assistants and Supervisors deputed on elections to the Assembly and Lok Sabha are being collected from the various States and the Union territories.

However, the Study Group appointed by the Election Commission to look into this matter made certain recommendations as regards the uniform pattern of rates to the aforesaid personnel and the same were referred to the State Governments and the Union territory Administrations for their comments. Any decision in this regard will depend upon the information collected and the comments received from them.

[*Translation*]

#### **Smuggling Across Indo-Pak Border**

7607. SHRIGULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is large scale smuggling of gold, opium, heroin and other narcotics through Rajasthan border between India and Pakistan, if so, the number of cases detected during 1988-89 1989-90 and 1990-91;

(b) the number of smugglers whose goods were seized managed to escape

leaving behind their smuggled goods,

(c) whether some smugglers have been convicted by courts; if so, the number of smugglers who are in jails; and

(d) the value of goods seized and their disposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHAS TRI): (a) Smuggling being a clandestine activity, its exact magnitude cannot be quantified. The number of cases detected by various enforcement agencies during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 in the Customs Division of Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Barmer, Bikaner and Sri Ganganagar are given below:

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Gold	3	1	—
Opium	—	—	—
Heroin	9	5	—
Other Narcotic drugs	8	9	1

(b) The number of smugglers whose goods were seized and managed to escape leaving behind their smuggled goods are nil for 1988-89, 5 for 1989-90 and nil for 1990-91.

(c) Yes, Sir. The number of smugglers who are in jails are one in 1988-89, 7 in 1989-90 and nil in 1990-91.

(d) The value of the goods seized during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 are given in the table below:

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1988-89	486.96
1989-90	455.67
1990-91	2.76

Narcotic drugs valued at Rs. 2,00, 211/-

were destroyed during 1989-90. Confiscated goods are disposed of when they become ripe for disposal which is a continuous process.

[English]

#### Seizure of Heroin

7608. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether high quantity and quality of heroin has been seized from Pakistan nationals recently;

(b) if so, the details including modus operandi and value in international market;

(c) the further action taken against the smugglers; and

(d) the action taken by Government to



dispose of seized heroin and to curb such incidents in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c). In a joint operation, BSF and Customs, in Khajuwala sector, (close to Indo-Pak border), Rajasthan, seized 53.350 kgs. of heroin on 22 kgs. of heroin on 22.9.89 while it was in the process of being loaded in truck No. GIG-1965 for transportation and 5 Pakistan Nationals were arrested. The drugs were brought across the border under armed escort upto the awaiting truck on Indian territory for onward transportation. The international value of the seized drugs would vary from country to country and depend on strength of the drug to be ascertained from quantitative laboratory tests. Presuming that the seized heroin was of 85% to 90% purity, the price of 53 kgs. in the major cities of United States of America at retail outlet would be around Rs.53 crores. The case has been investigated and submitted for prosecution and trial.

(d) The steps taken by Government to curb drug trafficking include provision for deterrent punishment to drug traffickers, strengthening of preventive and intelligence machinery along the borders and vulnerable areas and strengthening of bilateral and multilateral cooperation. The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 has also been amended to provide for death penalty in certain specified offences and forfeiture of properties of drug offenders. Besides, all drug related offences have been made cognizable and non-bailable.

The seized drugs are destroyed by burning after completion of legal and procedural formalities.

[*Translation*]

**Inclusion of Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes in Electoral Rolls**

7610. SHRI THAN SINGH JATAV:  
SHRI GOPAL PACHERWAL:  
DR. BANGALI SINGH:  
PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:

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

(a) whether the names of nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes have been included in the Electoral rolls in States; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) Under the electoral law, every person who is a citizen of India and is not less than 18 years of age on the qualifying date and is ordinarily resident in a constituency, is eligible to be enrolled as an elector in that constituency. Hence, names of nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes, who fulfil the conditions under the law and are not otherwise disqualified for registration, have been included in the electoral rolls.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

**Export Oriented Industrial Units in Mauritius**

7611. DR. VENKATESH KABDE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have provided special incentives to businessmen to start export oriented industrial units in Mauritius;



(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Union Government propose to take to enhance trade with Mauritius?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI AR-ANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) and (b). No special incentives are being allowed by Government of India to businessmen to start export oriented units in Mauritius. Normal policy for overseas investment applies to investment in Mauritius also.

(c) Various steps taken to promote bilateral trade with Mauritius include, setting up of a Joint Business Council between Federation of India Chambers of Commerce and Industry and the Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry; holding of Indo-Mauritius Joint Commission meetings; exchange of delegations and organisation of exclusive Indian Exhibitions in Mauritius.

**Refinance Facility by NABARD in Karnataka**

7612. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:  
SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJES-  
WARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether refinance facilities have been provided by the National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to banks for assistance given in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the total amount so provided by the NABARD during the last three years;

(c) whether Government propose to increase the refinance assistance by the NABARD in the State during the current year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (d). National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has disbursed the following amounts under schematic lending (terms loans) during the last three years 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 as refinance to State Land Development Banks (SLDBs), Commercial bank, State Co-operative Bank (SCBs) and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in the State of Karnataka:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount in Rs. crores</i>
1	2
1987-88 (July-June)	129.00
1988-89 (July-March i.e. 9 months)	107.41
1989-90 (April-March)	139.46

The limited sanctioned to State Cooperative Bank in Karnataka for seasonal agricultural operations during the last 3 years were as under.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount in Rs. crores</i>
1	2
1987-88	110.90
1988-89	170.35
1989-90	188.50 (upto February)

The quantum of refinance to be provided by NABARD for short term purposes is determined on the basis of the lending programme projected by the State Cooperative Bank.

#### **Smuggling of Jute Seeds**

7613. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is smuggling of jute seeds from India to Bangladesh;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to check the jute seeds smuggling?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Some instances of smuggling of jute seeds in small quantities from India to Bangladesh have been noticed.

(b) Ready availability of better quality of seeds comparatively at cheaper rate on Indian side as compared to Bangladesh.

(c) The Anti-Smuggling Units in the bordering areas with Bangladesh have been alerted and instructions have been issued to maintain a strict vigil to thwart attempts of

smuggling of jute seeds from India to Bangladesh.

#### **Recommendation of Economic Advisory Council**

7615. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Economic Advisory Council has recommended a far reaching strategy for generating productive employment maintaining the tempo of growth in exports and restructuring of industrial investment by laying down certain priorities in technology upgradation and modernisation of capital goods etc.;

(b) if so, whether in its interim report a number of strategies to be evolved for an employment-oriented development in the 90's have been presented to Union Government; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Union Government thereto and how many of them have been accepted?

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

(b) and (c). The interim report of the



Economic Advisory Council has evaluated the economic performance of the country over the preceding period and mentioned the aggregate employment effect of growth had been much slower than needed. The development strategy must aim at creation of more productive employment specially from the point of view of distributional aspect. Some of the major policy issues identified in the report are as follows:

- i) A widely dispersed agricultural growth, labour intensive land development to improve agricultural production providing income to the poor.
- ii) Emphasis on generation of employment in the economy as a whole, and not just in a single sector.
- iii) Expansion of well conceived strategy for more efficient functioning of small Scale units through updating of machinery and equipment and widen dispersal for generation of more employment.
- iv) Formulation of well conceived strategy for more efficient functioning of small scale units through updating of machinery and equipment and widen dispersal for generation of more employment.
- v) Promotion of efficient export earning sectors like garments, leather manufacturer and agro-based items which will help in reducing import intensity of export as well as to promote further employment.
- vi) Technological upgradation and modernisation for core industries supplying primary and intermediate inputs and capital goods.

The Government's approach to the employment oriented planning will be reflected in the Eight Plan.

#### **Foreign Tourists in 1989-90**

7616. SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tourists to India during the year 1989-90; and

(b) the foreign exchange earned by the Government during 1989-90 from the tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) The number of foreign tourists including the nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh who visited India during the year 1989-90 was 17,65,079.

(b) The foreign exchange earnings from tourism during 1989-90 were provisionally estimated as Rs. 2456 crores.

[*Translation*]

#### **Loans Advanced by Banks for House Building in Uttar Pradesh**

7617. DR. BANGALI SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cooperative and other banks in Uttar Pradesh have sanctioned house building loans to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, low and middle income groups people including economically weaker sections as per the norms fixed by Union Government; and

(b) if so, the district-wise, details thereof?



THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). All scheduled commercial banks and the urban cooperative banks have been instructed by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to provide housing finance to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, economically weaker sections and other categories including low and middle income groups throughout the country including the State of Uttar Pradesh as per norms prescribed by them from time to time. The housing finance falling under the following categories is classified as 'Priority Sector' lending:

- i) Direct Finance- loans upto Rs. 5,000/- each granted to SC/ST and economically weaker sections
- ii) Indirect Finance - assistance given to any governmental agency for purpose of constructing houses exclusively for the benefit of SC/STs and economically weaker sections and where loans component does not exceed Rs 5,000/- per unit

The present data reporting system does not generate district-wise information. However, the outstanding balance of advance towards housing under Priority Sector of all scheduled commercial banks in Uttar Pradesh as on June, 1988 (latest available) was Rs. 17.22 crores

[English]

#### **Sweepers in State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur**

7618 SHRI THAN SINGH JATAV Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) The total number of sweepers working in the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur on temporary and part-time basis and period since when they are working;

(b) whether instructions of Department of Personnel and Training regarding appointment of persons holding post of sweepers, farrashes etc. as peons have been followed by the Bank; and

(c) if so, the number of sweepers appointed as peons during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur has reported that there are no temporary Sweepers on its rolls. The total number of part time Sweepers working in the bank as on 1.1 1990 was 469.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 49.

#### **Promotion of Peon in State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur**

7619 SHRI THAN SINGH JATAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of promotions made in the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur from Peon Cadre to Record-cum-godown Keeper in March, 1987,

(b) the number of SC/ST candidates who appeared in the interviews held in this regard and how many were selected finally;

(c) whether interviews were held in 1988 at Jaipur for recruitment of Armed Guards in the Bank;

(d) whether the interest of SC/ST candidates was protected by including SC/ST representatives in the above interview committee and

(e) if not, the action initiated by Government against the erring officials of the Bank for violation of Government directives?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). The information provided

by State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur is as follows:

	SC	ST	GEN
No. of persons appeared	7	5	163
No. of persons promoted	Nil	1	86

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). the bank has reported that the representative of SC/ST was not included in the interview Committee but their interest were fully protected in that, for the two vacancies reserved exclusively for SC and ST candidates, one candidate each belonging to the SC and ST communities was finally selected.

**S/ST Employees in Institute of Hotel Management Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition**

7620. SHRI THAN SINGH JATAV: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes employees in different categories working in the Institute of Hotel Management Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, (IHMCTAAN) State/Union Territories-wise;

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribe employees that have received training in Hotel Management in Foreign countries; and

(c) the steps taken to fill up the backlog of reservations and to provide opportunity to SC/ST employees to have training abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) One.

(c) All institutes have been advised to strictly follow Government instructions regarding reservations. As regards Training abroad, adequate care is taken to safeguard the interest of SC/ST employees. However, final selection is made by the international agency concerned.

**STATEMENT**

*Number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Employees Working in Various Institutes of Hotel Management Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition*

<i>Institutes</i>	<i>Group 'A'</i>	<i>Group 'B'</i>	<i>Group 'C'</i>	<i>Group 'D'</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. IHMC & N, Ahmedabad	—	—	1	14	15
2. IHMCT & AN, Bombay	—	1	2	27	30
3. IHMCT & AN, Bangalore	—	—	3	6	9
4. IHMCT & AN, Bhopal	—	1	2	16	19
5. IHMCT & AN, Bhubaneswar	—	—	1	7	8
6. IHMCT & AN, Calcutta	—	—	3	11	14
7. IHMCT & N, Delhi	—	—	7	16	23
8. IHMCT & AN, Goa	—	—	—	4	4
9. IHMCT & AN, Hyderabad	—	5	2	3	10
10. IHMCT & AN, Jaipur	—	1	—	6	7



<i>Institutes</i>	<i>Group 'A'</i>	<i>Group 'B'</i>	<i>Group 'C'</i>	<i>Group 'D'</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
11. IHMCT & AN, Lucknow	—	—	—	11	11
12. IHMCT & AN, Madras	—	2	4	20	26
13. IHMCT & AN, Srinagar	Information not available.				

**Increase in Price of Newsprint**

7621. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Newspaper Society has urged the Government not to increase the price of newsprint;

(b) if so, the main reasons put forward by them in this regard;

(c) whether Government are aware that rise in price of newsprint and consequential increase in price of newspapers would discourage people from going in for newspapers; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to curb the rise in the prices of newsprint?

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

(b) The rise in prices of indigenous newsprint is likely to increase the cost of production of newspapers.

(c) The rise in the price of newspapers which depends on newsprint and many other factors, may not necessarily discourage people from going in for newspapers.

(d) The Government do not exercise any statutory control on the prices of newsprint.

**Filling up of Vacancies in Upper Management of UCO Bank**

7622. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had directed the UCO Bank not to fill up the vacancies in the upper management;

(b) whether the Bank has complied with the above directive; and

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

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

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

**Declining Trend in Tourism**

7623. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT:  
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:  
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tourism industry is heading for a crisis and according to the experts views there will be considerable decline during the summer month;

(b) if so, the estimated decline in tourist traffic during the summer months and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether during the winter months the indications are that India is fast pricing itself out of the tourist market; and

(d) if so, the efforts being made by Government to improve the tourism?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Effects are being made to improve tourism products, which includes upgradation of tourism infrastructure, diversification of tourist attractions, development of new travel circuits and strengthening of publicity and marketing activities.

#### Setting up of Beach Resorts

7624. SHRI JANARDHANA  
POOJARY:  
SHRI YASHWANTRAO PA-  
TIL

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently given approval for setting up of two beach resorts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any other proposals for beach resorts in other States are pending with Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which these are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Government has not given approval for setting up of 2 beach resorts. Government have only approved the foreign collaboration between Indian Hotel Company Limited (Taj Group) and Club Mediterrance of France for setting up beach resorts.

(c) to (e). 14 beach resort projects received from Governments of Goa, Kerala, Orissa and Daman & Diu Administration are pending clearance from environmental angle. This is an on-going process. Each project is evaluated from environmental angle on merits. No. fixed schedule can be given for this purpose.

#### Foreign Tourists in North and South

7625. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:  
Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state the comparative figures of foreign tourists who visited North India and South India during 1987, 1988, 1989 and 1990 so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): The number of foreign tourists disembarked at various ports in North and South India are as follows:

	North India	South India
1987	458,725	127,915
1988	506,804	133,311
1989	571,185	140,836
1990 (Upto March)	172,388 (P)	39,484 (P)

(P): Provisional.



[*Translation*]**Transmission of Air Programmes in Mithila**

7626. SHRI BHOGENDR JHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the duration of time fixed by All India Radio, Mithila (Darbhanga) and other stations of All India Radio in Bihar for the transmission of programmes in Maithili and other languages and the details of proposal for increasing transmission period of said programme; and

(b) the steps being taken to start the transmission of New-bulletin in Maithili?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) The information is given in the attached statement.

At present, there is no proposal to increase the transmission period for the said programmes; and

(b) All India Radio has no proposal at present to introduce news bulletin in Maithili.

**STATEMENT**

*Duration of programme broadcast per month in different languages & dialects from All India Radio Stations in Bihar*

<i>Name of the station Language/Dialect</i>	<i>Duration</i>	
	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Minutes</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Patna</i>		
1. Urdu	27	30
2. Magadhi	04	00
3. Bhojpuri	04	00
4. Maithili	04	00
5. Hindi	57	30
6. English	01	10
<i>Darbhanga</i>		
1 Urdu	29	00
2. Bhojpuri	02	00

<i>Name of the station Language/Dialect</i>	<i>Duration</i>	
	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Minutes</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
3. Maithili	13	30
4. Hindi	27	40
5. English	00	40
6. Sanskrit	00	50
<i>Ranchi</i>		
1. Urdu	01	20
2. Hindi	36	33
3. Sanskrit	01	00
4. English	01	05
5. Khortha	00	25
6. Panchapargania	00	55
7. Nagapuri	02	30
8. Oraon	02	00
9. Mundari	01	25
10. Ho	01	30
11. Santhali	02	00
12. Khariya	00	55
<i>Bhagalpur</i>		
1. Hindi	35	20
2. Angiku	02	10

**Development of Jaisamond Lake of Udaipur (Rajasthan) as a tourist Centre**

7626. SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA:  
Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme is under consideration to develop the Jaisamond lake in Udaipur (Rajasthan), as a tourist spot and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the time by which the scheme is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) and (b). Development of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. However, Department of Tourism extends financial assistance to the State Government for strengthening tourism infrastructure based on specific proposals, their merits, inter-se priorities and availability of funds.

In consultation with the State Government of Rajasthan, it has been decided to provide assistance for water sports equipment at Jaisamond Lake.

**Mineral Deposits in Rajasthan**

7628. SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA:  
PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:  
SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:  
SHRI NANDLAL MEENA:

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

(a) the names of minerals and their estimated quantum found in Rajasthan so far by the Geological Survey of India; and

(b) the steps taken by Government for their exploitation

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) The estimated quantum of reserves of some of the important deposits are given below:

- i) Copper Ore (72.51 million tonnes);
- ii) Lead and Zinc Ore: (158.76 million tonnes);
- iii) Tungsten Ore (770 tonnes with 65% tungsten trioxides)
- iv) Fluorite : 50,000 tonnes
- v) Potash: 37.76 M. tonnes (9.58% potash)

(b) the deposits of lead, zinc and copper, mineral deposits of rock phosphate, tungsten, gypsum, steel grade lime-stone and pyrites are being worked by the Central & State Public Undertaking. M/s. Neyveli Lignite Corporation is mining lignite. Other minerals are being worked mostly in private sector under mining leases granted by the State Government.

**Development of Tourist Spots in Rajasthan**

7629. SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA:  
Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajasthan Government had sent the proposals for approval to Union Government for developing tourist spots in the State during the Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the number of proposals sanctioned by Union Government and the amount



allocated for each of them;

(c) whether there is still great potentiality for the development of tourism in Rajasthan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the assistance likely to be given by Union Government for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) and (b). A Statement is enclosed.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. In a meeting with the State Government of Rajasthan, the

following projects/schemes have been prioritised for Central financial assistance during the current financial year:

1. Floodlighting of Jaisalmer Fort.
2. Construction of Tourist Complex one each at Bundi, Sawai Madhopur and Van Vihar in Dholpur.
3. Cafeteria at Kesar Kyari (Amber).
4. Way side facilities at Dholpur, Mahuwa and Deoli.
5. Water sports equipment at Jaisamand Lake.

Detailed proposals are yet to be received from the State Government.

**STATEMENT**

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

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Projects</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned</i>
1	2	3
11.	Construction of Cafeteria at Mahensar	
12.	Tourist Bungalow at Fatehpur, District Sikar	16.09
13.	Boats for siliserh Lake, District Alwar	3.15
14.	Shekhawati Festival Rajasthan	1.25
15.	Floodlighting of Chittorgarh Fort	15.06
16.	Cafeteria at Gogunda	3.12
17.	Cafeteria at Osian	2 15
18.	Tourist Bungalow at Jhalawar	10.85
19	Cafeteria at Menal in Bhilwara District	3 72
20.	Camel Safari in Rajasthan	5.55
		146.10



[English]

**Amendment to Hindu Law**

7630. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make amendments relating to status of women under the Hindu Law thereby making the wife equal co-sharer in the husband's wealth and income;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

**Financial Assistance to construct a Tourist Complex in Karnataka**

7631. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTIAH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka Government has sent any proposal for financial assistance for the construction of a Tourist Complex in South Kanara;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have sanctioned the financial assistance; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) Detailed proposals for construction of a tourist complex in South Kanara have not been received from the State Government.

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

(d) The development and promotion of tourism in the States is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments.

**SAIL Supply to Re-Rolling Units**

7632. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the quantity and value of re-rollable steel material supplied by the Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) to the steel re-rolling units, unit-wise which neither possess Carry on Business Licence (COB) nor Industrial Licence, during the Seventh Five Year Plan with year-wise break-up?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): Re-rollable steel materials are distributed by SAIL as per the existing Distribution Guidelines of the Joint Plant Committee. The Guidelines require a consumer to declare his manufacturing licence/registration number of the unit using the material. Data regarding supplies are not maintained by SAIL on the basis of the status of the re-rolling units.

[ Translation ]

**Pay Scales to Production Staff of T.V. and Films Division**

7633. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fourth Pay Commission had recommended same pay-scales to production staff of TV and Films Division;

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted the recommendation; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The Fourth Pay Commission had taken note of the fact that the set-up in Doordarshan was somewhat different from that of the Films Division and, thus, recommended separate set of pay scales for the production staff of Doordarshan.

A Committee has, however, been set up, following the recommendations of the Pay Commission, to examine and recommend appropriate pay scales for comparable posts in Doordarshan.

#### **Population Covered By T.V. in Uttar Pradesh**

7634. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the total population of the Uttar Pradesh likely to be covered by T.V. stations at the end of 1990; and

(b) the percentage of population in hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh that are likely to be covered by the end of this year?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). TV service is expected to be available to about 36% population in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh by the end of 1990-91 against 92% population of

the State as a whole.

#### **Mineral Deposits in Hilly Areas of U.P.**

7635. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some more deposits of iron and copper have been found in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

#### **Producers Cadre in Doordarshan**

7636. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cadre of producers in Doordarshan is being abolished; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

#### **Setting up of Yatri Niwas by ITDC in Bangalore and Madras**

7637. SHRI YASHWANT RAO PATIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:



(a) whether Government propose to set up Yatri Niwas in Bangalore and Madras under India Tourism Development Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any place in Maharashtra is also being considered for setting up of Yatri Niwas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) and (b). The Government of Karnataka and Government of Tamil Nadu have submitted proposal for financial assistance for construction of Yatri Niwas at Bangalore and Madras respectively. India Tourism Development Corporation is not involved in construction of Yatri Niwas sanctioned by Government of India. These proposals could not be accepted as the concerned State Governments did not confirm about the availability of suitable piece of developed land and its transfer in favour of Government of India.

(c) and (d). The Central Government have sanctioned one Yatri Niwas at Shegaon in Maharashtra at an estimated cost of Rs. 25.98 lakhs and have released Rs. 20 00 lakhs for this project.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Administrative Expenditure in ITDC**

7638. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a lot of avoidable and extravagant expenditure in

India Tourism Development Corporation on local conveyance, fixed conveyance, on running and maintenance of 'Staff Cars' on purchase and maintenance/renovation of company leased/owned residential accommodation of the executives and the hotels rooms used by ITDC for residential purposes;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof indicating the names, designation job description and scales of pay of the ITDC employees having been favoured in each division/activity by allowing local/fixed conveyance annually over and above Rs. 1500/- and also those enjoying the facility of Chauffeur Driven Cars with expenses thereon including the salary and perks of the driver and those who have been provided with the residential accommodation so purchased and or in hotels rooms/ company leased accommodation with maintenance, purchase and rental value thereof during the last three years, and the disciplinary action taken against the guilty officials?

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

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

#### **Handing Over of Transport Fleet to Private Operator By ITDC**

7639. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether India Tourism Development Corporation handed over some transport fleet to a private operator in Bombay in March, 1984;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the



amount of loss suffered by India Tourism Development Corporation on this account;

(c) the action taken against the persons found guilty in this regard; and

(d) if no action was taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) to (d). I.T.D.C. rented out 15 Mercedes Benz cars to M's Crest Hotels Ltd. Bombay (alongwith services of chauffeurs for each car) against consideration of a guaranteed monthly amount of Rs. 2.75 lakhs (less discount/commission) for a period of 5 years, commencing from 17 March 1984. The terms of contract were later revised w.e.f 1.8.1984.

As a result of shortfalls in payment by M/s Crest Hotels Ltd., the contract was terminated in May, 1985, when the amount in default was Rs. 12.68 lakhs. A civil suit was filed by I.T.D.C. in November, 1985 for recovery of amount, with 20% interest, and the same is pending in the Bombay High Court. Investigations were made by the Vigilance Division of ITDC in 1988. On the basis of their report major penalty action was initiated in August, 1989 against Regional Manager (West) who has been charge-sheeted. Inspection of the documents has since been completed by the charge-sheeted official.

#### **Increasing of Interest Rate on Term Loans by S.B.I.**

7640. SHRI B.N. REDDY:  
SHRI K.S. RAO:  
SHRI T. BALA GOUD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of India has decided to increase the interest rates on term loans;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the objectives behind charging higher rates for long term advances;

(d) whether the increase in interest rate would adversely affect the customers; and

(e) if so, the steps contemplated in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (e). State Bank of India has reported that consequent on the removal of the ceiling on interest rate on term loans by the Reserve Bank of India with effect from October, 1988, they (SBI) and other nationalised banks have decided to charge large industries, interest on term loans ranging from 16% to 17.5%. Units adhering to the financial discipline and run on sound lines as exhibited by relevant financial parameters will be eligible for the lower rate of 16% and units with a lower credit rating leased on the same parameters will be charged higher interest upto 17.5%

State Bank of India has further reported that the revision of interest rate applies only to large industries and does not apply to small scale industries and agricultural borrowers.

#### **Indira Vikas Patra**

7641. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indira Vikas Patras are available in different denominations;

(b) if so, the details thereof with the

criteria for payment on maturity period;

(c) whether Government propose to issue these Patras in some more denominations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). Indira Vikas Patras are in denominations of Rs. 200/-, Rs. 500/-, Rs. 1,000/- and Rs. 5,000/-. The person presenting the certificate for encashment after the expiry of maturity period shall sign in the space provided on the back thereof in token of having received the payment and indicate thereon his name and address.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Exchange of Currency**

7642. SHRI PRATAP RAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some instructions have been given to all banks in Delhi and outside for issue of soiled and mutilated currency notes/coins of different denominations to public on demand;

(b) if so, the details thereof.

(c) if not, whether Government propose to ask all branches of different banks in Delhi and outside to display these instructions for convenience of public; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (d). The Reserve Bank of India

has issued instructions to banks to sort out notes into re-issuable and non-issuable categories and thereafter issue to public only re-issuable notes.

[*Translation*]

#### **New Item Captioned "Jan Sanchar Se Hindi Ko Hatane Ki Koshish"**

7643. DR. BANGALI SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Hindi daily "Jansatta" dated 13 March, 1990 wherein it has been stated that Government are considering to suspend the Post Graduation Course of Journalism in Hindi; and

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

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

(b) There is no proposal to suspend the Post-Graduate Diploma Course in Hindi Journalism conducted by Indian Institute of Mass Communication.

[*English*]

#### **Export of Staple Fibre/Polypropylene Yarn to Soviet Union**

7644. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet Union has expressed its desire to import polyester staple fibre and polypropylene yarn from India;

(b) if so, whether India has agreed to supply the same;

(c) if so, whether any agreement has been reached; and

(d) if so, the details of the same?

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

(b) to (d) Does not arise

#### **Christian Missioneries Trust**

7645 PROF YADUNATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is Hindu Religious Trust Board for religious properties of Hindu, Waqf Board for the religious properties of Muslims and there is no controlling trusts/board for the religious properties of Christian/Christian Missioneries Trust.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and who controls the properties of Christians, Missioneries Trust in the country, and

(c) the remedial steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) to (c) There are certain State enactments relating to the control of the religious properties of Hindus. With regard to the control of the religious properties of Muslims and certain other minority communities, there are also Central Acts. Attempts have been made in the past to enact a comprehensive Central legislation to provide for the control of the religious institutions belonging to all religions. After a great deal of discussion, it had been felt that the matter will have to be

thoroughly discussed, at different fora which should include prominent non-officials, intellectuals, political and religious leaders and other prominent personalities conversant with the matter, before any such Central law is enacted.

[Translation]

#### **Perspective Plan for the Development of Tourism**

7646. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state

(a) whether the Planning Commission had constituted a Committee for preparing a perspective plan for the development of tourism by the end of this century;

(b) if so, whether the committee has submitted its report; and

(c) if so, the recommendations made by the committee in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The recommendations of the Committee are:

- (1) A package of incentives to motivating private sector investment in tourism related activities.
- (2) Re-organisation of the Department of Tourism, India Tourism Development Corporation and the training Institutes under the Department of Tourism.



- (3) Strategy for rapid augmentation of air and ground transportation capacity.

[English]

**Check on Consumption of Petrol and Diesel by Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings**

7647. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the steps taken to check the consumption and economise the expenditure in the consumption of petrol and diesel by Government Departments and public sector undertakings with a view to save the foreign exchange?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): The steps taken to economise on the expenditure on petrol/diesel include the followings:

- i) Instructions were issued in March, 1988 to all Ministries/Departments of the Government of India that expenditure on petrol etc. should not exceed the level of expenditure in 1987-88.
- ii) A ceiling on consumption of petrol of 750 litres per quarter has been fixed in respect of all cars used by Ministers and their personal staff.
- iii) Purchase of new staff cars is not normally allowed except when they are required for replacement.
- iv) The question of purchasing three-wheelers in re-placement of staff cars is required to be examined by Ministries/Departments.
- v) Suggestion has been made to consider the possibility of reducing

the number of vehicles by at least 10%.

- vi) Pooling arrangements have been advised to Ministries/Departments to avoid frequent trips in the same direction.
- vii) Public Sector undertakings have also been advised to follow the above economy instructions in general to curb consumption of petrol/diesel.
- viii) In order to reduce pressure on staff cars, battery-operated buses on certain routes covering major Central Government offices in New Delhi has been introduced on an experimental basis.

[Translation]

**Export of Rice**

7648. SHRI CHHABIRAM ARGAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is exporting rice if so, the agency or firm through which is being exported;

(b) the quantity of rice exported during 1988-89 and 1989-90 by each such agency/firm;

(c) whether rice was exported to Soviet Union during the last three years;

(d) if so, the name of the firm which exported the rice and the value thereof; and

(e) the export target fixed for the current year and the steps being taken to boost the rice export.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI AR-ANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) Export of basmati rice is allowed freely under Open General Licence (OGL). Export of non-basmati rice is subject to a ceiling. Government does not nominate any agency or firm for export of rice.

(b) to (d). Quantum of rice exported during 1988-89 and 1989-90 is provisionally estimated at 3.85 lakh MTs and 4.17 lakh

MTs respectively. Firm-wise export date is not available except in case of rice exports to USSR which are given in the attached statements I and II.

(e) The export target for rice for the current year has not been fixed so far. Government have taken a series of steps to promote export of rice. These include increase in the REP percentage in respect of export of basmati rice in consumer packs of upto 20 kgs. and abolition of levy on basmati rice.

## STATEMENT-I

## Export of Basmati Rice to the USSR

Qty : Thousand MT  
Val : Rs. Lakhs

S. No.	Year	Name of the agency/firm	Qty.	Val.	Inspecting Agency
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	1987-88	Deeksha Holding Pvt. Ltd.	171	12825	Export Inspection Agency (EIA)
2.	1987-88	National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED)	0.0028	0.25	Directorate of Marketing & Inspection (DMI)
3.	1988-89	Deeksha Holding Pvt. Ltd.	165	12917	EIA
4.	1988-89	NAFED	0.0041	0.39	DMI
5.	1989-90	NAFED	0.0015	0.14	DMI
6.	1989-90	Punjab State Co-operative Marketing Federation (MARKFED)	0.0015	0.15	DMI
7.	1989-90	Deeksha Holding Pvt. Ltd.	120	9620	EIA

Source : Export Inspection Council of India, New Delhi and Directorate of Marketing & Inspection, Fardabad who are the only two agencies for carrying out inspections.

Figures relate to quantity inspected by EIA and DMI for export.



## STATEMENT-II

## Export of Non-Basmati Rice to the USSR

Qty. : Metric Tonnes

Val : Rs. Lakhs

S. No.	Year	Name of the agency/firm	Qty.	Val	Inspecting Agency
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	1987-88	— (No exports of Non-basmati rice to USSR took place)	—	—	—
2.	1988-89	—	—	—	—
3.	1989-90	M/s. Superfast, Delhi	10,000	600	Export Inspection Agency (EIA)
4.	-do-	Shn Export's, Bombay	10,500	630	-do-
5.	-do-	M/s. Essel International, Delhi	13,000	780	-do-
6.	-do-	M/s. Rama Associates, Delhi	17,000300	-do-	-do-
7.	-do-	M/s. Essel Packaging Ltd., Bombay	8,000	480	-do-

S. No.	Year	Name of the agency/firm	Qty.	Val.	Inspecting Agency
1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	-do-	M/s. Tanna Exports, Bombay	3,250	195	-do-

Source : Agricultural and Processed Food Products Exports Development Authority (APEDA) and Export Inspection Council of India, New Delhi

Figures related to quantity inspected by Exports Inspection Agency for export

[English]

**Agreement with US on Drug Related Matters**

7649. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO  
BRAHMBHATT:  
SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA  
MURTHY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and U S have reached a bilateral agreement to enhance cooperation on drug related matters;

(b) if so, the main points of the agreement;

(c) by that time final decision is likely to be taken; and

(d) to what extent consumption of drugs will be checked after this agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (d) A bilateral agreement between the Government of India and the Government of United States of America for enlargement of cooperation in the areas of drug abuse prevention was signed on 29.3 1990. The agreement, inter alia, provides for the following:

- i) exchange of operational, technical and general nature information between Narcotics Control Bureau and Drug Enforcement Administration;
- ii) training of drug enforcement officers of both the countries on long-term basis;
- iii) training of technical personnel in drug testing and establishment of

adequate infrastructure and laboratory facilities;

- iv) purchase of equipment, assistance for training in counselling and de-addiction;
- v) establishment of a model rehabilitation centre; and
- vi) the Government of U.S.A. shall continue to support the concept of traditional suppliers and make maximum efforts to ensure imports of atleast 80% of their opiate raw materials requirements from the traditional supplier countries, like India.

The two governments expect that the agreement would help in prevention of Illicit Traffic and consumption of Illicit drugs. While no quantity estimates are possible, the agreement envisages reduction of demand through prevention, treatment and public awareness activities.

**Land for New Five Star Hotels**

7650. SHRI HARI SHANKAR MAHALE:  
Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open some new five star hotels in Delhi;

(b) whether any land has been allotted for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the location thereof and the provision made for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) Government does not propose



to set up new five star hotels in Delhi at present.

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

*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mathew.

*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Jai Prakash ji, I have called Mr. Mathew, you may please take your seat, You are raising all and sundry points, but I have not allowed you as yet.

*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

SHRI PALLAI K.M. MATHEW (Idukki): The huge and unprecedented crash in the price of pepper this year has brought the farmers on the verge of ruin. Kerala's economy is on the brink of shatter in a big way. The price has come down from Rs. 6000 to Rs. 3000. The cost of production is an all-time high. Extensive areas of pepper cultivation have been totally devastated by certain fatal plant diseases like quickwilt and flea-bettle. More than five lakhs of farmers are in a most miserable condition. The Government should intervene immediately to fix the minimum price at Rs. 5000 a quintal and to take all other necessary steps.

[*Translation*]

SHRI YUVRAJ (Katihar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to make a submission about the entire North Bihar. There is acute shortage of drinking water there and the action taken by the State Government is not sufficient because hundreds of tubewells are lying out of order. The Government has not taken any

action for repairing these tubewells. The people of weaker sections are facing more hardships. The despite allocation of amount for it, the work is not being done there. The poor people are facing crises due to acute shortage of drinking water in this scorching summer what to talk of other things, this Government is unable to provide even drinking water to the people. I would like to submit that in order to solve drinking water problem in Bihar, a time bound programme should be formulated by releasing additional grants, is necessary, to the Government to Bihar for this purpose. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Shri Rajveer Singh.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Today a serious matter has been reported in the newspapers. An innocent child of six years was kidnapped near Ghaziabad from a bus of Delhi Public School yesterday. His mother sent him to the school and now he is missing. Through you, I would like to request the Government to take steps to trace the child named Kavish Diwakar and in order to save his life the entire House should lend support to my request to the Government to take immediate action in the matter. Moreover, this is the sixth incident of kidnapping there.

MR. SPEAKER: All right, you made your point.

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI (Domariaganj): The hired goons of the owner of the Chawla Plastic Factory, Mayapuri made brutal attack on the workers with lathis and axes on 30th April. As many as 34 workers received injuries and they had to be admitted to the hospital. The women were also severely beaten up. But the Delhi Police has neither registered case against the owner of that factory nor arrested him so far. Therefore, I would like to request the Government that Mr. Chawla, the owner of that factory should be arrested immediately. The workers were agitating for their demands. The harassment of the workers be stopped and their grievances redressed forth with.



[English]

**PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara):** Sir, in this House the honourable Foreign Minister Mr. Gujral had stated that the Government is taking steps for the extradition of the JKLF leader Mr. Amanullah Khan. The hon. Member Shri Dinesh Singh had warned the Government that the steps they are taking are not adequate for his extradition to India. The Government assured that enough and adequate steps are being taken bring him back to India. Now what had happened was, not only Mr. Amanullah Khan had gone to Pakistan but also he had made a statement to the effect that he had no intimation from the U.S. Government about the cancellation of his visa. No U.S. official had approached him on this matter. He had very safely, as if nothing had happened, gone to Pakistan. This is a diplomatic failure on the part of this Government. I would like to know from the Government, what had happened, what had transpired in between and also what steps the Government is taking to bring Mr. Amanullah Khan back to India and to book him under the law. The same matter was raised by Shri Dinesh Singhji the previous day. I would like to know the reaction of the Government.

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura):** I would like to draw the attention of the House to a serious matter affecting lakhs of poor people of our country. Recently the issue price of wheat has been increased by Rs.30/- per quintal. As a result of this, the price of wheat distributed through the public distribution system has been increased with effect from 1st of May. Already the prices of a number of essential commodities have been increased. And this increase in the price of wheat has affected the poor people of our country. There is a scheme to distribute rice and wheat in integrated development areas at a subsidised rate to the tribal people. But this scheme covers only 40 per cent of the tribal population of our country. As this scheme is earmarked for IDP areas only, this should be extended to all the tribal people both in IDP areas and outside IDP areas. Moreover, the increase in the issue price of

wheat by Rs.30/- per quintal should be withdrawn. The agricultural labour, the middle class people and other poor people should be supplied wheat at the subsidised rate.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha):** I am sure this House and you, Sir, would feel concerned that our brave forces, who worked in Sri Lanka as IPKF under very trying circumstances to maintain the unity of that nation and sacrificed their lives, today are being criticised.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The country stands by those forces.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** We all stand by them.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The entire country—inside Parliament, outside Parliament and everywhere.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** It is really tragic and sad that in some quarters they have been criticised as having committed genocide. I wish and request that the hon. Prime Minister, who also happens to be our Defence Minister, must come out openly—not only sympathise, not only say something in praise but protest, apologize and criticise any person in India, whatever may be his position, condemning our forces for genocide which is an utter falsehood and is a scandalous criticism done against our forces. It is an insult to their sacrifice and our honour. I wish this is taken serious note of. Unfortunately, the hon. Prime Minister, who was here for some time, is not here. I wish he will take note and take the earliest possible opportunity of making a statement in this House. This is my request to the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to convey this to the hon. Prime Minister.

**PROF. P.J. KURIEN:** The Prime Minister should apologise for his reported statement.

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa):** I fully support the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member, Shri Vasant



Sathe. IPKF has played a very important role in maintaining the unity and integrity of Sri Lanka. They were taken there under the agreement signed between the two countries. And any one who is trying to condemn the action of IPKF, is really harming the interest of our country. So I also support the demand that the Prime Minister comes in the House and makes a statement praising the role of IPKF and condemn those who are criticising the actions of IPKF.

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel that the entire House is one on the point that our forces, which have come back from Sri Lanka, have done a commendable job there.

MR. SPEAKER: Not only the House, rather you should say, the entire country and the Parliament.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: There could be a disagreement on the point as to whether the forces should have been sent or not. But once the forces had been sent and when they displayed exemplary courage there despite heavy odds, then the acts of criticising them, levelling charges of genocide and not welcoming them on their return are really reprehensible. This sort of criticism is not desirable and it should be put an end. I would like that the Government should put forward its view-point clearly in the House and before the country.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: The entire House and the country is one on this.

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: The forces should have been recalled or not, or they should have been sent at all, is entirely a different thing, but there can be no doubt that our forces displayed exemplary courage and bravery and have done a really

commendable job. And for this they should be praised in no small measure.

[*English*]

SHRI BHABANI SHANKAR HOTA (Sambalpur): Sir, about one thousand employees working under the Delhi Police as Cooks and Water Carriers are being suppressed and oppressed by the Delhi Administration. They are not allowed to go on leave, even on medical ground. When these employees' Association launched some programme to see that their demands are fulfilled, the President and the General Secretary of the Association have been dismissed from service. For the last fifteen days they are on hunger strike and for the last sixty days, a continuous *dharna* is going on. I demand a statement from the hon. Home Minister to know the stand of the Government on this issue and also to know whether the workers, although they are civilians, are forced to go for parade. I would request the hon. Minister to institute an inquiry and to let the demands of the employees be fulfilled.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to apprise you and the House of an unpleasant development concerning industries in Uttar Pradesh. We have discussed this issue several times in this House that it was decided earlier that the headquarters of the Small Scale Industries Development Bank should be set up in Lucknow and necessary Government orders had also been issued in this regard. But it is our misfortune that the headquarters of that bank is being shifted from Lucknow to Bombay.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I also join the hon. Member in expressing concern over the matter. It is a kind of injustice to Uttar Pradesh. The headquarters of this bank should not be shifted to Bombay. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, you are also from Uttar Pradesh.



*(Interruptions)***SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:**

The people of Uttar Pradesh engaged in Small Scale Industries have to face hardships and to suffer financial loss because of it. I would like to request the Government that it should reconsider its decision because the small scale industries of Uttar Pradesh were expecting relief from this bank because it was meant for promotion of small scale industries in Uttar Pradesh. I would like to make a request that the headquarters of Small Scale Development Bank should be set up in Lucknow and the Government should issue orders in this regard immediately.

*[English]*

**SHRI M.J. AKBAR (Kishanganj):** Sir a term was used for this National Front before the last elections, called 'National Affront'. I think the relevance of that term is being justified by their attitude to the IPKF. But I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that this Government has launched an offensive in the last few weeks in Kashmir. Unfortunately, each day proves that it is nothing. The only offensive that it has launched is the propaganda offensive. It has not done anything really about the real problems which are there. It deeply saddens me to say that Mohammad Din, a hero of India—I would recall the memory of the House that in 1965 he was the first person to inform against the intruders from Pakistan, for which he was honoured by the Government of India—has today become a victim of terrorism and he has not been protected. The message each day from Kashmir is that no Indian is safe. Everyone else is safe but no Indian is safe whether that Indian be called Lassa Koul or he be called a poet or he be called Mohammad Din. I would also like to draw the attention of this House to the fact that despite having made assurance after assurance to the family of Lassa Koul, till date nothing has been done for his family.

*[Translation]***SHRI MITRA SEN YADAV (Faizabad):**

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a factory which manufactures Samrat brand of Bicycle in our area of Gauriganj, Sultanpur and Amethi in Uttar Pradesh. The Public Sector Banks had given a loan of Rs.64 crores to it. But now lockout has been declared in the factory as a result of which thousands of workers have been rendered jobless. The factory owes Rs.15 lakhs to the workers, Rs.20 lakhs to the Department of Electricity and Rs.10 lakhs to the Department of Telephones. The owner of the factory is embezzling the amount of subscription towards insurance of the workers. He enjoys political protection. He was also once found guilty in a case of adulteration Vanaspati with tallow. *(Interruptions)*

I would like to request that a high level Committee should be constituted enquire into this matter. The Government should take over this factory and resume work in it so that the workers could get work. The life of thousands of workers are in danger because there is a gas tank of 22 tonnes in dilapidated state and it may burst any moment. I would like to request the Government that this tank should be repaired. The Government should take over the factory and work should be restarted. *(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Sathe also wants to protect the workers.

**SHRI MITRA SEN YADAV:** The workers have been rendered jobless due to the closure of the factory. Therefore, the work should be started again in the factory to provide jobs to the workers.

*[English]*

**PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Baramulla):** Mr. Speaker, Sir the Passport Office at Srinagar stands closed for nearly three months. May be it was a vulnerable place for some terrorist activities. I do not know why it was closed. Now, in the absence of Passport Office at Srinagar, people have to come all the way to Delhi and here for want of identification, there is considerable delay in the issue of Passport to the people and when there is delay there is corruption. So, Sir, I



went the Central Government immediately to direct the authorities to institute an office again at Srinagar in a Government building. In case there is no place in any Government building to accommodate this office, elsewhere it can be instituted in the Raj Bhavan, or in a mini-Secretariat so that those people who are in genuine need of passport must get it. Thank you.

**SHRI AJIT PANJA (Calcutta North East):** Sir, since this Government took over charge, it appears that there has been sharp increase of forced prostitution of children. Yesterday, this matter came up for hearing before the Supreme Court and the final judgement has been delivered by the Supreme Court Judge giving 7 specific directions to the Central Government how to contain and eradicate child prostitution. They have identified it after a long deliberation that it is a socio-economic problem and the seven directions are:

- (i) to appoint an Advisory Board at a national level including various Mahila Samiti and social reformers in that Board;
- (ii) take measures to eradicate child prostitution;
- (iii) in each State, there must be Special Homes where the children already become victims should be removed and they should be looked after;
- (iv) the State Government should form similar Advisory Board as is done at the national level;
- (v) a new law should be passed for giving deterrent punishment to those engaged in flesh trade;
- (vi) to study Devdasi and Jogine system by appointing a High-Power Committee and how to abolish the system; and

- (vii) to enforce all existing laws strictly.

So, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to take immediate steps in accordance with the directions of the Supreme Court'.

[*Translation*]

**MR. SPEAKER:** You have raised a good point.

**SHRI KIRPAL SINGH (Amritsar):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit in this House through you that the Delhi Police is arresting and interrogating the innocent Sikh youths daily in connection with the explosions which took place in Delhi recently. It is the same Delhi Police which had connected in the killing of Sikhs in 1984. They have tasted their blood and they are levelling charges against them just to hide their own misdeeds. The Sikhs also hate the police. Recently two bank dacoities took place. Innocent persons have been arrested in connection therewith and real culprits are still at large. Similarly, innocent persons have been arrested in the case of looting of a petrol pump, and the real culprits have not been caught.....

**MR. SPEAKER:** Kirpal Singh ji, enough, please take your seat.

**SHRI KIRPAL SINGH:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, Sikhs were interrogated in these cases, but the real culprits were some one else. This game of hatred against the Sikhs has been played by the previous regime and the Delhi Police is just an instrument.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please sit down. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY (Rosera):** 28 lakh people of Bihar live in Delhi and 80 per cent of them are labourers. The Government proposes to provide statehood to Delhi. But those 28 lakh people are neither in the voters list nor they have been provided with ration cards as yet. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would

like to request you that before providing statehood to Delhi, their names should be included in the voters list and they should be provided with ration cards. Elections should be held after that.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please sit down. You are repeating. You have already made your point.

**SHRI DASAI CHAUDHARY:** The Delhi Administration is perpetrating injustice to the Biharis. Most of the jhuggies, which were burnt in the fires, belonged to Biharis.

**SHRIGUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali):** Even after forty years of Independence, there are 11 subjects in the All India Examinations, which cannot be replied either in regional languages and in the official language i.e. Hindi. So 10 to 12 crore people of this country are deprived of appearing in these examinations. The hon Home Minister gave an assurance in this regard that a report will be submitted, but then the term of the commission was extended. Several persons are on hunger strike and an agitation is going on. I would like to request the hon. Minister of Home Affairs through you, that he should immediately make a statement in this regard that the candidates appearing in the UPSC examinations can opt for the regional languages and Hindi as medium in respect of these 11 subjects. Till now, only English was used as a medium by the UPSC. It is the language which was imposed by Macaulay in our country and against which there was a long struggle by Mahatma Gandhi. He had told the people that mother tongue and the national language i.e. Hindi would get top priority after India achieves freedom.

**SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain):** Thousands of telephone subscribers in Ujjain city of Madhya Pradesh are facing lot of hardship due to the faulty telephone services. I would like to make a request through

you that with a view to bring about improvement in the telephone services, modern telephone exchanges should be set up there, so that people can be provided with effective service.

**SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my Member colleagues and myself.....(*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Do you want to raise the question of the hills.

**SHRI HARISH RAWAT:** Yes, Sir. On behalf of Shri Chandra Mohan Negi I would like to say that we are facing a big problem. Due to the Forest Act 1980 which has been passed by Parliament, all the construction work in our area has been stopped. The approval of the Government of India for all the development projects is a must now. It takes at least three years to get the approval. As a result, there is a lot of resentment among the local people and they have started cutting down the forests by forming small groups. The forests which we planted after taking so much pains are being cut down and destroyed today by our own people. Such deforestation in the Himalayan areas will result in adverse effect on the entire environment of the country. But the Government is unable to understand the situation. Our Minister of State for Environment is getting that Act implemented vigorously. As a result, their resentment is growing more and more every day. I am afraid that if this continues for one more year one fourth of the forests in that area will be cut and that also, by the people themselves. So, the Centre should help in this regard.....(*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** This is a national problem.

**SHRI HARISH RAWAT:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a question of national interest and a question of life and death for us. (*Interruptions*)



[English]

**SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum):** Sir, there are about 10,068 Anganwadis in Kerala in which 20, 136 workers and helpers are working. About four lakh children between the age of six months and six years are being looked after in these Anganwadis. According to the arrangement, 50 per cent of the total expenditure has to be met by the Central Government and another 50 per cent by the State Government. The Central Government has given an annual allotment of Rs. Five crores for the Anganwadis, but the State Government has reduced their share to Rs. Two crores and five lakhs. As a result, the Anganwadis are neglected. The workers are getting only Rs. 275 per month and the helpers are getting a petty amount of Rs 110 only. The Central Government has a duty to see that the scheme, as such, is implemented. I would request the Central Government to contact the State Government and see that the pay of the workers is increased. They are on strike from the 26th of March, 1990 and the Government has not even called them for talks. So, I request the Central Government's intervention in the matter.

**PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN (Mukundapuram):** Sir, there is a tremendous increase in the advertisements seeking nurses to serve abroad. They have promised attractive salaries and allowances and other facilities. But actually they are not aware of the work they have to do in foreign hospitals. There is a fear that these nurses from our country are intended to nurse AIDS patients in foreign countries. If there is any trace of truth in this fear, I would request the Government, through you, to take immediate steps to save our precious, innocent girls.

[Translation]

**SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, agitations were held for

setting up benches of Allahabad High Court in different districts of Western Uttar Pradesh so that people could get justice at their door step. Not only the lawyers, but the public also joined these agitations. These went on for a long time. Later the Government constituted the Jaswant Singh Commission. The Commission gave its recommendations, but in spite of that, the Government didn't take any decision to set up a High Court bench in Western districts of Uttar Pradesh, particularly in Agra. I personally met the Law Minister in this regard. The Central Government blames the State Government for being inept in this regard whereas the State Government says that ultimately the Centre has to take a final decision in this regard. The situation there is getting from bad to worse. Lawyers are also angry about it. There will be widespread agitation in the entire western region if they take to streets. So, I request the Government, through you, that it should immediately set up a High Court bench in Western Uttar Pradesh.

**SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA (Jammu):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a village in Jammu called Parwal Island. River Chenab flows around the village. During every monsoon, the villagers become homeless as their houses and crops are destroyed and they have to be evacuated through helicopters. Till now, neither any compensation has been given to them nor any arrangement has been made for construction of a dam, so that people can be safe. Two years ago, when the whole villages was flooded once, Shri Rajiv Gandhi gave an assurance to them. I would like that permanent protection arrangement should be provided by constructing a dam there, so that people can be saved from the destruction caused every year.

[English]

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Now papers to be laid.

Shri Anil Shastri.

12.35 1/2 hrs.

Library. See No LT-761/90]

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

**Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Regulation, 1990 and Annual Report etc. of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development for 1988-89**

[English]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): On behalf of Prof. Madhu Dandavate, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Regulations, 1990 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 4(8) In S III/84 in Gazette of India dated the 14th March, 1990 under sub-section (3) of section 49 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No LT-759/90]
- 2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts under sub-section (5) of section 48 of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act, 1981. [Placed in Library. See No LT-760/90]

**Reports of Law Commission of India**

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports of the Law Commission of India (Hindi and English versions):—

- (1) One Hundred Thirty-Fifth Report on Women in custody. [Placed in

- (2) One Hundred Thirty-Sixth Report on Conflicts in High Court decisions on Central Laws—How to foreclose and how to resolve. [Placed in Library. See No LT-762/90]

[English]

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): I want your indulgence. You must have noticed how all Parties are unanimous in deploring the criticism that has been made by some people in Parliament as well as in the other Legislature on the activities of our Army in Sri Lanka. I thought, you were in agreement with our feelings.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The country is one what our Army Jawans have done there.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: We should appreciate the role that was played by our Army, IPKF, when it was sent to Sri Lanka.

I would like you to advise the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs to see that the Prime Minister makes a statement as soon as possible deploring what has been said adversely against our Defence forces and placing on record the feelings of all Parties in this House and our sense of gratitude and adulation to our Army for the heroic role they had played there on the invitation of Sri Lankan Government.

12.37 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER—in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us take up calling-attention motion.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): Sir, before that, I would request



you to take up one Bill introduction.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If the Members agree, let us take it. I think, the House agrees. We take up item No.5 first.

Shri Anil Shastri.

12.37 1/2 hrs.

UNION DUTIES OF EXCISE (DISTRIBUTION) AMENDMENT BILL\*

[English]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): On behalf of Prof. Madhu Dandavate, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1979.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1979.

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI ANIL SHASTRI: I introduce the Bill.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us come back to item No.4, calling-attention motion.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): On that, I have a submission to make. It is a very serious subject on the question of Super 301. The calling-attention motion cannot satisfy the requirements of all the Parties because the names from all the

Parties are not there in the list. I think, it should be converted into Discussion under rule 193 so that all the parties can take part and the House can discuss it. It is a question of U.S. Government singling out India. I think, the whole House will agree with it.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar): The only thing I just wanted to say was that whenever a Calling Attention is to be taken up in the House, it is converted into discussion under Rule 193, so in future, whenever a Calling Attention notice is received which does not have names of M.Ps. of other parties, it should be converted into discussion under Rule 193, so that a discussion can be held on it because there will be a number of Calling Attention notices in which our names won't figure and then if it is said at the eleventh the hour that the Calling Attention will be taken up in the form as it exists and will not be converted into a discussion, it will be a difficult situation for us. I have no objection to this fact that all the parties have to take part in the discussion. However, it is pertinent to note that Calling Attention Notices are always about important issues and if these are converted into discussion under Rule 193, then the discussion should take place on that very day and not after 10 days or on a later day when time is allotted by the Business Advisory Committee since the plea may be taken that it would disturb the schedule for discussion on other issues already allotted time. Once the matter is referred to the Business Advisory Committee, it becomes really a very difficult situation. Generally, we come here prepared for a Calling Attention and here these are always converted into a discussion.

[English]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): I agree with Shri Saifuddin Choudhuary that it is an important subject. But the point is that every subject before the House is equally or

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 4.5.1990.

+Introduced with the recommendation of the President.



more important. But what worries me more is that in this Session, important Demands for Grants of Ministries are coming and we are not able to discuss them. I know, on the other side, the hon. Ministers on the treasury benches will be happy to get away with any criticism. They may be happy.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): Ministers are not happy. They are very disappointed. They are keen to get the working of their Ministries discussed.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I only said they may be happy. If they are not happy, I am happy. Sir, if call attention is converted to 193, it again takes 2 1/2 to 3 hours of the House and, therefore, we cannot agree to this conversion. Not only that. Already Hon. Speaker has announced in this House that there will be a discussion on the statement by Shri I.K. Gujral on the bilateral talks between him and his counter-part in Pakistan held in New York. That discussion under 193 is also pending. That is already committed and Hon. Speaker has announced his decision. Again, regarding Delhi fire incidents, you have decided in the BAC that there will be a discussion. In view of this, if you now convert Call Attention to 193, what will be the position? We cannot agree to this suggestion.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): First of all, this being a subject of national importance, all Parties should be able to speak here so that America can understand that we are in one voice. Therefore, I am supporting the conversion. I also understand the difficulty that has been raised by Prof. Kurien. That is a practical one. Therefore, I would request that in this converted debate, if each party, apart from those whose names are there, speak in a limited manner, it need not be ruled out.

Secondly, as far as the Grants are concerned, I request that Grants be taken up. If need be, we shall sit late for the Grants.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Call Attention, in any event, will take quite some time and, therefore, this 193 can be regulated and that way we finish today. All the sides of the House can take part. This one subject is already there as a Call Attention. We want it to be converted to 193 only. Why cannot you agree?

SHRI P. UPENDRA: It is left to the House. But, what I suggest is, we can fix a time-limit. Even if it is converted to 193, we can go up to 2 O' Clock without lunch break and finish by 2 O'Clock. The Price Rise discussion also has to be finished today because Demands are being delayed, and that can be finished by 3.30 so that both items can be finished before 3.30 PM.

Two more Demands have been listed, Water Resources and Agriculture. Both are inter-related. If the House agrees, from Monday, both these Demands can be taken up for discussion simultaneously, Water Resources and Agriculture. They will be replied to separately. Of course, voting will be taken separately.

SHRI BHOGENDRAJHA (Madhubani): Issue of Price Rise can be extended to Monday.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: No, On Monday, we have to take up Demands. There is no choice.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think we have enough discussion on this point. The Call Attention Motion is generally brought before the House when the matter is of public importance and of urgent nature. On Call Attention Motion also, in a very effective manner, the points can be made by the Members whose names appear. As far as possible, we should not turn the Call Attention Motion into 193, only when there is unanimity in the House, the Call Attention Motion is turned into 193 Discussion. I find that there is no unanimity in the House. The Call attention Motion will go on.

475 *Calling Attention*  
*Situation arising out of U S*  
*Govt decision to single out*

MAY 4, 1990

*India under super 301* 476  
*provision of U.S. Trade Act*

12.45 hrs.

*(Interruptions)*

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF  
URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**Situation arising out of decision of U.S.  
Government to single out India for  
unfair trade practices Under Super 301  
Provision of United States Trade Act**

*[Translation]*

SHRIPRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT  
(Baroda) I call the attention of the hon  
Minister of Commerce to the following mat-  
ter of urgent public importance and request  
him that he may make a statement thereon —

'Situation arising out of decision of the  
U S Government to single out India for  
unfair trade practices under Super 301  
provision of United States Trade Act  
and the action taken by the Govern-  
ment in regard thereto

*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Please or-

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI G M BANATWALLA (Ponnani)  
Sir before you, intimidation is going on in  
this House Threats are being made Intimi-  
dation is going on *(Interruptions)*

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Hon Mem-  
bers will not exchange whatever they have  
on the floor of the House at least

*(Interruptions)*

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Prof. Kurien,  
please take your seat Everybody has a right  
to express his views. You cannot attribute  
motives to what they have said Please don't  
do that No Member will question what I have  
said here

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No Member  
will put the question sitting over there. This is  
not proper.

*(Interruptions)*

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Prof Kurien,  
don't prolong it It is not necessary. In the  
interest of the discipline in the House, you  
need not do that

Now, the hon Minister to make the  
statement

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND  
TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):  
We have learnt with deep concern the U.S.  
Government's decision to continue the iden-  
tification of India under its Super 301 law  
during the year 1990

Last year when the U.S. Government  
initiated the legal process under its domestic  
law Shri Dinesh Singh, then the Minister of  
Commerce had made a statement decrying  
the action as an unwarranted encroachment  
on India's sovereignty which endangered  
the multilateral trading system, imperilled  
the multilateral process of the Uruguay  
Round and violated the political commit-  
ment of "standstill" undertaken at the time  
the Round was launched We were in agree-  
ment that the appropriate response was to  
refuse to negotiate under the threat of retali-  
ation

Now we learn that the U.S. Government  
has decided to continue action against India  
What the U.S. seeks is that we remove all  
controls on private sector investment and  
change our insurance laws to allow access  
to foreign firms As Hon'ble Members are  
aware our policies in these areas are geared  
to meeting our socio-economic objectives  
and are designed to address the problems  
arising out of our economic situation. Un-  
mindful of the socio-economic imperatives  
that guide policy making in India, the United  
States wants us to enter into negotiations in



order to change our regimes. Failing this it threatens us with punitive measures.

Members would agree that even though India has now been singled out for action by the U.S., we cannot relent on our stand. We cannot enter into bilateral negotiations to change our basic economic policies in areas which are in the domain of sovereign decision making, and that too under threat of retaliation. Since the U.S. Government has not actually imposed any measure affecting India's exports, the matter is not yet ripe for taking recourse to the dispute settlement machinery of GATT. However, we shall continue to work in multilateral fora, as we have been doing in the past, to generate the pressure of international opinion against the manifestly unfair course of action adopted by the U.S.

We have a deep commitment to the multilateral process and we shall continue to strive for the success of the multilateral trade negotiations aimed at the growth of all countries and development of developing countries. We expect that the United States will display a similar commitment.

[*Translation*]

SHRIPRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT (Baroda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am fully satisfied with the reply of the hon. Minister. Our hon. Minister belongs to such a party which can govern the nation in an excellent manner. I would like to know from the Government, the point of time when the U.S. Government had decided to continue the identification of India under its super 301 law and the reasons thereof. The U.S. Government should also see that certain factors and socio economic conditions are taken into consideration at the time of such identification and consider the fact that India is not a developed country. Last time, the hon. Minister of Commerce had stated in his statement that negotiations would be held with the U.S. Government in this regard. When the U.S. Government was ready for negotiations, we had informed them about our poli-

cies. We can have our own policy in regard to the bilateral trade. I think that we should not discuss these things with the U.S. Government.

Today, the new Government has come to power replacing the previous one. The people have brought in a change and they also want that if the U.S. Government treats us like this, then we should also teach the U.S. Government a lesson. If this Government adopts the policies of the previous Government, it too won't last long.

[*English*]

In his statement, Mr. Bush said the dispute with India, cited last year for a ban on operating foreign private insurance companies and for controls on foreign investment that distort trade, remains unresolved and that he would keep India on the list. He said he would not add any new countries this year. The list must be updated annually. "Let there be no mistake," Mr. Bush said. "This administration is committed to free and fair trade. We want open markets and fair treatment for our products, services, investment and ideas."

While the designation of India was likely to meet with the approval of Congress, the failure to cite Japan was certain to raise protests. India has made no concessions and taken the position that it cannot submit to another nation's law, Officials said. Mr. Bush's Cabinet economic Council met to decide which country or countries should be named this year under Super 301.

[*Translation*]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, last year, there were three countries in it, viz., Japan, Brazil and India. Now, only one country is left. We came to know of this fact from the newspaper of the 28th April. I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Commerce whether the news that has appeared today in the Financial Express is true or not?



479 *Calling Attention*  
*Situation arising out of U.S.*  
*Govt. decision to single out*  
[Sh. Prakash Koko Brahmhatt]

MAY 4, 1990

*India under super 301* 480  
*provision of U.S. Trade Act*

[English]

It has come in today's Financial Express under the heading "Super 301: US may not penalise India" and I quote:

"We feel as we keep the negotiations going with the Indian Government bilaterally or multi-laterally we will be able to arrive at an understanding which is mutually beneficial to both countries, the White House Deputy Press Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Roman Popaduik, told newsmen here on Wednesday.

India was put on the US trade hit list along with Japan and Brazil last year. But last week both of them were taken off the list leaving New Delhi alone to face the trade sanctions as envisaged in the Super 301."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Are you reading it out.

[Translation]

SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it has been reported in this newspaper that India will not be penalised. In the end, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether all these facts are true or not? What type of relations we should have with America when it is treating us like this. Please tell us in detail about it.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the entire House and the nation should raise their voice against the conspiracy of the U.S. Government aimed at entrapping in their economic trap all the developing countries, particularly India. This has only shown that the U.S. Government has been trying for last many years that India should neither be able to free itself from the vicious circle of foreign debts nor come out of the claws of Multinational Companies and become an economi-

cally self-reliant. It is just one instance of American designs.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the U.S. Government had enacted Omnibus Trade Competitiveness Act in the year 1988. The Government of India should have raised its voice against it at that time. They wanted to take action under the U.S. Trade Liberalisation Negotiation Priorities by 26th May, 1989 and also identify the countries which were coming under U.S. Trade Barriers. Last year on 25th May, 1989, three countries namely Brazil, Japan and India had been identified under it. That was the high time that we should have raised our voice against the U.S. Government and should have taken this matter to the international forum. But we missed the opportunity. We had also given this impression at the time of Geneva talks that we were ready for talks on that issue. They had started blackmailing us on patent laws under Super 301.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that no action has been taken so far and we do not consider it appropriate to take action in the GATT also. The deadline fixed by the U.S. Government is expiring in June. The U.S. Government have clarified that they will take an action only after June and impose 100 per cent tariff duties. They said that India has been put on the trade hit list. I think that the deadline of 16th June is not very far off and we should not wait for the U.S. Government's action but should take steps beforehand. I would like to say that they have placed four conditions before us. The U.S. Government has said that they should be allowed to operate in the field of Insurance Business. The condition of 40 per cent equity in foreign companies should be liberalised, they should be given relief under non-tariff trade barriers and import policy should also be liberalised. In India, the Private Sector is not allowed to operate in the field of Insurance Business, then how can we allow the Americans to enter this field? In regard to Non-Trade Barriers, the U.S. Government itself had conceded at the meeting of GATT, an organisation of 98 countries of which America is also a mem-



ber, that Non-Tarif Barrier may be imposed there.

The hon. Minister has stated that we have taken a very serious view of it. The U.S. Government has imposed barriers and asked to liberalise the policy. I would like to say that there is no need to liberalise the policy. Instead, it should be made more rigid. Today, there are several multinational companies operating in India and they need to be thrown out of here. They are blackmailing us and we are being told that multinational companies should be allowed to operate here. The multinational companies, which have established their monopoly in consumer items, have rendered 10 crores of people jobless, Cottage and small scale industries are also dying. Therefore, instead of throwing the multinational companies out of our country, a demand is being raised here to liberalise the condition of 40 per cent equity. In their country, Australia, England, France and Canada etc. do not treat the foreign companies with 10-15 per cent equity at par and here we are keeping these companies with 40 per cent equity at par. They are allowed 76 per cent equity in core sector but they are that we should not impose the condition of export and they should be allowed to invest in our country more liberally.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, inspite of surrendering before them we should ask them to withdraw from the field of consumer items. But the Government has opened the flood gates for these companies by granting permission to Pepsi Cola. The Coca-Cola and other companies will also try to invest in India. The Government has yielded to them as they have granted permission to Pepsi Cola. I would like to say that this company should be closed down. We are preparing to combat the threat of invasion from Pakistan. The Hon. Prime Minister is giving a call to the nation everyday. But it is also necessary to realise the gravity of threat from America because it intends to entrap our economy. The 30 per cent of our total export earnings is being spent on repayment of foreign debt,

which stands at present at the level of one crore of rupees.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think that there is no difference between what you intend to say and the stand that has been taken by the Government.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: But I can see the difference, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you think that there is a difference then you may seek a clarification.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: It is not enough to say that we are taking it seriously. Instead you should say that you are not going to accept those conditions which have been imposed on us. You should say that we are going to make our relevant rules more rigid. India is capable of evolving its own policy and we cannot compromise on this point, at any cost.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please speak of your doubts, if you have any, in this regard.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: I am saying that only.

[English]

India's economic policies on foreign investment, imports regulations and nationalisation of insurance business are guided by its national priorities and compulsions. The sovereign right of your country cannot be subjected under threats from USA to help them improve their trade deficits.

[Translation]

I would like to submit that the hon. Minister should pay attention to four-five things. Why the Government is not strictly enforcing the condition of 40 per cent and 76% investment of capital in the core sector equity participation in respect of foreign companies. When several other countries do not treat the foreign companies having 10 to 15 per cent of equity participation at par with their indige-



[Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra]

nous companies why they have been treated at par here. Why America has not been told in clear terms that their companies will not be given insurance cover in which they have a share. All the multi-national companies, particularly those producing consumer items, should be asked to wind up. Attention should be paid to the dead line. Our trade deficit in respect of America is near-about 600 million dollars whereas the aggregate of it in respect of all the foreign countries comes to a total deficit of rupees nine thousand crore. So the American deficit is not very high and there is nothing to worry about. Entire country stands to support the Government. Hence, it should be made clear to America that if it took such a step, it would be considered as an interference in our internal affairs. We are even ready to face the challenge. Even if our country is not allowed to go in for imports, it can do without foreign goods, but we will not let them harm our economic interests. It should be made clear to them.

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Sivaganga): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, We are happy that the hon. Minister of Commerce has made a Statement, responding to our concern over the decision of the United States Government to keep India in what is popularly described as a hit list under Super 301.

Sir, I must particularly thank the hon. Minister for recalling the Statement made by the then Minister of Commerce, Shri Dinesh Singh who will speak after me, which was made in this House on the 4th August 1989. I think, this is a good indication that on a matter like this, there are no political differences, there will be no political differences and we, in the Opposition, extend our support to Government if it takes a firm and clear line in the matter of Super 301. We do not change our policies because we are on this side of the House. In fact, Mr. Dinesh Singh, when he responded to the call attention last year in August, 1989, categorically stated

and, I think, it is worthwhile to quote him on that:

"We have made it quite clear that India will not negotiate under Super 301. But I must also say that as a country, we have never declined any request for negotiations. But there cannot be a negotiation under threat under Super 301. If the United States wishes to negotiate to discuss, to talk with us on any matter in the world, we are quite open to do so provided it is done in an appropriate manner without any threat or retaliation."

Sir, that remains the policy of my party. I sincerely hope that the Government will adhere firmly to the policy which is contained in the Commerce Minister's statement.

Having said that, I wish to point out that the Commerce Minister could have been a little more candid with us or taken us into more confidence. After all, this is an important occasion. It is the first parliamentary occasion where the Government and the Opposition exchange views and debate on the question of Super 301 after the recent US decision. Should not the Government have taken this House into confidence, this nation into confidence and shared with us some more information? Firstly, why is it that the United States has chosen this time to make a public announcement, as it were, that India will remain on the hit list even while Japan and Brazil have been taken off the list. It is not a matter of mere economics. All questions of economics are inextricably linked with politics and all questions of politics are linked with assessments made by other countries about our political strength, about our political resolve about the political course which this country will follow.

In August, 1984, Shri Dinesh Singh said that India had consulted Japan and Brazil. And I quote him:

"Both Japan and Brazil have themselves declared that they will not negotiate under Super 301. Their position is



not very different from ours. So far as Japan is concerned, they are already having a total review of the economic relations between Japan and United States. I suppose, there will be an opportunity to discuss this matter. Brazil has said that these matters are already under discussion in the multilateral forum."

How is it that Japan and Brazil have got off the hook, as it were, while India remains on the hit list? Or put it conversely: Why does the United States feel that it is necessary to take Japan and Brazil off the list? Any why did the United States feel that it is necessary—and what is worst possible—to keep India on the hit list? This is an unanswered question in the Commerce Minister's statement.

I believe for the last few years India has a trade surplus with the United States. The surplus is not a large surplus. It is a very small surplus. I think, hon. Member, Mr. Malhotra, mentioned a figure of 600 million. I have a figure of 850 million. The Commerce Minister, I am sure, has the latest figure. The US's deficit with Japan, which means Japan's trade balance or trade surplus with the US is in the order of 50 billion dollars. Please correct me if I am wrong. It is possible for Japan and the US to reach a position—I do not know how—by which Japan, which has a trade surplus of 50 billion dollars has been taken off the hit list while India with a small surplus of 600 or 850 million dollars is kept on the hit list. Why? Our trade and tariff with the US is increasing year after year. The US investment also has been increasing year after year. Barring the United Kingdom, which, for historical reasons, had a large investment presence in India, it is the US which has the largest investment in India. The Commerce Minister should kindly take this House and the people into confidence and tell us as to what is the investment of US in India today. What has been the growth of US investment in India in the last five or ten years? Has there been any real hindrance to US investments consistent with our policy? Is the US really feeling any difficulty within

the framework of our policy? I am not asking as to whether they have expressed difficulties of investment outside the framework of our policy. But within the framework if there is a growing curve of investment and trade, then why, again I ask, is the US choosing this point of time to hit India? I believe that recently the Commerce Minister went to Mexico. He was one of the few Ministers representing the few countries who were invited to the Mexico Conference. But this statement makes no mention Mexico. I do not know whether or not Mexico has any relevance to the subject or not. But my information is that this has relevance to the subject. Some of these matters were discussed in Mexico. It would be certainly more appropriate for the Government to take the House into confidence and tell us briefly as to what happened in Mexico. I want to know as to whether these questions were discussed there or not. Was the question of Super-301 raised in Mexico? Were Japan and Brazil present there? Did the Commerce Minister exchange notes with his counterparts from Japan and Brazil? This is valuable information which we must have. Now let me try to attempt an answer to my own question.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Why should you do that?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: In order to provoke the Commerce Minister to come out with an answer. Let me attempt an answer. In my own view, this kind of pressure is being put on India at this point of time because perhaps, the US Government believes that they can get away with this kind of pressure at this point of time. In its zeal to undo all that was done by the previous Government, perhaps, the present Government has sent out a signal that everything is open to review. Let me once again be fair to the Government's statement. There is a certain continuity in the policy which was announced last year and the policy which has been stated in the Commerce Minister's statement today. But have you sent out a signal by a word or an act or an exchange, may be wittingly or unwittingly, that everything is open to review, with the complexion of Parliament and



[Sh. P. Chidambaram]

an apparent shift to the right? By claiming openness in everything, have you sent out a signal that everything is under review and perhaps, this is the time for the US to apply pressure? A couple of days ago, the Prime Minister spoke about transparent investment policy. I am quoting his words. He said that the investment policy should be more transparent. He also, I believe, used words like 'policy which should be more fair and equitable'. He said that he would indicate the areas in which foreign investments are welcome. I am not saying that there is a cause and effect connection. But what is transparent about a proposed policy and what was not transparent about the policy announced last year? Sir, I think, we must be careful about the choice and use of words. If we have a clear and firm policy, if we are resolute and wise, if we are fair and firm, as I believe, Japan and Brazil have been, India will not be kept on the hit list and the USA will have to deal with India in the same manner the USA is now dealing with Japan and Brazil which were kept on the hit list last year.

There was a mention of Pepsi Cola. This illustrates the kind of confusion that sometimes crops up. I saw a video cassette titled 'Business Plus', and I am sure it was circulated to every Member of the Government too. We saw two Ministers of the Government giving opposite views. In the first shot, one Minister says: Whom is Pepsi Cola fooling? Pepsi Cola is taking this country for a ride; Pepsi Cola can jump into the lake. And in the next shot, another Minister of the Government says: Pepsi Cola and we have a solemn agreement and we will carry through this agreement. Now, there are two statements, which read separately, give different views. I would send you the cassette if you wish, and just see on the same cassette two Ministers of Government holding Cabinet posts and speaking in two different voices. It is this which is causing confusion. The hon. Member, Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra should have pointed out this contradiction in Government and not started on his own—I am sure, he is entitled to—enunciation of the

BJP policy on the question of Pepsi Cola. The Government itself has got two or three policies, BJP will add more and CPM will add yet another policy. This is the kind of confused signals that will go out of the country to the world that everything is open to review in this country and there will be no continuity of policy, no firmness and fairness in dealing by this country with the United States of America.

Once again, let me emphasise that we stand firm on the policy that we stated last year when we were in Government. I would only request the hon. Minister to spell out his policy. He says that sanctions and measures have not yet been imposed on India and he will continue discussions in the multilateral fora. I would only ask two specific questions. If the USA makes an offer for bilateral discussions, does your statement rule out a bilateral discussion with the United States of America? Last year, Shri Dinesh Singh's statement said that while we would use multilateral fora, we would negotiate with the United States, But not under Super 301, not under any threat of retaliation, but otherwise. But your statement seems to rule out bilateral discussions, even if the United States of America says that they would negotiate now without Super 301, without the threat of retaliation.

Secondly, if the United States of America does go on this perfidious course and imposes measures and sanctions, against India, what will you do? This cannot be a secret, you will have to take this House into confidence and tell the nation what you will do if such measures are taken, particularly in sensitive commodities and goods which we export to the United States of America.

These clarifications, I am sure, will help us understand the problem, understand the position of Government and will give us an opportunity to extend greater support to the Government.

SHRIDINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the very outset, I would like to express my satisfaction on the



statement that has been made by the hon. Commerce Minister, Shri Arun Nehru, and to congratulate him for not deviating from the policy that we had enunciated and announced regarding Super 301. I think, it is this kind of firmness which may still prevail over the United States of America to try to find a solution to the difficulties that they themselves have created. I was pleasantly surprised to see in the newspapers this morning that the United States of America Government is saying that they would perhaps not take any retaliatory action, but that they would keep us on the Super 301 hit list.

It is quite patent that Super 301 or the whole of the USA Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 is an infringement on the sovereignty of other nations. No other country has attempted such an act. What is so special with the U.S. that they should wish to pass an act in their legislature which infringes upon the sovereignty of other nation? It is very important to note that no other country, not even one country, has supported the United States on Super 301. It is an indication that by this act United States stands isolated in international trading practices and it is in violation of its own commitment to GATT and to multi-national negotiations that are going on under the URUGUAY round. I think the Commerce Minister must have brought it to their notice. I think he will clarify that their attitude is endangering the URUGUAY round of negotiations.

At times I feel rather amazed that the United States—which talks of free trade and under the pretext of which it has brought in this legislation and has put us on the Super 301—has a variety of its own restrictions of free trade. I know the European communities had drawn up a list of a large number of restrictions that the United States still has. I can mention some of them. For instance, the in-tariff barrier that they exercise over agricultural products like sugar, textile, steel, automobiles and a whole lot of things. Even then they want to take action against countries who see process of development or whose stage of economic growth requires that they have protection. From the very

beginning the United States itself has exercised these restrictions. Take the case of textile. When it is talking of space age and high technology, it still wants to protect an industry which is obsolete in the United States. They can never compete but they want to protect it against us and against other countries which over a short period of time have developed their own industries to international standard. Sir, it is nothing short of arrogance of power and I think it needs to be exposed. I am quite sure that when the Commerce Minister went to Mexico he discussed it with the Ministers of other countries and arrived at a consensus because the United States may still make an effort to isolate us in the URUGUAY Round of Negotiations. It is very important that we carry with us all the countries which will be adversely affected by the proposals that the United States has. For instance, the United States while wanting us to give up all barriers of trade, itself wants primary commodities to be excluded from the export subsidy. Our export policy has already been approved by GATT and it has been established that we are not giving export subsidy but we are only balancing the disadvantages that our industries have. So, Sir, it is a matter which is not limited to some action under Super 301 or keeping us on the list on a purely bilateral basis.

It has already been mentioned by Mr. Malhotra and my friend Shri P. Chidambaram that, the trade advantage we have, the surplus we have with the U.S. is a very small one. I think, last year, it was 669 million dollars. The U.S. trade deficit is over 100 billion dollars. It is not even one per cent. This has come about because of mismanagement of their own economy, not because of small surplus that we may have. I think, this is an effort by the United States Government, first of all, to conceal their own mismanagement of economy, and to put pressure on us and other developing countries. India is being made an example to pressurise us in the Uruguay Round Negotiations. I think it was a very pertinent question that my friend Shri Chidambaram asked. I hope the Commerce Minister will reply to it. What I



[Sh. Dinesh Singh]

wish to add to that is this. Have any bilateral discussions taken place between us and the US outside 301, because we have a Joint Commission with the US, and some of these items were already on the agenda of the Joint Commission? What has been the result of those negotiations? Have those negotiations been broken down or are they still continuing? If they are continuing, their action under 301 becomes even more ridiculous. It merely shows that they wish to put extra pressure on us; they have no valid reason except they have the power to do so.

The Commerce Minister has mentioned in his statement that he is continuing the policy that the previous government had formulated. So, we need not have too many apprehensions about this under his able guidance. I am sure that it would be possible for us to be able to emphasise both bilaterally and also in the multilateral negotiations that what the United States is doing is really trying to destroy the free trade system that GATT is trying to evolve. Any action that they take against India is not really an action against India; it is an action against the developing countries as a whole. India is being made an example and Brazil is being let out. According to the newspapers, the US President is happy that the new Brazilian President has come in. Therefore, it is no longer a trade related issue at all; it is a highly political issue, and we will have to deal with it on the trade side, because US has no power to take any trade related action against India, as has been mentioned in the statement by the Commerce Minister. We can activate the system under GATT to resolve the dispute. But it is a political action that I am afraid has come about, because the US feels that India is not speaking in different voices and that it has given a signal that all issues are open for re-negotiations. I hope that the Commerce Minister would make it quite clear that on national issues they continue the same policy, and they are no longer open for negotiations, particularly negotiations under pressure.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR (Quilon): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to join my esteemed colleagues in welcoming the statement of the hon. Commerce Minister to the extent to which it reiterates the unambiguous position taken by the Rajiv Gandhi's Government that India would not be pushed around and that they would safeguard our national priorities. Sir, speaking in a journalist idiom, Uncle Sam has again started shooting from the hips at India. By singling out India for punitive action under Super 301, the forces of economic imperialism have bared their fangs again in a naked act of economic aggression against our country.

The action under Super 301 is symptomatic of a deeper malaise which had plagued U.S. relations with independent India.

There is wide body of opinion in this country that the U.S. is wary of and is in fact very sorry about the emergence of our country as a major power in the region and in the world. Perhaps, it is not coincidental that we launched Agni on the 2nd May 1989 and they fire this economic missile at us within a fortnight, i.e. on May 25, 1989.

We should note the language and tenor of the speech of Carla Hills, the cabinet ranking U.S. trade representative on the 6th April this year on the eve of Indo-U.S. Joint Business Council. I quote: She asks India to

"get out of the business of regulating commercial activity."

Again I quote:

"India must comply with 301 and Super 301 or else it could find the American market shut on its face."

The measures suggested by the U.S. Government have far-reaching adverse implications for our country, listed on the trade barriers are the entire gamut of rules and regulations under which we have been conducting our international trade-investment, import licencing, insurance, patents, trade marks, copy rights, trade secrets and



*Govt. decision to single out*

even motion pictures. We have to protect our basic economic philosophy which is the establishment of an egalitarian society. This country cannot open its flood gates to multi-nationals and transnationals. In reality what the U.S. calls 'trade barriers' are in essence safeguards to protect our national developmental objectives.

The changes in the Patent Act suggested by them can increase our drug prices, for instance, manyfold. They want to make forays into our nationalised insurance sector.

The world is entering into an era of interdependence. Consequent on the visit of Smt. Indira Gandhi to Washington in 1982 and Shri Rajiv Gandhi to U.S. in 1985, we have made efforts to come politically closer to and strengthen economic cooperation with the U.S.A. and the trade with the U.S.A. has been burgeoning. It has almost reached six billion dollars in the current year, with only a balance of one billion dollar in India's favour as my able colleague Shri Chidambaram mentioned.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would like to bring to your notice that this motion provides you with an opportunity to get your doubts cleared on the statement made by the Minister.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: I am coming to that. I am raising a doubt that while our trade with US was burgeoning as emphasised by Mr. Chidambaram, what is the specific reason that they have come out with an act of economic aggression against India at this juncture? It is wrong to say that India is protectionist when the United States itself has been one of the most severely protectionist countries in the world. I have handled textiles in the Government of India. The trade in so many ordinary goods, agriculture to automobiles is saddled with endless array of restrictive practice in the United States. They had unilaterally amended the bilateral agreements in textile exports. When Singapore which has been characterised as the capital of piracy in the world has been

excluded, when Japan which has a trade surplus of 55 billion dollars with the United States has been exempted, it is curious that the US is bringing pressure tactics on India. The aim is only to deflect India from the strong position it has already taken on multi-lateral issues, and in the larger context, it is against India's leadership in the struggle for a new and just world economic order.

The Indian National Congress has always taken a very clear stand to protect the nation's integrity and honour in international relations. Shri Dinesh Singh, Shri S.B. Chavan, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao and former Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi had reiterated that their Government would not even negotiate or participate under threat of retaliation. Other countries have supported us. My doubt is the same as expressed by Mr. Chidambaram. It is the perception of weakness of this Government which is responsible for this new initiative of the US Government to push us around. At the same time I would like to ask the Commerce Minister whether on the constructive side, while we will not deflect from our path of national self-reliance, will he continue the constructive initiatives of liberalisation and modernisation in the economy which had been launched by the administration of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. For instance, there is still scope for liberalising import of technology and selective liberalisation of foreign investment. For instance, China allow upto 51 per cent of foreign investment while we have a limitation of 41 per cent only. There is still scope for getting rid of the remaining excesses of the licence-permit raj. We can curb piracy. We can promulgate tougher laws and strengthen the enforcement of Anti-Piracy Act. We need steps in this direction outside the threat perception new before us. Also the foreign investors want 'one-stop' service as in other countries. 'One-point contact' would enable them to track their projects through the maze of Government department and procedures. While rejecting the threat posed by the US Government, outside this threat perception, we should continue the liberalisation proc-



[Sh. S. Krishna Kumar]

ess. I would like to know from the Commerce Minister whether constructive policies of the previous Government will be followed.

A strong and self-reliant India has been the basic premise, the foundation of our economic development. I would like to quote from the US Ambassador Hubbard on demitting his office.

"The new Government (i.e. V.P. Singh Government) is now likely to adopt a more compromising and less intransigent posture."

This only supports my colleague's contention that there is a perception of weakness about the new V P. Singh Government in the thinking of the US Government. Let this Government categorically state that under no circumstances the national honour will be compromised. A message should be sent to the whole world that India will not be pushed around in any field whatsoever.

**SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank all the participating Members in the Calling Attention for the sentiments which they have expressed. Various clarifications and also some very important points have been raised by Shri Dinesh Singh, Shri P. Chidambaram and all other friends. I think the important thing is that all political parties feel the same way and what I would really like to do is to seek your indulgence in a little time so that I can go into some details and the whole background and what we plan to do in the future.

Firstly, India and the United States have had excellent relations both political and economic. If you look at the figures over the last five or six years, our exports have gone up, imports are also appreciable. We have a small surplus. As some hon. Members have very correctly stated if we take into account the total deficit which the United States has, which is 100 billion plus or the figure is close to 150 billion, the surplus which we have is

less than 1 per cent, or it may in fact be less than half a per cent. Hence, very correctly, the question has been raised as to why India has been singled out under 301. Since the House is unanimous on the course of action the Government is taking, I do not think this is the occasion to score debating points on some of the issues raised. The point is that there is no difference of opinion at all. Whatever I have stated, we intend to stand by and there is no question of having any negotiations with the USA, as long as the threat of retaliation is there under 301.

Shri P. Chidambaram has raised the issue of Japan and Brazil. You will see that recently negotiations between the USA and Japan were committee. In three important priority areas the Japanese have agreed that they have trade agreements with the USA and these three priority areas, as listed by the USA, were Super Computers, Satellites and recently wood products. As far as Brazil is concerned, it is said very categorically that it would not negotiate under 301. But, at the same time, they scrapped their import procedure in totality.

Now, we can have endless arguments on the subject. The fact is that India is not going to succumb to pressure. If any one feels that on our bilateral trade we can be put under pressure so that multi-lateral process is affected that is not going to succeed.

Shri P. Chidambaram had mentioned about the US investment in India and foreign collaborations. Upto 1988 out of 926 and odd collaborations, the USA had 191. In terms of statistics 20.6%. The total investment was about 457 million dollars. I also have comprehensive details with me showing that U.S. companies in India are doing remarkably well. So, if you take commercial logio, there is no reason for India really to be under 301. If we talk of the concept of free trade, there we are being restricted. I am not being critical but I think it is relevant to mention here that the USA does not exactly favour free trade either. There are several barriers which exist even at the moment, some of which have been mentioned by the hon.



Members. In fact, if you go back to the day of their independence in 1789 and trace the last two hundred years, you will find that American manufacturing itself was born and bred under tariff force. I can give hundreds of illustrations. The point is that all developed nations were developing economics up to a few years ago and those who are telling us what to do today, have conveniently forgotten what they themselves were doing a few years ago. I am not going into the details of this as we do not want to pass judgement on others, but the facts of the case are very very clear. Very briefly, the US barrier, affecting exports from India, is basically on textiles and clothing. In brevity, if the quota system did not exist, we could export at least dollars seven to nine hundred million worth of additional products into the USA. But there are restrictions. We have the quota system. The United States have also taken recourse to countervailing measures and anti-dumping duties which are totally against the letter and spirit of the obligations under GATT. There are also health and sanitary restrictions on imports of handicrafts and food products. Similarly, there are restraints on exports of steel, steel products, machine tools—I have got a whole list with me. So, whilst the United States talks of free trade, one should also take into account that these restrictive measures do exist.

We believe in the multilateral process. Mr. Chidambaram and Mr. Dinesh Singh have also mentioned about Mexico. This was an informal meeting of Ministers from twenty-nine countries and this was to take stock of the Uruguay Round, as to how far we have progressed. I am mentioning this specifically because during our Mexico meeting and also earlier, we have made some very pertinent points in regard to access to markets, reinforcement of GATT rules and also on the important subject of TRIMS, TRIPS, which is, the Intellectual Property Rights Investment Measures, and also in regard to trade in services. Now, the viewpoints which we have expressed do not necessarily coincide with those expressed by the developed countries. The viewpoints expressed by India are substantially the viewpoints expressed

by all developing nations, the third world countries. As I have said earlier, we are not going to come under any pressure from any country but we cannot help the feeling that an attempt is being made to take punitive action against us bilaterally to influence our course of action in the multilateral negotiations. And that, I would like to assure the House, is not going to happen. I am raising these points because I think they are very relevant, because these are the points on which disputes will come in the future.

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI (Kanpur): I would like to have your clarification on certain points, if you permit me to ask.

SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU: Please ask, I don't mind.

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: One thing that is agitating some of us here is that the Minister has given very good assurance which I think all of us welcome. In the past also, the previous Governments—when the question of 301 and Super-301 was mooted—made very brave statements at that time. But at the same time there was certain compromise like Intellectual Property Right which was put on the agenda of the GATT meeting. I think that was a sign of weakness. What I am really trying to say is that while we make and we are making very good statements that we are not going to be bullied and we are not going to be pressurized, but at the same time I hope that the present Government is not going to repeat many of the mistakes, many of the policy mistakes of the previous Government. (*Interruptions*) I am not accusing anybody.

SHRI DINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh): You are bringing in totally irrelevant things.

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: It is not irrelevant. I am just coming to the point. My fear is that while on the one hand we will say that we are not going to be bullied, we are not going to be pressurized in the name of so-called liberalisation and opening up, I hope that we are not going to be dictated to do many of the things that the USA want us to do

[Smt. Subhashini Ali]

and I think we also want to know that in all these things, the Government is really not going to yield.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has been very categorical on that.

SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU: Sir, I would like to mention that there was no discussion on '301' because '301' is not relevant in the multilateral discussion. Now, the steps which we have proposed were to dismantle the discriminatory trade regime on Textiles. This is a major step. Similarly, we had suggested integration of agriculture into GATT and for its liberalisation, to take into account the needs of the developing countries. We had also agreed that tariff cuts would be necessary. We want industry to stand on its own feet and we are taking appropriate steps in that direction. In regard to reinforcement of GATT Rules, we have given a very very high priority to negotiations on safeguards reaffirming the MEN principle. We want the trade barrier effect of countervailing and anti-dumping actions to be minimised.

Similarly, on the subject of TRIMs, that is, Trade Related Investment Measures, we have made our position very clear. We have mentioned that the industrialised countries have advocated prohibition of investment measures such as exporting obligation and domestic content requirement. This suggestion was totally unacceptable to us as we use investment measures to harmonise corporate interests with national interest. In many cases, we want to ensure that investment does not aggravate the balance of payment problems and contributes to real industrialisation and not merely to establishment of screw-driver technology. We felt that there should be genuine manufacturing activity.

Similarly, on trade related aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, we have made our position very very clear. In fact, I have a comprehensive list with me as far as major countries and their patent laws are con-

cerned. We have made our position very clear and we cannot agree to it and the fact we had also brought it to their notice of the concern about the patent laws which they themselves were using in their own countries, that is industrially developed countries. Some of them are still using them. In some country, it goes on up to 1992. Similarly on trade in services, they wanted it on Insurance and other matters and we raised the question of liberalisation of labour and labour intensive services. You cannot have it one way. Now, I would like to mention here that when we raised these issues in Mexico, there was general support from all the developing countries and in many developed countries also the general appreciation was there that the need of the developing countries in the Third World should be taken in the proper perspective.

On the point raised by the hon. Member, I would like to mention here that in today's context we have a global economy, we are not operating in isolation. After all, if we are looking for record exports—and we have record exports today—we are going to finish up with Rs. 28000 crores or Rs. 29,000 crores we are not exporting to the tune of what they are exporting to the rest of the world. We have to take global trends, we have to take global shifts, we have to be competitive, we have to update technology, we have to update our infrastructure. Otherwise, what are going to export? We have to cut down on tariffs, you cannot have indefinite high tariffs and for what? It is all right for a domestic market, but what are you going to do for exports? The fact is that our exports have to go up and this is a point which we have made. What we have told our trading partners is that like all developing countries we have our compulsions. In the new import-export policy several attempts have been made to cut down procedures, to cut down on the red-tape, to liberalise further in certain streams where it is necessary, where we have to develop infrastructures we have to cut down duties on capital goods. A lot of our exporting units in the small scale and the medium scale have to update their technology. How they are going to do it? But what we



have said is that we are taking these steps on account of our own national priorities which we worked out. Nobody else can work it out for us. I would like to assure the House, and I think there is a general agreement amongst all parties that our balance of payments position has to improve, there is no instant magic in this. If the position is to improve, our exports have to go up. We are making a very very aggressive drive towards exports both in the developed countries and the developing world, the Third World, everywhere. Today Indian exports rank with the best anywhere and that is because over the years we have pursued a policy which has strengthened the infrastructure of our industries.

As I have said earlier, I do not want to score debating points. This is a national problem. I do not want to be critical of anything here because the fact remains that whatever we have done in the field of exports has been constructive. We have a very difficult task ahead of us; next year we are aiming at an export of nearly Rs. 36,000 crores which is not an easy target to achieve, but I think that with the efforts which have been made and with every one's cooperation we will be able to achieve it. But I would like to mention here that several changes have been taking place in recent months in the global trading pattern. There have been changes in Eastern Europe, the process of Europe integrating in 1992, but what we are emphasising to all concerned is that this, in fact, is a global system, we have expressed our faith repeatedly in the multilateral process. People have a tendency at the moment to go into trading blocs of strong economic countries trying to aggressively push the others aside. This is not going to work. These are temporary phenomena. The point is that whatever agreements are made can only be made on mutual self-respect and I would only like to State that India is not going to come under any pressure from anybody, we want the best relations, economic, political or otherwise, with all the countries in the world. But we have to fashion our trade policies, export policies with the need of the nation and this we intend to do.

14.00 hrs.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member Smt. Subhashini Ali, in saying that she is a novice at this game, gave an excellent example of how she can sneak in something which she had no business to say. Therefore, I would like to correct the record by saying that there was no giving up by the previous Government in Geneva on intellectual property rights.

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MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

14.01 hrs.

[English]

- (i) **Need to take steps to protect the ecological balance and wild elephants in forests as also the villages and their produce in North Wynad in Kerala**

SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore): Sir, fortunately the people the world over are becoming more and more conscious about the need to protect and maintain environment and ecology. In India also, this consciousness is on the increase, although a lot remains to be done to preserve the flora and fauna.

I make this submission to draw the attention of the Government to the problem faced by the people of North Wynad in my constituency in Kerala. Kerala had some of the most luxuriant forests of India and hundreds of wild elephants roamed these forests. With the denudation of forests and consequent loss of greenery, the elephant population, that have escaped the onslaught of ivory hunters, have now turned to village produce for their food.

The elephants are thus destroying the very livelihood of many farming villages in North Wynad. It is my earnest request that scientific means must be adopted early to



[Sh. Mullappally Ramachandran]

protect these villages and their produce while at the same time protecting and providing for the elephants.

- (ii) **Need to provide stops of Vanchinad Express train at Tiruvella, Chengannoor and Kayamkulam Railway Stations in Kerala**

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): Sir, the Vanchinad Express running between Ernakulam and Trivandrum does not have a halt at any of the stations between Kottayam and Quilon. This has reduced the usefulness of this train. The stations such as Tiruvella, Chengannoor, Kayamkulam etc. are important stations with a high passenger potential. Tiruvella is the one and only railway station in the Pathanamthitta district. Similarly, almost all the superfast long distance trains halt at Chengannoor which is a very important station. But the Vanchinad which is a local train does not stop at any of these stations. A very large number of passengers in these areas are denied the benefits of this train. Both from the point of view of the public utility as well as revenue for the railways, this train must have stops in all these stations or at least in one station between Kottayam and Quilon.

It is therefore requested that the Vanchinad Express may be given halts in the above mentioned stations or at least in one station between Kottayam and Quilon.

[Translation]

- (iii) **Need to ensure that the timings for sale of liquor are not increased in Delhi**

SHRI SATYAPAL SINGH YADAV (Shahajahanpur): Delhi is the capital city of our country where people, belonging to all sections of society reside. It has always

been the practice in respect of all the wine shops in Delhi that they can sell their liquor till 7 p.m. But now we have come to know that this time limit is being raised from 7 p.m. to 8 p.m. The change may have an adverse affect on the law and order situation in the entire capital.

I would like to request the Government through the House that it should direct the Delhi Administration not to increase the timings for sale of liquor.

- (iv) **Need to re-open the Japla Cement Factory and Baulia Quarries in Bihar**

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN (Sasaram): The Japla Cement Factory in Bihar is lying closed since 1985. It has resulted in the closure of the Baulia Quarries. As a result 5000 workers are now on the verge of starvation. In view of the difficulties being faced by the labourers and their dependents, I would like to request the Government to re-open Japla Cement Factory and Baulia Quarries with immediate effect.

- (v) **Need for expediting completion of the proposed second Bombay-Goa-Konkan Highway a Western Coastal Highway on war footing**

SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK (Bombay South Central): Sir, the only Bombay-Goa Highway remained blocked due to hill side collapses many times during the last two or three years. There is disturbance in the link between Bombay and Konkan-Goa and other commercial parts of the Southern India.

I request the Government to complete the proposed second Bombay-Goa-Konkan Highway as the Western Coastal Highway on war footing and stop the losses to commercial sector and others because of closure of the said highway due to natural land slides from the mountains in every rainy season.

**(vi) Need to connect West Bengal with Bihar by road sanctioned by the Central Government under the Inter-State Economic Programme**

DR. GOLAM YAZDANI (Rajganj): Sir, there is communication between West Bengal and Bihar through railways running from Malda to Katihar in Bihar via Kumudpur near Bihar border. But there is no road communication between Bihar and West Bengal. If anybody from Malda or nearby areas has to go to Katihar by road, he has to go by a round-about way via NH 34 to Dalkala and then via Purnea. To do away with this difficulty, a scheme was sanctioned by the Surface Transport Ministry more than 5 years back to connect Bihar with West Bengal by road under the Inter-State Economic Programme. Under this scheme, a road was to be constructed from Katihar to the Bihar border at Delhi Dewanganj Railway Station and by making a bridge over the river Fulahar (a branch of Mahananda river) and from this point, a road upto Harishchandrapur in West Bengal portion. This road will lead to NH 34 at Gazole via Harishchandrapur-Samsi Road then to Gazole via Chanchal-Alal-Gazole Road. For this scheme, a sum of Rs. 2 crores was sanctioned. But this amount was diverted for road in Bihar. The Chief Minister of Bihar has already laid foundation of a bridge over Fulahar river (a branch of Mahananda). But from this bridge site to Harishchandrapur, the road is yet to be made.

So, I request the Government to sanction money for the West Bengal portion of the road upto Harishchandrapur for starting the construction.

[Translation]

**(vii) Need for steps to avoid railway accidents and for settling pending compensation claims at the earliest**

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIA (Ujjain): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the recent past, there have been some railway accidents in

the Ratlam Division of Western Railway, first one being the accident of Dehradun Express near Ratlam, the second one of Mahwa Express near Dewas and the last one involving the Naphtha Tanker goods-train near Nagada.

These accidents have resulted in heavy loss of life and property. But the victims have not been paid the amount of compensation. While on one hand, the people have suffered physical injuries, as they got burnt by the major out break of fire in Naphtha Tankers at Magada, on the other hand, it has also affected the labourers and the poor, living in the nearby jhuggi colonies, the citizens and the industries.

The details of the loss caused thereby have already been sent to the Railway Minister. It is necessary to provide immediate and adequate help and pay the amount of compensation to the people who have been victims of these accidents.

I would request the hon. Minister of Railways that adequate arrangements should be made to check the incidence of loss of life and property due to train accidents. For that purpose, all the railway crossings should be manned. Also the compensation claims should be immediately settled. Passenger amenities should also be improved on the railways and more trains should be introduced for the benefit of the ordinary passengers.

14.08 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

**Rise in Prices in the Country—CONTD.**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we will take up for discussion under rule 193 on the rise in prices in the country raised by Prof. Saif-ud-din Soz on 30th April, 1990.



Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee.

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE** (Panskura): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, since I was on my legs yesterday on price rise, at least there was Mr. Anil Shastri, Deputy Minister for Finance who was present.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI AR-ANGIL SHREEDHARAN)**: He has gone out on a very important engagement. He will be back here within a few minutes.

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE**: I wish Mr. Anil Shastri best because he is one of the youngest persons. It is not a personal affair. But it is a sad commentary indeed that your timings are arranged in such a manner that when I speak on this very important point, unfortunately, nobody is here.

Now, Sir, on this question yesterday itself, I said, "I do not speak here only as a member of the Communist Party and its MP". I do want to speak as a woman because it is the women from the poor and middle classes who suffer most acutely when the prices of most of the essential commodities rise and go out beyond their reach. It has gone up week by week, month by month, year by year may be, under any Government

I shall not take the time of the House by going into long statistical data excepting one, that is, in the week ending April 14 of this year, the whole-sale price index went up by 6% in one week only. This is a very serious matter and it had been rising, as you know, consistently.

During the debate here, on April, 30, when the ebullient young man, my grandson, Shri Kumaramangalam spoke, he made a point that the poorest of the poor are hit by the increase in the prices of bajra and jowar. Well, I could not but agree with him. But I would like to point out to him—and since he is not here, and Shri Harish Rawat is here—that this trend continued throughout the Seventh Plan when his Party was in power

and it was due to their economic policy. *(Interruptions)* I know that the present Government has inherited difficult legacy. But it is a poor consolation when I find that the present Government's measures like increase of railway fare and freight charge by 7-10% imposed by the Railway Budget, measures like steep hike in petrol and diesel, are bound to have adverse effect on the prices of all commodities (incidentally postal charges hike also) and will make holes in the pockets of the poor people bigger. Therefore, women who have to manage the household have to pay this artificially high price of vegetables and that too even without the consolation that this money which is being paid for the vegetables will go to the poorer peasants, because it will be looted in the meanwhile by trade enterprises as well as by the intermediaries. We have no consolation even that at least our poorer brethren in the villages will get it.

In the ration shops, due to rise of issue price a kilo of wheat is dearer by 30 paise, a kilo of sugar is going up to Rs. 11/- at time, with the kilo of dal costing not less than Rs. 11 to Rs. 12 from time to time, with the kilo of mustard oil costing Rs. 30/-, with kilo of vanaspati not less, sometimes even more than Rs. 30, with the tin of Lactogen for the baby dearer by at least Rs. 15/- compared to that in January, even with the most ordinary printed sari—not like the one I am wearing which is presented to me by my brother, not like this—very ordinary one, higher by Rs. 15/- compared to January, with some life-saving drugs, to which I will come later again, dearer by 22 to 30% compared to January, we cannot but feel the pinch most pungently and cry out in desperation "Oh God! How can we really feed our children!" I am taking the name of God. O God! How can we really feed our children! Therefore I want to resound the anxiety of my sister here in this august House. I hope that I will try to reach the heart of all those who are here and those who are not here. I do not know whether I will succeed.

Sir, actually in the beginning I expected that the hon. Finance Minister would be here. Though he is one of the persons for



whom I have great respect, yet I am not in a position to congratulate him on this score. On the other hand, I would rather congratulate my colleague Smt. Promila Dandavate, who as a Member of the women's organisations of her party like that of party as also of the whole Left parties and many others, took up this issue with Prof. Dandavate. I thank her for that. I think all the women will join hand with her. The Government will have to listen to our voice. If they think that they can go away with our votes alone, that will not do. Let me warn this Government. Therefore, our organisations are also concerned about this. We are also agitating. I think you will lend your ears to that. For that, heaven's sake, I appeal to the hon. Minister to rethink about his Budget proposals. Let Dandavateji himself take a stand when the Finance Bill is taken up and let him say that he will not impose these hikes and he will bring them down. Let Fernandes Saheb be asked again to rethink about all the hikes that have taken place in respect of passenger fares as well as freight charges. Also, let the Minister of State for Communications holding independent charge rethink about the postal hikes. Let the entire Government rethink that the effect of all these cannot be but the effect of further rise in prices. This has to be taken into account. I am sorry I must tell categorically one point. I don't think up to now this has been adequately taken into account. I know that since I tell this, some one or the other, will ask me: "Madam, this is all very good. But how are we going to have our resources? You yourself wanted to increase the procurement price and then you protest when we raise the issue price." I will say that definitely the procurement prices have to be increased in certain cases for the poor peasants. But, for that, you cannot punish the poorest of the poor consumers. Therefore, the question of issue price cannot be just take up like that. It has to be subsidised. The most essential commodities for the poorest of the poor have to be subsidised. So, this question will also arise. I will have to answer to that. I am not an expert. But I do submit that the pattern of resource mobilisation has to be changed. My younger colleague Shri Susanta Chakravorty of CPM has given a

number of suggestion on the 30th. I need not go into the details. But I will just quickly recount some of them as also my own suggestions. One is the question of taxing the rural rich. Is there anyone even now? Of course, there are. Why? I remember whenever we used to raise this question, Members on this side who were there at that time used to immediately get up—some of them, not all—and say: "no, no, who is the rural rich?" I know among you also there are rural rich who pose themselves to be the rural poor. In my opinion, that is the situation. There are also rural rich. Tax them. Kindly find them out if you can.

Secondly, what is the necessity of giving concessions to the industrialists which you have given? Then comes the question of direct taxes increase on the industrialists and many others. And then comes the question, on which the Prime Minister was very articulate, of blackmoney. Get that out and work out an alternative source of resource. You cannot do it and there upon you raise the prices. Prof. Dandavateji in his Budget Speech said that he would look after the supply side and not the demand side. All right, Sir. When you look at the supply side, it does require the extension of the public distribution system. What is the situation here? Have you extended the public distribution system? Have you made any declaration with regard to that? We have been demanding for a long time that the public distribution system be extended and fourteen commodities be brought into it. That has to be done. I am sorry, up-till now that has not been done. On this question of extending the public distribution system please consult also all the opposition parties. You see to it how they can all be involved—both friendly and unfriendly parties. You discuss with them about how this thing can be really effective. On the one hand, it requires supply and, on the other hand, it requires people's movement. Where are all these initiatives? I do not see it anywhere. I am sorry. In this connection, incidentally, I have to plead for my State about this question of public distribution system. There are essential items which the Central



[Smt. Geeta Mukherjee]

Government is supposed to supply to us. We are still in a difficult position. The monthly requirement of rice for West Bengal is 1,50,000 metric tonnes. If our crop is better this time—though untimely rain has done lot of damage—then if our produce goes up, it will be 1,25,000 metric tonnes. But allotment of rice from the Central Pool is 69,000 metric tonnes.

Then three lakh metric tonnes is the requirement and 90,000 metric tonnes is the supply. For sugar, the monthly requirement is 40,000 MT and the present allotment of levy sugar is 25,688 MT. Most poor situation prevails with regard to kerosene. The monthly requirement for the domestic use as well as water transport and agriculture is 1,25,000 kilolitre. But throughout the year the allocation hardly crosses 50 per cent of our requirement. Further reduction has been proposed in the allocation. I hope this will be looked into. I must say that we should do everything that we are able to do. The enhancement of the central supply is absolutely essential. I hope, for our State you will give due consideration. A little increase has taken place after the new Government has come, but we are not at all satisfied with that. I have stated it in very clear terms.

Now I come to another item of price rise which may not be directly under Finance. But it is very important for women as well as men. That is the question of fabulous rise in the prices of medicines, particularly of some very important ones. This rise started after the new drug policy was enunciated by the previous Government. I remember I was participating in the debate when Shri Veerendra Patil was in charge of that portfolio and I strongly protested against that policy. Now, looking back—I do not know who will look back, but I can very easily with my own conscience look back—I can tell you what is the position. Already, due to the terrific profit that is being garnered by both multi-nationals as well as some Indian companies the prices have gone up to such an extent that

you cannot even imagine how much. There are Broncodil and Asthmatic medicines. Many of us have to take them in our families. Its price has increased from Rs. 9.52 per 200 MLs to Rs. 14.80 due to that drug policy. There is Pfizer, a big multi-national company, selling Corex, a cough syrup. Everybody has to go in for that. Its price has gone up from Rs. 7.09 to Rs. 10.02.

Has there been any attempt in thinking about all this and reviewing the old drug policy—at that time it was the new drug policy of the Congress Government? May we expect a new drug policy to come? If there has been no attempt, I demand a totally new drug policy be taken up so that these multi-nationals and big companies can be stopped from not only fleecing the most difficult domain of human life, but also to stop them from looting.

Another point, which is last but not least, is the question of coming down with a heavy hand on the black-marketeters, business men and profiteers. Yesterday I have heard the speech made by the Prime Minister in Vishakapatnam where he said that unless the mills do release sugar, he will have levy imposed on them. Also the same will be done about cement. I want to submit that these declarations are good. I wish that they be carried out. But I know that there are currents and cross-currents which will be working on this Government. I demand that on this question, what has been said, must be shown on the spur and that requires a much harder political will. I hope you will come up with that.

Lastly, let me issue a warning to our friendly Government whom we are supporting—but not without any criticism—that is critical support. We want this Government to last, unlike these people on the other side. We want them to last, but Sir, our wanting will not make it. You can bring the people to vote. But people will also get disenchanted. In these days, democracy is very volatile. Therefore, on this volatile issue, I would appeal to the Government to be much more serious and let the people understand that



you mean business. Otherwise, it may be too late which I do not want it to be.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Price situation is so given that it has unsettled Smt. Geeta Mukherjee.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the Statement by the Minister.

14.31 hrs.

#### STATEMENT BY MINISTER

##### Fire in Shastri Bhawan on 3.5.1990

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): I wish to apprise the Hon'ble Members of this august House about the incident of fire which took place in Shastri Bhawan on the morning of 3rd May, 1990.

At about 7.00 A.M. a call was received at the Control Room of Delhi Fire Service that a fire had broken out in Shastri Bhawan. Immediately fire fighting vehicles were rushed to the spot from the nearest fire station. Initially, the fire was considered as "serious", but subsequently it was declared "medium". Further reinforcement were rushed to Shastri Bhawan. The fire was brought speedily under control by 8.00 A.M.

36 fire units were engaged in fire-fighting operation and the fire service personnel were successful in controlling the situation. One personnel of the Delhi Fire Service sustained grievous injuries when he fell from the second floor of the building. He has been admitted to Dr. RML Hospital, New Delhi.

The fire is reported to have started from the room in the "F" Wing of the second floor

of Shastri Bhawan Complex where old files, furnitures etc. were kept. The partitions in the room helped in spread of fire and also made fire-fighting more difficult. A case FIR No. 163 u/s 436 IPC has been registered at P.S. Parliament Street.

In view of the number of fires which have broken out in government buildings, I have had discussions with all the authorities concerned. Instructions have been issued to Commissioner of Police, Delhi, to have the cases investigated under the supervision of senior officers in consultation with the other investigation/intelligence agencies.

As the Hon'ble Members are aware, a high level Committee has already been appointed to inquire into the cause of fire at Vigyan Bhawan and also to look into the promptness and effectiveness of the Delhi Fire Service in tackling the situation. Instructions have also been issued to the Ministers/ Departments housed in various government buildings to ensure that fire prevention measures are not only adequate but work efficiently. Furthermore, all unauthorised wooden cabins set up in passages, furniture, almirahs, obstructing the corridors, staircases and lift lobbies should be removed forthwith as they are not only a fire hazard but obstruct fire-fighting operations.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, what is the extent of damage? Is it correct that papers and documents relating to some accounts, etc., have been damaged? What is the nature of the damage? (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): What I mean to say is that we are discussing here the measures to extinguish fire.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Questions cannot be asked on this.



**SHRIRAJVEERSINGH:** What arrangements are going to be made to check the incidence of fire in future. The Records are being set on fire, fire is breaking out in every building. What measures do you propose to take to prevent fire incidents in future? Have you received any information regarding the extent of damage caused by fire which had broken out in the recent past?

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** You are not supposed to ask questions after the statement has been made. Kindly take your seat.

[English]

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Shri Amar Roypradhan

14.35 hrs.

#### DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

##### **Rise in Prices in the Country—Contd.**

[English]

**SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN** (Cooch Behar): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, the National Front Government was elected on the basis of many promises. Certainly, one of them was to check the price-rise. If we go to the market, we will find that the prices of consumer goods have shot up sky high. Before I started speaking, many speakers have given figures regarding the price-rise. I would not like to repeat those figures. (*Interruptions*) I go to the market almost daily in the morning. If you go there, you would find overnight change in the price schedule. Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee has rightly said that the women-folk or the ladies who are in the kitchen feel it more. (*Interruptions*) No one can deny that 16 per cent hike in the price of petrol and 17 per cent hike in the price of diesel had triggered the chain reaction in the price-rise. A hike in the railway fare and freight has also adversely affected the prices of the commodities.

14.36 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHANAM *in the Chair*]

I know the hon. Finance Minister and his colleagues have a pious wish to bring down the prices. But I am sorry to say that the action is not such. But merely speaking is not enough. The necessary action is needed simultaneously. If we look at the activities of the Government, we find that they are suffering from confusion. Not only confusion, it is very much right to say that they are suffering from contradiction. Because I am coming to the price of wheat. The Agricultural Costs and Prices Commission had fixed the price of wheat at Rs. 200 per quintal as against Rs. 183 during the last year. But our Deputy Prime Minister has announced to enhance the price of wheat to Rs. 215 per quintal. He also announced that this has been done to give remunerative price to the farmers. It is all right. I have no objection to that. But that about the agricultural labourers share-croppers and small and marginal farmers? May I know about it? You know that the share-croppers and the agricultural labourers are also poor. If you take into account the marginal farmers and small farmers along with agricultural labourers then 80 per cent of the total rural population are the people who are to buy wheat from the market for their livelihood. You are speaking about 20 per cent of the population. But, you are not giving subsidised wheat to these poor people.

But you cannot deny the share of the agricultural labourers and share croppers and other small marginal farmers. They have to buy wheat when they are growing wheat by sweat and blood. It is terrific that they have to buy wheat at a hike of 32 paise. No subsidy.

As a student of economics, we all know that anatomically speaking, the price rise will have to be considered from four district stand-points. First point is the simple forces of demand and supply. Even in this demand and supply point, there is a contradiction. For example, consider tea. Tea is hiked by 35

percent within one year. What is the Government's policy in this regard? On the one hand, they are having deep contacts with Soviet Russia and other countries for exporting tea. On the other hand, they do not think that we are running short for tea for internal consumption. The overall internal consumption by the people of this country should be taken into consideration. Second point is regarding quality change in the spurt in price and mere Agmark certificate does not mean quality change of the products. Third point is excessive money supply, namely,  $M^1$ ,  $M^2$  and  $M^3$  in the economy, both from overall supply and sectoral supply including rural supply. This includes deficit Budget, printing of notes to give salaries, foreign loan, IMF loan and World Bank loan. These are factors helping the excessive money supply. There are many suggestions regarding excessive money supply. One suggestion had been made by Prof. Soz, who is the Mover of this Motion. He said that the Reserve Bank of India should be made an autonomous body. I do not support this view. I do not think that just by making the RBI a full autonomous body, the money supply may be checked. Of course, I am not in support of this point. Mr. Malhotra is a distinguished personality in the world of economics. I know that he has got fame and name in the monetary world. It is true that the RBI has made certain specific proposals as to how to check money supply. I support some of its views. I hope that the hon. Minister will go through these suggestions and accept some of them. Fourth point is regarding the cause of indirect tax on the cost and price. Union Government's indirect tax, State Government Tax and local bodies tax also influence the cost and price of the products. Here is a report on the trend of the indirect taxes and direct taxes. In 1950-51, the total direct taxes were 43.7 per cent and total indirect taxes were 56.3 per cent, in 1960-61, the total direct taxes were 32.5 per cent and indirect taxes were 67.5 per cent, in 1979-71, the total direct taxes were 27.3 per cent and total indirect taxes were 72.7 per cent, in the previous Janata Party's rule of 1977-78, the total direct taxes were 27.4 per cent and total indirect taxes were 72.6 per cent and in 1987-88, the total direct taxes

were 18 per cent and indirect taxes were 82 per cent. In this way, the indirect taxes became more and more, and the sufferings of the poor people, whether they are in the urban areas or the rural areas, naturally increased. Rapid increase of indirect tax ratio must be checked.

With regard to the increase in the remunerative price for wheat, the Deputy Prime Minister made a remark that it would affect the pockets of the urban people only. This remark of the hon. Deputy Prime Minister was published in all the newspapers also. I was really sorry to read such remarks. He should know that there are people in the urban areas also, who have no pockets at all; there are people in the rural areas also, who have no pockets. These people who are the poorest of the poor. We must do something for them and we must check the price rise. For this purpose, I would request that this Government should make very serious efforts and take into confidence all the parties and chalk out a concrete programme with all the seriousness and sincerity to check the price rise. Even at this stage, I would request that the prices of diesel and petrol should be reduced and some concession must also be given in the railway freight and fares. That would go a long way to check the price rise.

[ *Translation* ]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are two examples before us of how seriously this Government is taking the discussion being held on price rise in the House. Ideally, the Prime Minister should have been present here to listen to the sentiments of the House on this subject. Otherwise at least the Finance Minister should have been present here but it is a matter of regret that there is no one either from the Ministry of Finance or Ministry of Civil Supplies present here even in the official gallery to take note of the views expressed by the Hon'ble Members. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has given a friendly warning to the Government



[Sh. Harish Rawat]

and after such a friendly warning I would like to seek your permission to read out the following from the two documents as a friendly gesture

[English]

"The annual double digit rate of inflation and spiralling prices of essential commodities during the 6th and 7th Plan periods have affected the common man adversely and jeopardised the entire development process. The worst hit are the rural poor as is obvious from the escalation in the cost of living index for the agricultural labour

In the end it has been committed therein

[English]

'Stringent action shall be taken against hoarders and black-marketeers. Consumer protection and cooperative marketing will be encouraged

[Translation]

The document that I have quoted here is the manifesto of the National Front. At the time of elections the candidates of National Front had raised in the entire country the issue of price rise of sugar from Rs. 8.50 to Rs. 12 for one month under the regime of Rajiv Gandhi and had made an appeal to the people to oust that Government for that matter. Even we people who belong to Congress were feeling hesitant to go to the public because we had no argument to convince them on the point of price rise of sugar from Rs. 8.50 to Rs. 12.00 within a period of one month.

Sir, we thought that the people who have come to power after raising such a great hue and cry and handed out tall promises to the public in emphatic voice would definitely bring down the prices of the commodities. Here I would like to read out a few lines from another document. Some time

back when I was therein to my constituency, the villagers told me in one voice that at the time of elections the price of iron was Rs. 800 per quintal which has now risen to Rs. 1200 per quintal, the price of cement has gone up from Rs. 62 per bag to Rs. 105 per bag, the rate of Dalda has soared from Rs. 300 per tin to Rs. 500, the price of bricks which were earlier available for Rs. 350 per 1000 piece are now available for Rs. 700, the fuel wood which was selling at Rs. 50 per quintal is now available for Rs. 100, the price of sugar has also gone up from Rs. 8 per kg. to Rs. 9-10 and despite this price hike, sugar is not readily available. Salt which was selling at Re. 1 per kg. is now available at a rate of Rs. 2 per kg. and the kerosene oil which was available for Rs. 3 per litre is now available for Rs. 5. These are the figures not mentioned by me but by an hon. Member who is sitting here on that side. I would like to congratulate him for his courage, but both of them are paradoxical. The Election manifesto of the National Front Government on one hand and the acceptance of their own members in the House on the other is sufficient to prove that

SHRI SOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR (Bikaner) As regards you have never dared to speak in the face of your Government, this is something very good

SHRI HARISH RAWAT This is enough to prove that during the regime of this Government there has been not only a steep increase in prices but in respect of several commodities, the prices have increased by more than 100% and the overall increase in prices has been 60 to 70 per cent. We can easily imagine as to why this issue is giving so much of trouble. Kindly see the item which has been brought before you by Shri Hari Kishore Singh. In list of items, there is not a single item which is not required by the common man and the poor. There is not a single commodity, which is not a thing of the use of the rural people of whom they make repeated references and tall claims regarding the care they take of the interests and welfare. I have just returned from your constituency and I have found that the situation



has worsened to such an extent under the present Government that sugar is not available at the fair price shops in the rural areas. Also the quantity of sugar as was being given earlier has now been reduced to just half of it. Iodised salt has also disappeared from the market and it is not available. The quantity of kerosene oil to be supplied to the people of rural areas has been reduced. All this can be attributed to the defective financial policies of the present Government. They were not based on certain principles. A Government working under pressures from various quarters cannot frame sound based financial policies and that is why after the presentation of budget after elections prices of almost every commodity have gone up. While presenting the budget, the hon. Finance Minister had said that...

[English]

"The Budget is not likely to have any salutary effect on the misery index."

[Translation]

I fail to understand if there is even a single commodity whose price has not gone up and is not pinching people particularly the common man and the poor to add to their miseries. But the Finance Minister does not have the courage to admit these things before the people that the prices have gone up just because of certain lapses on his part or in other words on the part of his Government at the time of presentation of their budget. Sir, this Government claims to have controlled inflation and restricted it to 8 per cent but the fact is that the prices have increased beyond 10 per cent and I am afraid that situation of 1979 may repeat itself since the Government is not in a position to check the price rise. Even when you were warned, you did, not take any step in this direction. Moreover you increased the railway fares. However our submission that an increase in railway fares would result in the price rise of essential consumer goods, fell on a deaf ear. When you increased the prices of diesel and petrol we told you that it would also affect the common man and the transport will become

costlier but again you did not pay any heed to it. You increased the prices of tyres, telephones and even curtailed the quota of levy sugar which was fixed and the result was that whatever quantity of sugar for free sale was available in the market, was hoarded by the traders. The situation in respect of edible oil is also not different. Our Prime Minister has admitted that there is a shortage of 10 lakh tons of edible oil in the country but at the same time he says that import of edible oil will not be allowed because it would increase the import bill we agree with him but while on one hand the prices of edible oil are soaring high, on the other hand the traders are being given an indication that we will not go in for imports. After all on what basis would the price in the markets be checked? What are the methods being adopted to check the price rise. Not only this, the Government has also not thought of the future there has been an escalation in the prices on tea on account of the disturbances in Assam. In that state there is neither any procurement nor increase in the production of tea. People engaged in the tea plucking job are fleeing from that area. It is for that reason that the production of tea has decreased and it is affecting the consumers. The hike in the price of cement may be attributed to the liberal attitude adopted in respect of cement producers giving them full liberty to increase the prices of cement.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am going to finish my speech on this point quickly. The new Government has done a new thing by increasing the support price of wheat and for that, we would like to thank you but while fixing the issue price of wheat to be supplied by ration shops, there should have been the provision of subsidies in the general budget then it would have made a real difference, but you did not even think in that direction. You made this a one sided issue. This would result into the land labourers paying 30 to 32 paise more for each kilo of wheat. The people residing in rural areas and the marginal farmers and also the factory workers shall have to pay more.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, situation has become



[Sh. Harish Rawat]

so grave that in case the Government fails to take the right step in time, the time is bound to come when man will have to struggle for his survival and life will become a burden. Thus, I would like to urge upon the Government to come out with an action plan. Before coming to power, this Government in its election manifesto had said that they would conduct raids on hoarders and profiteers. I understand your helplessness that you cannot conduct raids. This price rise is not today's development. You have been constantly warning about it and I have heard a many such warnings during the last 1 1/2 months. But I would also like to know from the Hon. Finance Minister. Have they conducted raids on even a single hoarder in the last 1 1/2 months, what to talk of one and a half dozen of them. But have you apprehended any hoarder? Not even one. To this date you have been simply giving warnings because you cannot apprehend them and the underlying fact is your helplessness

They are unable to take any action against hoarders and profiteers because of one of the parties, which supports them, does not want any action to be taken against them. They know that in case Government takes any action against hoarders and profiteers it will go against their interests and then they may withdraw their support and it is quite possible that in that process Government may fall. The Government is hesitating to take any action because of this fear. But they should not forget that if the people of India did not forgive the Congress Party for raising the prices of sugar by four rupees per kilogram within one month then they may also meet the same fate. We are not worried about ourselves alone but we are worried about their existence too. We want that their Government should complete its full term and our best wishes are with them. They are working under such constraints that they are adopting wrong policies and taking wrong actions and outcome thereof affects the nation. Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to request the Hon. Minister of Finance that while giving reply to the discus-

sion on this matter on Monday he should not console us sheerly by using flowery language because he may be able to convince us politically but the masses will not be convinced unless the Finance Minister presents any action plan to curb the rise in prices. In addition a system should be evolved by which prices of essential commodities do not rise in future and only then we will also be satisfied.

**SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN (Sasaram):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, the manner in which prices have increased in the country, I can emphatically say that it is the result of wrong economic policies followed by the previous Government. The wrong policies followed by the present Government after coming to power has also contributed to the rise in prices of essential commodities. When the price of sugar reached Rs. 14 per kg., the then Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi had said in his speech somewhere in Rajasthan that the price of sugar was Rs. 14 kg. because cows in Delhi, Haryana and Punjab had started consuming sugar. What should we say to the people. It is apparent that the main reason of rise in prices is the wrong policies followed by the Government. The Hon. Minister of Food and Civil Supplies had stated in his statement that the population of the country is increasing by one and half crore per year, hence prices will definitely rise. But I do not agree with his statement. His statement is baseless. **The prices are increasing owing to the wrong policies followed by the Government. It is worth consideration that a collusion exists between our leaders, industrialists and traders and they do not miss any opportunity and increase the prices of essential items on slight pretext and they are looting the public. Nobody bothers about the sufferings of the people and the conditions in which they are leading their life and it is crime to play with their haplessness.**

Mr. Chairman, Sir, although the laws relating to price control are in force in our country, yet there is no control over prices. That is why prices are rising day-by-day. Earlier a policy was formulated keeping in view the interests of minorities. Any policy or



law should be formulated keeping in view the interests of the majorities. Any policy or law should be formulated keeping in view the interest of the majority. 52 per cent people are living below the poverty line in this country. If any policy, programme or economic policy is formulated by ignoring this point, the majority of the people will not get any benefit and it will not help in mitigating their sufferings. The prices of essential commodities are constantly rising in the country. I would like to request the Government and the Hon. Minister of Finance that there should be a check on the expenditure incurred by the rich. On one side 30 to 40 per cent petrol is imported and payment is made in foreign exchange which we have to bear, but there is acute shortage of electricity also which is so essential. The farmers have to use diesel in place of electricity for farming. The prices of diesel should not be increased. The Government has increased the rate of diesel, which is being used by the farmers, but not that of liquor. I would like to request that the premises of big businessmen and hoarders in each State should be raided thrice a month and only then, the rise in prices can be checked. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say that the feelings of nationalism should be inculcated among the people and they should be educated about family welfare measures to check the growth in population.

With these words, I conclude.

**SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL (Rajgarh):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, during the election campaign we had promised to the people that if non-Congress Government would come into power, the rise in prices would be checked. Although it is correct that people had purchased sugar for Rs. 15 to 16 per kg. and today sugar is available at the rate of Rs. 10 per kg. But it remains a fact that the prices of sugar, edible oil and other commodities have increased. The poor people were expecting that the sugar and edible oils will be available at old rates of Rs. 6-7 per kg. and Rs. 16-17 per kg. respectively. But unfortunately, the prices of these commodities have increased tremendously

during the last one and a half month. Several hon. Members had expressed their views in details about the increase of the prices of various commodities and I do not want to waste the precious time of this August House by repeating those points. But I fail to understand one thing as it has repeatedly said here that the prices of commodities increase owing to less production and more consumption. I would like to ask the Government that why has the price of steel been increased? The production of steel is more than our consumption and its prices have increased by Rs. 1000/- per ton. I feel that the reason of increase in prices of steel is the wrong policies followed by the Government. It is necessary to change the pricing policy.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is one more reason of price rise. My hon. colleague, Shri Rawat had also mentioned that reason and he had said that he visited his village and he noticed there that the commodities like kerosene oil, sugar etc. are not available on Fair Price Shops. I would like to ask the Hon. Minister whether the Government will enquire into this matter that to which party owners of these Fair Price Shops belong, who are running these shops, allotted by the Government, for the last 25-30 years. I think that the owners of these shops are the supporters of the Congress and a conspiracy is being hatched from the last one and a half month that the commodities which are being sold through these shops should be removed and sold in black market so that people could not get these commodities and face crisis.

**SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora):** If this is true, then why don't you cancel the licences of these shopkeepers.

**SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL:** I agree with your suggestion. They take the commodities supplied through public distribution system to their homes and they do not sell them to the people. Therefore, the prices are increasing. Your colleagues are responsible for sabotaging this system.

**SHRI HARISH RAWAT:** Then Government should conduct raids.



**SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL:** You have stated very correctly that the Government should conduct raids. The Prime Minister has said this thing repeatedly that the Government will not spare the black marketeers.

**SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am on a point of order.

[*English*]

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** What is your point of order?

[*Translation*]

**SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, it has been stated that the supporters of the Congress are running these shops and the Government is not conducting raids on them. May I know whether there is any connivance between the Government and the Congressmen and we are merely hapless spectators. We should know at to why should we suffer.

[*English*]

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** There is no point of order.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have just stated a bitter truth. The thing is that the people who are hoarding goods, indulging in corrupt practices, profiteering and black marketing, their premises should be raised by the Government and nobody should be spared, whosoever they may be. If the black marketing, hoarding is being done in respect of the commodities which are supplied under the public distribution system for the poor, action must be taken against those persons who are responsible for it. I would like to suggest that immediate raids should be conducted there. The prices will not come down with the statements of the Prime Minister, it is necessary take action in this regard. In case any

appropriate action is not taken, mere statements of the Prime Minister will be of no effect. If one goes to the market, one can observe the crisis being faced by the common man. The poor people are unable to make their both ends meet. There was a time when you could get a small bottle of oil for Re. 1/- but today one does not need a bottle for oil worth Re. 1/- as it is hardly sufficient for one's hand. Whether it is oil or tea the prices of all commodities have gone up. The second reason of price rise is the budget presented this year. The increase in transportation charges, petrol, diesel and post and telegraph items by the Government has also affected the market. The Hon. Minister of Finance at the time of presenting the budget had said that there will be no increase in prices because of budget and even if there is any, it would be negligible. But today the prices of various items have increased 20-25 per cent in the market. The Hon. Minister of Finance will have to admit that the price rise is not only due to corruption and profiteering but the budget has also its significant contribution.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, thus I would like to request the Government through you to take concrete steps which would check the price rise so that the poor and middle class people could live comfortably and could make their both ends meet. Many hon. members have stated that the prices of food grains have escalated due to the rise in supporting price of agricultural produce. I am in favour of increasing the support price. The farmer should get remunerative price for his produce. Even if it has to be increased by Rs. 25 it should be done. If the farmers do not get remunerative price it will adversely affect agricultural production. The farmers have been always exploited and if the prices of the agricultural produce have increased then I welcome it. But it is essential that the consumers belonging to the poor and middle class get essential commodities at cheaper rates. Therefore I demand from the Government to immediately control the price rise so as to provide relief to the poor and the middle class people and take strict action against black marketeers.



[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): May I know when the reply is likely to be?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Unfortunately, there is a long list before me. How can I say?

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: We should continue on Monday. In the meanwhile, let him try to curb the prices.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Banatwalla's suggestion is very constructive. He wants to give us sometime to bring down the prices. Apart from that, there is only one difficulty which I would like to bring it to the notice of the House. I am very keen to reply to every point that has been raised because it is a very important debate. But the only difficulty is that even if the debate is to continue for two to three days, I do not mind. In fact that will suit me for a very simple reason. There is a World Bank meeting where we have to finalise our loans and other things. Therefore, if the debate is continued, if I am given a little more time till I come back, I will elaborately reply. But the time should be given.

SHRI D. PANDIAN (Madras North): Sir, almost all the speakers cutting across the party lines who have taken part in this debate on Price Rise have expressed serious concern over the spiralling prices. But they differed in expressing their opinion and in fixing the responsibility for all these ills. As is to be expected, the supporting parties came out with the logic that the former Government had left a bad legacy and it is due to that, the prices are going up like anything, uncontrollably.

Listening to the speakers, now he has come down to a ground reality and says that the ration shops were being maintained with the Congress men's help that is why there is hoarding. And that is why, the prices are going up. If this logic allowed to continue, I think they may even go further and say that the Typists appointed by the then Govern-

ment continue to be in office and the Finance Minister's taxation proposals are being manipulated and that is why new taxes have come into being. I appeal to them to give up this logic for with all the eloquence at their command they would not be able to defend the Government, they were not able to vindicate that position but, on the other hand they had to admit, despite their friendly expressions the leader of the Communist Party of India, administered stern warning and said that they got the vote of the women by saying that they will control the prices and now with the same face they were not able to go and face them. So be ready that once again the same people may come out with the very stern warning against the Government and that the survival of the Government itself will be in question. It is a stark reality and to say that the former Government have been the cause for all these things is wrong. But then there is some logic in it. I do not dismiss that all the economic ills have cropped up only after November. There is a legacy. But, you were voted to power and you were given the mandate in order to correct the ills and to chalk out a new path as promised in your election manifesto to bring down the prices. Please compare the pre-budget days with the post budget days. I am not going to the Babar days. When I came to the Lok Sabha to listen to the illustrious Finance Minister's Budget presentation, I came by the Auto Rickshaw: When I came I paid Rs. 5/-. When I returned I paid Rs. 7.50. When I requested the auto rickshaw driver as to why he has hiked to so soon when the budget was just now presented and it has to take effect after some months he quite stated. We may quote statistics that he need not wait for any order. from the 1960 onwards, Reserve Bank account and all theoretical discourses. But his concrete reply was:

"I have already paid for the hike in petrol prices to the petrol bank and hence and now you please pay me to make good the loss."

When the Budget Speech was presented here, our electronic media was relaying on the screen all the taxation proposals. Imme-



[Sh. D. Pandian]

diately, without waiting for any orders, the traders, the auto-rickshaw owners, everybody have started implementing it without waiting for the orders. This is a stark reality. Before Budget and after Budget we have seen two prices and two effects people know this and the traders do it. But the speculative trade when they think and when they are convinced—that there is a strong and stable Government, hesitate to raise the prices. But when there is no uncertainty, the incentive for hoarding will be more. We know what the speculators will do. That is the finest climate for them to thrive. Now, whatever we may say there is an element of uncertainty in the stability of this Government. The speculators know the reality and that had emboldened them. That is why despite your laudable and tall claims, they are not afraid of hoarding and escalating the prices. I have great admiration for our Finance Minister. With all his strong convictions, he could not take strong actions against those forces. I know fully well that he is not weak but his Government is weak. Hence he is not able to translate into action all his convictions.

On the other day, while he was addressing in Bombay, he invited people with black money to come out and invest it in housing construction. Of course, it is a laudable welcome. He had further stated: "We know where from it comes but I will not ask you as to how you got it." What a pathetic statement. And a statement from whom? From our illustrious Finance Minister. For all these days and years he has been accusing the former Government of not taking or not being capable of taking out the black money. Then he promised. Not only promised, the whole people of India have been looking to him with much optimism because even before coming to power, his party had the ability to cross the ocean, to cross the frontiers, to go into the secret accounts of secret banks and secret codes, and bring the vouchers, about the hoarded wealth and all that. So, people were thinking that such a Government which even before coming to power, which was capable of crossing the frontiers and un-

earthing the hidden treasures, must be definitely capable of bringing out the black money within the borders of India. In the last five months what have you done? Please assure us now, with a time-bound plan, whether in the coming few months you will be able to do it. You hunt for the hidden treasure, but the tragic history of India had been, always that the hunter had been ultimately hunted. That is the tragic history of India. You know the whole thing. And, unfortunately, you have very good friends. Today, all your friends, despite their tall proclamations, have sounded a serious warning to you. I am reminded of that famous Shakespeare's Julius Caesar drama. Brutus and his friends had one common objective, that is, jealousy and enmity against Julius Caesar. It is that which united Brutus, Cassius, Casca and Cinna. But the moment Caesar was removed, then everyone came out in his true colour. Today, I do not want to compare anybody to Brutus or anybody else, but the Government must take note of it because the parties which lent support, after the presentation of the Budget, went out to the Lobby and met the Press and said: "It is a bold budget, people's budget, progressive budget. Under the given circumstances, nothing more can be done"...

{*Interruptions*}

AN HON. MEMBER: We never reacted like that.

SHRI D. PANDIAN: It is in the press. I am subject to correction. Quite loudly, soundly it was said by an experienced leader for whom I have great admiration. But after a week when he met the people, I do not know what wisdom dawned. Their party had come out with a statement asking the rank and file to carry out processions, to conduct *dhamas* against the nefarious impact of this budget. What is this double talk? You vote for the budget here and then incite the people to fight against the impact of the budget. Either you be true to your friends or true to your people. Do not blow hot and cold. You said it here that you will defend the Government. You have voted for it and you are prepared



to vote for it. But you ask the people to take out processions on the streets and to fight against the policies of the Government. Let them think it over. We know fully well that there are plenty of requests. According to our Finance Minister, therein black money amounting to nearly Rs. 40,000 crores. It must be something more. Because it is black, nobody can give us accurate account. It may be more. It is running a parallel Government. With the velocity of the money is in circulation, the prices are bound to go up. Unless it is checked, and checked in time, the black money holders, because they do not face any elections, will be reigning supreme, without any disturbances, while we will be quarrelling inside this House. Hence, I appeal to the Finance Minister to consider all these things. If he comes out with a proposal to at least reduce the cost of road and rail transport, there will be much relief. And if the distributive system can include the essential commodities at controlled stable price, that also will alleviate the hardships of the common people. I am thankful to the hon. Finance Minister because at least now when I am speaking, he is here listening to me. I am really flattered and honoured. I appeal to him to please look into these few small demands. The people will be relieved much if these are considered.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the budget presented by the Hon. Finance minister has put the common man in great distress and therefore nobody supports it. The name of Madhuji stands for honey but unfortunately he has brought sour things and it has become difficult for the people to survive. He took this decision while sitting in an air conditioned Chamber along with his officers but he should have asked the housewife as to how she runs her house...

(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: He could have asked his wife. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): Madhuji has both sweetness and bitterness with him.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: He should have asked her because a household is also like a Government and the house wife is the head. Everyday she has to look after the daily necessities like bread, butter, vegetable, medicine, school and clothes for the children and entertain the guests etc. The Government have admitted that the value of Rupee has come down to eleven paise. Besides the shopkeeper's profit which is 25 per cent, doctor's unreasonable fee, school fee, clothing, looking after the sick, other requirements of the family, marriages and maintenance of the house—all these expenses have to be borne by the household. How can a family pull on under these circumstances. The prices of every commodity from edible oils to essential commodities which are a must for every household are soaring day by day and the common man is perturbed and panicky. What I mean to say is that whatever may be the reason for throwing the Congress out of power, whether it was the stigma of Bofors or inflation, but now when people have supported you, majority of the poor people have supported you even then you have presented a Budget which will crush the poor. Apart from this, lot of facilities have been given to the rich and the big people. The Government says that black money has created a parallel economy, but no action has been taken against those having black money. We would be happy if Government unearths the entire black money in the country, but the Government is feeling scared and is not able to act because of fear and the common man is being looted by the Government. Because of this, common people in the country are in trouble and something will have to be done to control it. When we can't be unanimous in the House on this single issue why don't we go to the public and seek their help to unearth black money. People have power, you leave it to them and see for yourself how much black money they can unearth from cities like Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay etc. Police cannot do this job as



[Sh. Piyus Tiraky]  
they are in connivance with such people. Government employees are also in league with them. Even Shopkeepers are hand in glove with them, and if you do not have sufficient power to check this menace then leave it to the public and see how the black money is unearthed. Let the Government declare it openly that they do not have sufficient power and leave the rest to the public and then see whether the problem is solved or not.

So far as the question of direct and indirect taxes is concerned, the Government have reduced direct tax after giving a thought to this unto but the indirect taxes have adversely affected the people. For example the price of petrol, has been increased. It has affected the price structure of every other commodity. This has been a major cause behind the rise in prices. This rise in prices has resulted in increased expenditure in the budget of the poor people. My submission to the Government is that this unto should be given due consideration otherwise villages would be deserted as people would migrate to cities. People are fleeing the villages because they fear that they might have to starve there. This will stop the developmental work which is going on. It may also lead to law and order problem. The incidents of theft, robbery and pickpocketing are increasing due to this very reason. It will become difficult for the people to move out of their houses after sometime. The country is facing this problem merely because prices of essential commodities have sky-rocketed. All the Members of this House whether they belong to the Opposition or the ruling party are unanimous that prices will have to be checked as there is no other alternative to this. The burden on the common man will have to be reduced. The Government will have to do it.

15.31 hrs.

[English]

RESOLUTION RE. POLL REFORMS -  
CONTD.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Private Members' Business—Further dis-

cussion on the Resolution moved by Shri L.K. Advani on the 29th December, 1989. Mr. K.D. Sultanpuri may now speak.

[Translation]

SHRI YUVRAJ (Katihar): Whenever the Private Members' Business has been taken up we have discussed this Resolution on poll reforms. It should be wound up now and the next resolution by Shrimati Rajeshwari should be taken up. This Resolution has taken the entire allotted time of the House and it is still continuing. Kindly take a decision in this regard. I request you to wound it up and take up the other Resolution.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not the competent person to take the decision.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): But he has moved a motion. (*Interruptions*). He is entitled to move a closure motion. He says that the question be put now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, it is not the time. We have got 39 minutes more. After that, we will decide whether it is to be put. Yes, Mr. Advani.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (New Delhi): Sir, there is no question of exceeding the time limit because there is no time limit as such in the case of non-official motions. But in this particular case, if the House agrees, we can certainly have the Minister respond to the entire debate.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): Once, Mr. Banatwalla's Resolution went on for a long time.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : Yes, it has happened. This is the fourth Friday that we are having this and there have been occasions in the past where even Nath Pai's Resolution went on for months on end. So, there can be no objection to it. But I have little doubt that as a large number of Members have contributed, if one or two more wish to contribute,

then after that the Minister may be asked to respond, and then I will speak.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): I have a suggestion, Sir. Time can be extended by one hour for this Resolution. Then the next Resolution can be taken up because there are a few speakers from our side also who are very keen to speak on it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we have got 39 minutes more. So, if the House is agreeable to conclude it by that time, then it is all right.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: You extend it till Five O'Clock, Sir

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. If the House agrees, we will extend it up to Five O'Clock.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Agreed.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: The Minister may be asked to reply at 4.15.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister can speak at 4.30 p.m. and after that you can reply.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: There should be time rationing also, Sir.

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: There should be rationing of time, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. Now, Mr. Sultanpuri may speak.

*[Translation]*

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Shimla): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Resolution moved by Shri L.K. Advani. Elections enjoy an important position in democratic system and it is a very good system. Members of Panchayats, Zila Parishads and Legislative Assemblies are elected with this system. But there are some drawbacks in our electoral system. Today people with muscle and money power in villages and

cities are growing more powerful. These people allure public with the help of money power. Thus they are weakening democracy in our country. They make every effort to remain in power at any cost so as to derive maximum political benefit. Today the people living in the villages also know about it. There are big Zamindars in rural areas. They want that the members of their own families only are elected to all elected bodies be it Panchayats or the Assembly or the Parliament. Such a mentality is developing in these people. As regards reducing the effect of money power is concerned, state funding of elections is absolutely necessary. However, only an organised or a registered Party should be allowed to take part in the Elections. Now a days a large number of independent candidates take part in elections. The number of independent candidates are much more.

The other day I read a news report that as many as 89 candidates were contesting election in the by-elections to be held in Ambala, Darba Kalan and Meham constituencies in Haryana. You can well imagine how a large ballot paper will be required to be printed for this and how much money will be spent thereon by the Government. I think that the security amount to be deposited by the Independent candidates for contesting elections should be raised to at least Rs. 10,000 in order to discourage non-serious candidates from contesting elections. Only organised parties should be allowed to take part in elections. Besides, some provisions would also be made for other parties. What should be those provisions? These include erection of common plat-forms from where all the political parties, be the Congress Party, or the B.J.P. or the C.P.I. or for that matter the C.P.M. or any other parties address the public and inform about their programmes and manifestoes, etc. At the time of elections all political parties make false promises to the people. In order to win public support, a particular party made a promise that they would make available sugar at Rs. 5/- a kilo. yet another party the B.J.P. made a promise that if the people cast their votes to B.J.P., they would make available rice at Rs. 2 a Kg, flour at Rs. 1.50 a Kg. and salt at



[Sh. K.D. Sultanpuri]

a price of 25 paise a kg. Such false promises were made in Himachal Pradesh. Promises should be made keeping in view the economic condition of the country and taxes should also be realised from the people accordingly. The democracy would be weakened if the parties win elections on false assurances. We have to strengthen the country and it could be done only if we desist from making false promises to the people. I would also like to say that the posters pasted on the walls by one person are torn off by the other. This is not proper. A law is required to be made to this effect that no one tear-off posters of anyone so that public could be able to read all of them.

There is wide spread use of liquor during elections. This menace is spoiling our future generation. Today, the situation has come to such a pass that elections even in schools and colleges are full of party-politics and students are being exploited. I would like that some steps should be taken to check this situation. A serious thought should be given to it. I would like to make one more point. While inviting leader to form the Government, opportunity should be first given to the leader of the largest party, which could form the Government. It is not so that the combination of a number parties are given opportunity to form the Government as is being seen today that various parties supporting the Government are beating their own drums. The C.P.I. says that their programmes are the best, so are the B.J.P., the C.P.M. and the Janta Dal which are praising their respective programmes. Allegations are being levelled against each other. Do they think about the country? Do they ever think to move the country forward? Will their eloquent be wasted in levelling charges against the Congress (I) Party? The ruling Party becomes happy when allegations are made against the Congress Party by its friendly parties. They should stop levelling false allegations. Now the people know the reality of this Government. That is why the popularity of the Government among the masses has been gradually decreasing. Today, we are

not discharging our duties in the manner expected from us by the people. All of us are intellectuals and understand all the things very well. The masses have entrusted a great responsibility on us to run the country and we should shoulder it, no matter whether we are in opposition or in the ruling party. We cannot run the Government with the help of falsehood.

Now a days we are bound by the rules and regulations made by the bureaucrats. All of us raise our voice against them in the House, but outside the House, no one takes it seriously. Who-so-ever becomes a Minister, he gives reply on the same pattern that the matter is being looked into. In this process the period of five years is spent and many ministers come and go during the period and the work suggested by the public representatives are not accomplished. I shall be happy if you give me any instances where works suggested by any of the public representatives had been done by the Government. A proper arrangement should be made for this purpose. All the political parties should sit together and think about it as to how they can fulfil the promises made by them to the public. We are to enlighten the masses. Today you can see the difference between the salary of a bureaucrat and the income of a poor man, we the M.P's also get a lot of facilities here. We are provided big houses to live in but no one takes care of us outside Delhi. The big bosses of the Parties get respect, but no regard is shown to the ordinary leaders. Unless the public representatives are given due regard they cannot deliver good. Unless we stop fighting with one another, the country would continue to suffer. A mention has been made about booth-capturing. By whom it is done? This is done by the rich people, which can go to the Supreme Court, the High Court or to the District Court. The poor people, Harijan—Adivasi people are not allowed to cast their votes. Persons whose sole purpose is to earn more and more money are elected.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, if we are to strengthen the country, we have to amend the electoral system. Although, I do not have any hope



from this Government, even then, I would like to suggest the Government to make amendment in the electoral system. All of us will cooperate the Government in this matter. It would be a commendable task. All the political parties should make concerted efforts to amend electoral system so as to fulfil the responsibility entrusted upon us by the people and to strengthen the nation.

I am very grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak and expressing my views in the House.

DR. S.P. YADAV (Sambhal): Hon. Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to raise two points in the context of the Private Members' Resolution on electoral reforms that has been moved by hon. Shri Advani.

Mr. Chairman Sir, the irregularities we see in our electoral process these days is just due to a general degeneration of our national character. It has come to my notice that the first stage where irregularities occur is when party tickets are distributed to various people for monetary considerations. If our rational leaders behave in this manner, corruption is bound to flourish.

Secondly, a lot of money is spent during elections to win voters, merely a drink of alcohol and by transporting them to the polling booths in their personal vehicles or for various other petty temptations. So these are the versions heads on which money is squandered and that is the way how the votes of backward classes and weaker sections of society are captured. It shows that the Corruption is at its peak during the election days. Apart from this, leaders of the ruling party manage to collect a lot of funds during elections. During the last elections the then ruling party i.e. Congress(I) extorted an enormous amount of money from sugar mill-owners as a result of which the price of sugar which was selling at Rs. 6.50 per kg, at once shot up to Rs. 1300 per kg. So that was the way the ruling party mobilised funds for elections resorting to corrupt practices to achieve that end. Similarly voters are classified on the lines of caste and here it is

the breeding ground of communalism. There is a saying that what is obvious is not always the ultimate truth whatever is preached here in the House is not practiced at the time of elections. Places are marked on the times of concentration of Pandits' 'Yadavas' Thakurs' on 'Muslims and these things are kept in mind while giving tickets to the party candidates at the time of elections. However many a slogans of idealism we may raise, the fact is that during elections, people are divided on caste and tend to favour the candidates of their own community. Such a situation may clearly witnessed in all the areas. All this encourages casteism and communalism.

There is one more point of booth capturing that is vehemently raised quite often. Every candidate who contests the elections wants to capture the booths in his constituency. We adopt resolutions to condemn such practices but in real life we do not follow them. Booth-capturing will continue unless the Election Commission cancels the candidature of the candidates found guilty in such cases. Booth-capturing took place in Amethi during the last elections. Due to this re-polling was ordered at 95 polling booths there. If there was no booth capturing, what was the necessity of going in for repolling in that constituency?

At that time the former Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi was contesting from that constituency. So it was during his time that this incident took place, a fact that was proved correct as re-polling was held at the 95 booths. Hence such a provision should be made wherein the candidature of such a person who has indulged in the act of booth capturing of should be declared as cancelled. So as to debar him from contesting the elections.

I would also like to give a few suggestions in this regarding political leaders should later care to give their party tickets to the people with a clear record and not to the criminals. Today criminals are making their basic entry into politics by winning elections on the strength of their ratoriey in their



[Dr. S.P. Yadav]

respective constituencies. So I would like to urge upon the party leaders to give tickets to persons with a good track record. Secondly, voters should be issued identity cards and polling officials should be appointed from the neighbouring districts and not from the same district. The present way of canvassing should also be changed. At the time of filing nominations a candidate should declare the publicity material that he is going to use and if he violates the norms set by the Election Commission, his candidature should stand cancelled. As in Switzerland and Denmark an amendment should be made in the People's Representation Act and there should be in provision of right to recall in the act. Parliament is the highest institution in a country. So it is essential that a nation has a strong character. Without that nothing can be achieved.

**SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI (Raigarh):** We have been discussing the Bill introduced by hon. Shri Advani for quite a long time. Elections are the very basic of democracy and if there are unfair practices in the electoral process, the right people cannot be got elected. This is bound to have an adverse effect on the lives of all the citizens of the country. Much has been said about irregularities in the electoral process, the cases of booth capturing and the extra ordinarily large number of candidates contesting the elections. I don't think that in an election, any political party is more important than the nation itself.

I shall briefly put forward two suggestions regarding poll reforms. In fact the nation is above every thing and a political party comes only thereafter. There should be a code of conduct for all political parties. Some political parties have made efforts to evolve a specific procedure to take a decision in respect of their prospective party candidates. There should be a provision at the national level to ban political parties which give tickets to criminals. The Congress Party's flag resembles with the national flag. I feel that no party should be allowed to have a flag

resembling with the national flag. Instead they should difference between the two because the place of national flag is above all the flags of the political parties.

Hon. Mr. Chairman Sir, my second point relates to the restriction on a person carrying a party symbol with him while entering a polling booth to cast his vote. But you cannot exercise such a restriction in case of a particular party symbol. That is the hand, because everybody carries a hand with him. So such a symbols should not be allotted to any political party because it is misused. So I would suggest that from now on this symbol be declared as cancelled. It so happens that at the time of elections, party workers wave their hands to indicate that voters should cast their votes in favour of the hand. All these aspects must be kept in mind if we are to strengthen this democratic country of ours. Hon'ble Chairman Sir, considering the present—day circumstances in the country a big question mark hangs over the issue of poll reforms. Already a lot of time has been spent discussing this matter so it needs only an immediate implementation of such reforms. Hon. Members who have participated in this discussion have given many valuable suggestions but all these suggestions will amount to nothing if they are not implemented. So I would request the Government to consider the suggestions given by the hon. Members and implement them so that at the time of next elections we may be able to tell the people that. House has discussed all these things and now the Government is taking concrete steps to bring in poll reforms. I think this would be a definitely a step towards strengthening democracy a step that will give a new direction to the political culture not only in this country but in the entire world. With these words I conclude.

[English]

**SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon); Mr. Chairman, Sir,** the hon. Member Shri Advani has started discussion of a very important problem relating to our democracy. Electoral reform is a very old subject. It has been discussed for a long time in our country. This



problem is also are being discussed all over the world. There are certain peculiar conditions prevailing in our country. As regards common problems which are discussed all over the world, I will mention them very briefly. Some people believe that the System of proportional representation with a single transferable vote is a just form of election, because it gives to each group the representation it deserves in the legislative Assembly. But, this is not suitable to our country because the electorate consists mostly of uneducated people. So, it will not be possible to work out this system efficiently in our country.

Then there is the listing system where you vote for the party and not for the candidate. Then the party selects its candidates according to the number of votes polled by it. But this gives the party bosses an enormous power of manipulation. And I think, Advaniji will excuse me he is a leader of the party, that considering the quality of leaders of all parties, it will not be fair to burden them with this responsibility or thrust it upon them.

The system that we follow is first pass the post. The man who gets the highest number of votes is elected. It is possible that he may get less than 35 per cent or less than 50 per cent of votes. Even then he is elected though the others together might get more than sixty or seventy per cent of the votes. This sort of system is very defective. But it is good because it gives a stable Government. That is the British experience. I hope, it will be so in our country. At the moment, it is not so. Not a single party in India has a majority in the Parliament. But that is a system which is likely to give a stable Government more than any other form of representation.

I will come to peculiar problems of our country which, I think, no political theorist have been able to envisage or discuss so far. The parties themselves while selecting their candidates do not consider their character, their ability, their education and their loyalty. All these things are brushed aside and only those persons get tickets who are likely to be loyal to the leader, whatever be their charac-

ter. This has lowered the prestige of representative bodies in our country. This has lowered the level of discussion in Parliament and this has spoiled the administration of our country, which depends on the character and integrity of the leaders.

We all talk of secularism. All parties swear by secularism. But while selecting candidates for election, they take into account the caste of the person concerned. This is a disease from which we must free ourselves otherwise, our secularism cannot succeed. All that we have been doing for the last 40 years has been that we have been preaching one thing and doing exactly the opposite. All the parties have been doing this. Therefore, the longer we practice this sort of thing, this sort of democracy, the farther we will be from secularism or real democracy.

In our country, people who call themselves progressive or radicals have been saying that the Government should finance elections in our country. This is an illusion. This sort of thing will not improve things for the simple reasons that if a man gets money from the Government, it will not prevent him from spending money from his own pocket. If he is not allowed to spend money from his pocket he can spend it through his friends. So, the money which is given by the Government will be an additional resource. And, thus, we will be spending more money than we have been doing so far. Therefore, this system which is supposed to be prevalent in West Germany and in sponsored <sup>1</sup> / many progressive people in our country cannot eradicate the problem of excessive expenditure in the existing conditions in our country.

I need not mention the horrible things that have been taking place in our country. Our democracy, excuse me, Sir, is a fake democracy. It is a caricature of a democracy. We capture booths, the people and still call it a democracy. One feels hopeless.

In a country like ours, we can improve things if the heads of all the parties come together and agree on a common programme



[Sh. Y.S. Mahajan]

and are determined to follow the principles or precepts which they themselves lay down. Unless all the parties are united, it will not be possible to make electoral reforms or improve the functioning of democracy in our country. With these words, I conclude my speech.

16.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRISHNA YADAV (Azamgarh): Hon. Speaker, Sir, after attaining independence in 1947, we should have contested elections on democratic lines according to the aspirations of our people. However, we are constrained to observe that over the years money, media and mafia are playing a vigorous and vital role in politics which is eroding the power of the people. What we find today is that the new parties emerge and try to win elections with the help of money power. They receive money from big capitalists to come up with the help of media and mafia. I am quite sure that if these parties are not supported by money, media and mafia, then many of our hon'ble Members who are sitting here might not have won the elections. However, on the basis of their money power and with the help of media and mafia, they have been winning elections. It is posing an imminent threat to the democratic structure of this country. In this country, elections should be free and fair and held on a democratic and a socialistic pattern. With the increasing power of money, media and mafia, it is having an adverse effects on the democratic set up of this country, which is prejudicial to the interests of the people. These parties and the people are wielding their power on the people of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes on the basis of their power of money, mafia and musclemen. Whenever the ordinary persons want to cast their vote with a sense of self-respect and prestige they are intimidated and compelled to cast their vote in their favour. The people who want to take part in politics with their independent views

and self-respect and have faith in a particular party to contest against the candidate of some other party, they are discouraged and labelled as communals and terrorists. Government policy also seems to be negative in this regard. If the Government so desires, it can hold free and fair elections in India, but the Government itself does not want it. Everybody knows what had happened in Amethi, but the members of the Congress Party are not prepared to say even a single word against Mr. Rajiv Gandhi. Similarly the people of Janata Dal do not want to say anything against their leader in respect of Meham incident.

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH (Maharajanj): Janata Dal is the first such party which has demanded repoll in Meham.

SHRI RAM KRISHAN YADAV: Everybody knows as to what is happening in Bihar. I want to say that in a country like India democracy should flourish with a strengthened economic structure and favourable climate for socialism. But on the contrary, Mafia groups and anti-social elements are wielding power to cause a set back to the democratic set up. Now it is our duty that the whole society is reinvigorated to achieve the optimum utilization of our man power, otherwise, only the rich people will continue to win elections and it will never be the turn of the poor. All these tactics are aimed at deterring the son of a poor person from contesting elections. In my State Bihar, candidates spend lavishly on the petty items like posters, but for a poor man it is a cry for the moon because he cannot afford to manage even the basic necessities of life i.e. food, clothing and shelter. It is not good for a poor country like India to spend such a colossal amount on elections. It is an ever increasing trend and it is something not good. Also the role of money, media and mafia in the democratic set up of this country is constantly increasing. It needs to be checked. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI JANARADAN YADAV (Godda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while participating in the discussion on the resolution of Hon. Advaniji



regarding the electoral reforms, I would also like to convey my sentiments through you. In the State of Bihar to which I belong, wielding of money and muscle power is at its peak. Both of them have their unchecked play. During the last assembly elections hundred of people had been killed at the polling booths. Therefore, I would like to urge upon the Government to put a complete check on these forces to ensure free and fair elections on the basis of our voters' list. Electronic machines may be used for this purpose. Identity cards should be issued to the voters. There should be separate polling booths for the tribals, harizans, oppressed and the backward classes. Besides that, at the time of Lok Sabha and Assembly elections, S.D.O., district collectors of the area should not be deployed as returning officers because these people can exercise their influence and authority on the local residents. Therefore, they should be transferred to other districts for that purpose. Also the expenditure on elections should be borne by the Government and not by the individuals so that the poor, the suppressed and the backward people may have their representation in democracy and physical and money power may be dispensed with. These are the few suggestions I want to place before the Government through you.

[English]

\*SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI (Berhampur): Mr. Chairman Sir, with your kind permission I would like to make my speech on poll reform in my mother tongue, Oriya.

HON'BLE CHAIRMAN : But, be brief.

[Translation]

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Sir, I rise to speak briefly in support of the Resolution of Honourable Member Shri Lal Krishan Advani ji. I would like to deal with three to four salient points in my speech. At the outset I would like to express my views on money

power. Shri Advaniji has observed that the evil influence of money power has been ever increasing. So there is a need to curb the influence of money power. I entirely agree with him that the influence of money power should be limited. Sir, myself I have had very bad experience in the matter. I appeal to all political parties to ensure that this influence be strongly curbed. We should have free and fair elections.

Secondly, I would like to deal with muscle power. I am glad to inform the August House that the muscle power has not made considerable much headway in my State of Orissa. However, I am sorry to hear from some Members that it is very much existing in their States. We have to be very careful light away before this mal practice spreads to other States. We cannot give justice to our democratic system if we use the muscle power in elections. I support the proposal to issue identity cards to the voters. To overcome rampant impersonation and also vehemently denounce both capturing as debase acts.

Sir, I am extremely sorry to point out one thing i.e. selection of candidates by political parties on the basis of caste of community consideration. If one party selects a candidate from one particular caste or community, other parties also try to nominate their candidates from the same caste or community. The intention is very clear, of securing malafide division of votes of his community. But this certainly is not good. Selection of candidates should not be made on the basis of caste or community. Similarly, Sir, I must say that baseless campaign should not be allowed in elections, particularly on the language issue. I wish to point at as to how it was made an issue in my elections. Groups from my rival parties have preclaimed said in their elections campaign in my constituency that I am in capable of speaking my own mother tongue Oriya. I shall not remain in my State of Orissa even after winning the Lok Sabha election. I will migrate to some other State and that I shall not be able to deliver the

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\*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Oriya.



[Sh. Janaradan Yadav]

good to my people. While replying befittingly to such baseless and malicious campaign I would like to quote verse in *Sanskrit*, which means as under:

"Mother and Mother-land are mightier than the Heaven." Indeed I consider that Mother and mother-land till the scales in their favour. Honourable Chairman, Sir, I have no intention to go anywhere else leaving my have land, of Parlakhemundi in Ganjam District, Orissa. This fact I want to put on record. My sole aim and ambition for entering to politics is to serve my people of Orissa and the nation in my own humble way. I would like to State honourable House that my grand father, Late Shri Krishna Chandra Gajapathi Narayan Deo had played an epic role in the formation of a separate Orissa State in 1936. For this sterling role played by him in the merger of Oriya speaking areas, he was made the first Premier of Orissa State. It is not my intention to elaboration this immortal contribution to the State of Orissa and its people. Rather being his grand son, it is my foremost duty to serve the people of Orissa, and in particular to devote my life for the upliftment of Oriya language as well as the backward district of Ganjam.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is why you are talking in Oriya.

[*Translation*]

\*SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Indeed Sir, hastily, I would like to state that a lot of good suggestions have been made in the resolution. Many Honourable Members have given their valuable suggestions while expressing their views. We should make it a point to adopt those good suggestions. If we do that it will go a long way in strengthening our democracy. There will be free and fair elections in every constituency. Ultimately it will help the people of this largest democratic country of the world.

I thank you very much for giving me time and opportunity to speak on this vital topic of 'Poll Reforms'.

[*English*]

SHRI BHABANI SHANKAR HOTA (Sambalpur): Hon. Chairman, Sir, as already committed, I will not take more than a few minutes. I will only put forward a few points rather than giving a long lecture.

The State must finance the whole election process. It should finance the political parties and the candidates through the political parties.

Secondly, there must be some provision in the Constitution so that it is mandatory for a registered and recognised political party to conduct its party affairs in a democratic manner, so that a trend of despotic leadership does not grow in the party and the party is kept away from all the ills in the election process. I am of the opinion that one of the greatest dangers to democracy is that most the parties nowadays are not conducting themselves democratically.

As I have said earlier, some of the expenses could be reimbursed to the political parties and also the financing should be done both in cash and in kind.

Lastly, the delimitation of the constituencies is overdue. The size of the constituencies is so large that it is practically impossible for an elected Member to do justice to his constituency. The next point is about the role of officers who are engaged by the Election Commission on a piecemeal basis. They should be drawn out and a separate machinery to conduct the elections should be constituted with full-time officers so that they can do justice to the work assigned to them. These are the few suggestions which I want to make. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI NANDU THAPA (Sikkim): Sir, I will also speak only on a few points because whatever points I have to say on electoral

\*Translation of speech originally delivered in Oriya.



reforms have already been made by me in the All-party meeting held on electoral reforms. Firstly, multipurpose electoral identity cards with photos must be introduced. This card system was test case in Sikkim in 1979 when Shri S.L. Shakhdar was the Chief Election Commissioner of India. In 1984 elections also, this identity card system was used partly in Sikkim and although it was a test case, it was found successful cen per cent. But I do not know why that has been done away with. The advantages of this identity card system are, bogus voting will be reduced, foreigners entry will be curtailed in the border States, identification of persons for all purposes and it also serves as an advantage to the administration.

My next point is about delimitation. Population pattern changes in every segment. Monitoring has to be done and according to that, delimitation has to be done. Population pattern keeps on changing for every ten or fifteen years. the process goes on. Many Members have said that it has become difficult to do justice to their constituents which is a fact. The other difficulty is clubbing of districts while doing demarcation of constituencies. If you club two or more districts in one constituency, it becomes difficult for the candidates and the party workers to approach all the districts and work there. In Sikkim, demarcation was done in 1974 when at that time it was not a part of India. Everybody knows this. Under the meaning and scope of Article 371F of the Constitution, there are provisions for delimitation of Constituencies in Sikkim. Delimitation need not be warded off till 2000 AD. Why was this not done this far is that question which we have asked the Central Government to look into. We hope and demand from the Government that delimitation should be done before 2000 AD.

The next factories about rotation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes seats or reserved seats. This will reduce the class communalism to a great extent.

With these suggestions, I conclude.

**SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore):** Sir, I am highly thankful for giving me an opportunity to participate in this debate of electoral reforms I know that the time at my disposal is very limited. So, I do not want to touch upon the points which have already been raised by my friends. Free and fair elections are part and parcel of democracy. The manner in which elections are conducted ever since independence and the sagacity shown by the voters have evoked all-round appreciation. However, there have been certain inherent defects in this electoral system which have to be rectified. No doubt that certain measures have been taken from time to time to do away with the maladies of this system. Money and muscle power, as many have put it here, are the important reasons for the decay of the electoral system and in this connection, I may rightly say that State funding is a welcome step in the right direction. A suitable legislation must be introduced so that free and fair elections can be held in all State. It is a pity that handlums and persons with criminal records are in fact ruling the roost during the time of elections. This was evident in the recent elections also. There should be a bold initiative on the part of the Government to eliminate these undesirable elements during the time of election and there must be a clear provision in the electoral law to debar or disqualify candidates found indulging in anti-social and criminal activities by colluding will such elements.

Prevention of booth capturing and rigging must be on the top of the agenda of the electoral reforms. The secessionist elements as well as communal forces indulging in anti-national activities need to be dealt with a heavy hand. Such secessionist and communal forces must be debarred from elections. In fact, it should be a precondition that such people would not be allowed to contest elections.

Then, introduction of multi-purpose identity cards with photograph will no doubt prevent the voters from casting more than one vote. For this purpose, the law must clearly provide that any person possessing



[Sh. Mullapally Ramachandran]

more than one identity card on any pretext would be subjected to deterrent punishment.

The multiplicity of non-serious candidates at the time of election is a major defect in the electoral system in and we should see that non-serious candidates do not contest the elections. Such candidates are put up by certain serious candidates in order to cut into the votes of other candidates. There must be a clear provision in the election law that on-serious candidates would not be allowed to contest the elections at all.

I have another suggestion to make. Persons found guilty of offences against women, the vulnerable section of our society, must be disqualified and debarred from contesting elections.

The Election Commission must be given wide powers to conduct elections at all levels from Panchayat to Parliament. For this purpose, the Election Commission should be converted into a multi-member statutory body. The Election Commission must be empowered to punish the erring officers who are entrusted with the election duties at the time of elections.

As we know, there are a number of election petitions pending in the High Courts and the Supreme Court. These election petitions are not disposed of within a reasonable period. There must be a stipulated period for disposing them off, say three months, within which all election petitions must be disposed off. For this purpose, there must be some special courts or tribunals, so that the election petitions are disposed of within a reasonable time.

Before I conclude, I would like to make a couple of more suggestions. The countermanding of elections in case of death of a candidate is another defect in the electoral system. If a candidate of a political party dies during the time of election, the party concerned should be allowed to suggest another name, as otherwise the entire election

process will be upset and a lot of difficulties and cost will be involved.

In a democracy every citizen has got a right to vote, but unfortunately, we find that a sizeable number of people, especially belonging to the educated class, do not go to cast the votes at all. There should be a clear provision in the election laws that the right to vote must be a compulsory duty and all citizens must go to the polling booths and cast their votes.

Lastly, ours is the largest democracy in the world. I suggest that a Parliamentary Committee should be set up to go into all the vital aspects of electoral reforms. The Committee should tour throughout the country and we should have wide ranging discussions which are highly essential before going in for a comprehensive legislation in this respect.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): Mr. Chairman, Hon. Advani ji has taken this golden opportunity to initiate discussion on a very important issue. There is no doubt that we live in a democratic country and we realize it very well, but actually it is the element of fairness which should be felt and discussed in all its depth and seriousness. It has been stated in the constitution of India that "We, the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular Democratic Republic and to secure to all its citizens justice, social, economical and political." Therefore, the words 'the Government of the People, for the People and by the people' are important'. However, the concept of 'Government by the people' should come to be a reality through a free and fair electoral process.

Our electoral process is a very complicated one. It starts with initiating the election process. I know it from my past experience that taking into account the results of previous election, names of thousands of voters are transferred from voters' list of an area to



that of some other area. In fact, names of upto 25,000 voters are transferred from one constituency to the other area. However when the people lodged their protest against this practice, it has now stopped. Entire electoral process needs to be streamlined. Identity cards should be issued to each and every voter to put an end to this practice of adding names to the voters' list and to ensure that only genuine voters cast their votes. Elections to Lok Sabha, assemblies and other local bodies are quite frequently held. But a lot of time and money is wasted on holding the elections at a different point of time. This situation keeps a large number of people engaged in this process. Therefore, it is my submission that all these elections i.e. for Lok Sabha, Assemblies and the local bodies should be held simultaneously. It will save a lot of time and money of the people. I would also like to submit one thing that whatever be the order of steps to be taken by the Government, it should be done properly. I mean to say that polling booths are decided while preparing the voters' list. I believe that voters lists occupy a very important place in a polling booth. However, it is my own experience that some voters' lists are forcibly added to those already meant for a particular area booths. In this way, there is only one polling booth for a block of 4-5 villages. What I mean to say is that there should be a separate polling booth for every village. It will save the unnecessary transportation of voters to the polling booth for castings their votes to and voters will also be protected against any external influence on the day of polling.

When polling booths will be set up in each and every village, there will be no need to provide transport to voters to reach the booths and thus they could be protected from being influenced by the candidate who provides transport for them. It is quite but natural that the voters will be influenced by the candidate which provides them transport facilities to reach the polling booths. I strongly plead for setting up polling booths in each and every village.

The electoral process should also be

made free from the influence of money and muscle power. If the above proposal is implemented, it will tone up the electoral process. It is necessary to rectify the system.

**SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV** (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, since only two minutes time is at my disposal, I would like to make two points only. There are four pillars of democracy viz. the judiciary, the Press, the people and the elections. Today, the electoral system is in jeopardy. The biggest pillar of democracy has collapsed. It is, therefore, necessary to rectify the electoral system.

What is the position of electoral system today? It was the responsibility of the party which remained in power for the last 40 to 42 years to protect the electoral process, the tallest pillar of democracy, but it is unfortunate that it is during the Congress rule that the electoral process suffered a big set back. This is the reason why the demos i.e. people were vanished from democracy and only crazy i.e. machinery was left out. It is during their regime that the people became secondary. Booth capturing is taking place on a large scale. it shows the sorry state of affairs if our elections process in elections. Display of money and muscle power reigns supreme in elections. The upper class people and the elite class in the society dominate the scene in elections. In fact, they have been dominating like this for the last thousands of years. The Lok Sabha is the supreme Panchayat, if the country. If this Situation is allowed to continue in the elections of the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies and the present electoral system is not rectified, it is definite that these Legislative bodies will become the dens of unsocial elements and the murders will not longer require bail. A time may come when a legislation may be brought forward providing therein that criminals even after committing 5 murders cannot be arrested. In order to save the country from such a danger, it is necessary to rectify the electoral process. The electoral process could be rectified through many ways. To name some of the such proposals as have come up from various quarters—issue of identify cards and



[Sh Devendra Prasad Yadav]

arrangement of mobile polling booths etc. In this connection, I would also like to make a suggestion. It should be seriously considered. My suggestion is that the electoral expenses should be funded by the State. There should be ceiling on electoral expenses and these expenses should be borne by the Government. The policy of adhocism being followed by various political parties, creates problems. The national parties should take a decision in this regard and they should be cadre based. There are parties which maintain an upper hand at the time of elections.

Parties, particularly those which are in power become successful in booth capturing. They manage to have a say at the social as well as administrative levels. The constituency I represent used to be the constituency of the former Chief Minister Shri Jagannath Mishra. He won election through looting of booths. In Bihar, particularly from Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra's time, money and muscle power have invariably been used. I have made this suggestion in order to prevent this type of booth capturing.

Finally, I would like to point out that the autonomy that has been granted to the Election Commission should not be there for name sake only but it should be fully autonomous. The Election Commission should be granted complete freedom. Then only the electoral process can be rectified. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

MR CHAIRMAN: The House has taken a decision to conclude the discussion by 4.30 P.M. and taken call the Minister for his intervention. I have got two or three more names. What is the sense of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): Let us extend it by half an hour. Mr. Advani's reply will take

sometime. You have to take into consideration that also. I have no objection of extending the time.

MR CHAIRMAN: Then I can call two or three more Members. The problem is, if one person is called—of course there are requests from both the sides—then there may be more demands. I leave it to you.

MANY HON. MEMBERS: Okay, let us extend it by another half an hour.

MR CHAIRMAN: Then, let us extend the time. I will give two or three minutes to each hon. Member. Many hon. Members are raising their hands.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: The point which the hon. Members have not taken note of is that, forty-five Members have already spoken. Therefore, if I am to do justice to the reply, then I will require about 30-35 minutes' time. Therefore, I have no objection in extending the time. But, I hope, you will not cut my time. You will also give me sufficient time for the reply. I don't mind Members' speaking. Let them speak. I have no objection.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNUPATI (Vijayawada): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to make some suggestions with regard to the Resolution that has been moved by Shri Advani in connection with electoral reforms.

First of all, I would like to suggest that a multi-purpose identity card must be issued to each voter. The identity card should contain the date of birth and blood group of the holder. It will be highly beneficial. It will be a sort of certificate on the basis of which the voters could cast their votes. It will help checking booth capturing and bogus voting. There can be no rigging also. As such issuing of identity cards is a must.

Similarly, I would like to make a suggestion about setting up of polling booths. Polling booths should be set up in slums also.



People belonging to weaker sections find it difficult to reach the polling booths and cast their votes. Hence, polling booths must be set up at a place nearest to their place of residence. These people are not allowed to cast their votes. It is, therefore, necessary to make improvements in this regard.

Thirdly, I would like to make a submission about the electoral expenses. Today, huge sums of money are being spent on light decoration, tents and other outward shows. Cut-outs are being installed just as it is being done in cinema houses. There should be a check on these expenses. All this should be done in a simple way. This will reduce the expenses and help us to reach the people easily.

Similarly, there should be no propaganda of caste and religion. If this practice is avoided, there could be free elections. People demand votes by distributing 'Sindur'. There should be a check on such practice and the practice of seeking votes on the basis of caste and religion. Ours is a secular state and as such there is no place for such things in the elections in our country.

Similarly, bungling in counting of votes should also be checked. There have been instances in which ballot papers without signatures have been detected. I have seen such an instance in my area that there was no signature in a full bundle of ballot papers. There were signatures of neither the Presiding Officer nor anybody else. From the above instance, it seems that counting is not done properly and bogus voting is being resorted to. Proper attention must be paid to check such malpractices.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Some norms should be fixed for campaigning and propaganda. I have no idea of the North, but in South, I had some practical experience. Two to three tents are pitched in a street. Various parties make long speeches from their respective camps. This results in clashes between various groups of people. It is necessary to pay attention to this also.

I would like to lay stress on my point regarding use of liquor. Now a days consumption of liquor has become the order of the day. It must be stopped. Maximum clashes take place due to this reason. People consume liquor and start quarrelling on the streets. Efforts are made to influence the voters. It will be a good step if consumption of liquor is totally prohibited throughout the country. I will thank the Government for this. Sale of liquor should be banned at least 15 days before the elections. At present, sale of liquor is banned only 24 hours before the polling which is not that useful. It should be banned 15 days before the polling. It has been noticed at several places that the candidates distribute liquor. It has been my practical experience. Such things must be checked. (*Interruptions*)

I am a Gandhian. I never distributed liquor.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Vidyaji, sale of liquor should be banned, but make your next point. Time is very short.

SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNUPATI: Sale of liquor should be banned right from the date of announcement of elections. These are few of my suggestions. If the hon. Minister implements these suggestions, it will be highly beneficial. I would like to thank you for providing me time to speak.

SHRI SARJU PRASAD SAROJ (Mohanlalganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have had a long discussion on the private Member Resolution on electoral reforms moved by hon. Advaniji. If we make a deep study, we will find that there is a logic behind this demand. The person once voted to power develops a psyche to remain in power. Therefore, he remains blind to the brazen display of money and muscle powers in elections. I would like to offer some suggestions in this regard. The elections should be mass-based, not money based and the Government should function as a care-taker



[Sh. Sarju Prasad Saroj]

Government at the time of elections. The delimitation of the constituencies should be held after every ten years, particularly in the case of reserved constituencies in which the pace of development is very slow and people miss the benefits of development in such constituencies. Therefore, the delimitation of the constituencies at frequent interval is absolutely required. Secondly, voters should be issued identity cards and casting of votes should be made compulsory. But all these are possible only when we have no attachment for power or furtherance of interests of our own kith and kin. Unless we become selfless, there can be no poll-reform. The voting-age was lowered to 18 years during last general elections. It was seen during the last elections that renewal of electoral rolls was not made and the roll prepared in 1984 were used, as a result of which at least 10-15 per cent eligible voters could not exercise their franchise. Therefore, the electoral rolls are required to be made up-to-date and the voters whose names are missing from the rolls should be allowed to exercise their franchise. In my Parliamentary constituency, there are two such segments where ordinary person still dare not to contest elections, be it a block-level election. If a person belonging to a weaker section dare to contest an election, he is harassed and forced to withdraw his nomination. We have adopted parliamentary system of administrative in India down from village panchayat level to block, district, assemblies or Parliament levels. Our constitution speaks for socialism, but our economic and social set up is capitalist. As a result, persons having money and muscle powers do not allow others to come in. I know cases where honest and popular persons have been implicated in false criminal cases and awarded punishment of flimsy grounds by the Nyay Panchayats. At the time of filing nomination for village Panchayat elections, they oppose the nominations of such persons on the ground of their having been convicted by the 'Nyay Panchayat'. Thus they are debarred from contesting elections. All these malpractices vitiate our electoral system.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the suggestions put forward by me need to be considered. I thank you for giving me opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI BHOGENDRAJHA (Madhubani): First I would like to suggest some structural changes. I appeal to the Members from all sides of the House to ponder over them.

Our democracy is a talking democracy. The Members of the Legislatures or Parliament can talk. And some of us talk non-sense to get more publicity or compelled to talk non-sense. So I want that our democracy should be tuned a bit towards functional democracy so that we should have some accountability, some responsibility for executing something for which we fight or enact here. We gain the experience at the bottom and then again we come.

Our bureaucracy on the other hand is entirely aloof from democracy. So I want our bureaucracy, those people who actually do the work, either here or in the States, should become a part of the democratic process to implement also. There should be structural change for this. At present, we politicians, rightly or wrongly, very often wrongly also, do influence bureaucrats from the backdoor to get something done. To remove these things, my suggestion is that we should have our electoral-cum-developmental-cum-administrative units. For example, for the State Assemblies, if we have got the Assembly constituency, that very Assembly constituency should either be the block or the sub-division or taluka and the administrative unit should also be the same. Similarly, with regard to Lok Sabha constituency also, the electoral constituency should be synonymous with the district or the sub-division.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How many Members do you have in Parliament?

SHRI BHOGENDRAJHA: We have got the constituencies throughout the country, be they districts or whatever name you may



[Sh. Bhogendra Jha]

give it. Then the elected representatives should head that committee and the administrative head of the bureaucracy should be the Secretary of that Committee. All departmental heads of that area should be there. Then with our signatures, we will have to decide for execution whether the work has been accomplished or not; otherwise, from the backdoor many of us do influence bureaucrats. With our own pen, in our own constituency, it will be very difficult for us, even for those who very easily go out of the way, to order for the payment of a bill for a job which has never been done. So I suggest that we should make the electoral constituency synonymous with the administrative areas and the developmental areas.

Here at the State level or at the Central level we should have standing committees of Members of Parliament for various sectors unlike the present Consultative Committees. The Standing Committees should be something nearer to what the US Congress has got. So here also Members of Parliament from both Houses, those who are concerned, can go into the depth of the matter and ensure for policy formulation and execution. With that aspect some structural change is needed. For a vast country like India with out ancient tradition and, according to us, bright future also, we all have to do some exercise on what I have suggested.

The CPI in 1976 in its resolution in the National Council had suggested these things. I am sorry that we could not pursue it further. I do submit is the whole House to consider this point seriously. I think with regard to elections, whenever the candidates are put up, screening is done and finally the candidates' list is prepared. Every candidate is after the printed material. But the printing cost should be borne by the Government. Even if the Government provides them with one or two cars or jeeps or for that matter nothing at all, even than also, all of us will be in the same race. So, that does not matter. Except the vehicles which are permitted for the candidates, not a single vehicle should

be allowed to ply independently. Otherwise, it will create problems.

Our friends were talking about the issue of identity cards. It is not necessary.

When the booth itself or the officer himself is captured, why there is a need for identity cards? Upto South, it has not yet gone but it will travel from the North. So, in that situation, if these things are made available on an equal basis, then you can have a semblance of better form of democracy. I do not want to go into the details. I do not want to go into the allegations. We have got very bitter experiences. But, I do not want to narrate them here. So, only with these two suggestions, I am concluding my speech.

DR. VENKATESH KABDE (Nanded):

In my constituency in one booth there were 47 candidates and the real problem was how to house them. But, practical problems may arise. The independent candidates should somehow be restricted. I suggest that the deposit money be increased to Rs. 5,000. But, the suggestion has already been made. In addition to that we can keep another amount which could be called as 'caution money'. This amount may be to the tune of Rs. 10,000. If a candidate is polled less than say 1,000 or 2000 votes, then that money should be forfeited. This kind of provision may serve as a deterrent for the non-serious candidates. The question of enrolling members and bogus voters is also a very serious. We had about 160 college students enrolled and all these students belonged to one engineering college which belongs to a Congress leader. So this kind of practice could be prevented by having random checks on electoral roll. Now the electoral rolls are being checked on some complaints. I suggest that there should be random checking of the electoral rolls sufficiently beforehand. Suppose if voters enroll their names in other areas also that could be eliminated.

About the money spent on the election, I strongly suggest that there should be state funding. I would say that this may be a self-serving command. Because, I think, there



[Dr. Venkatesh Kabde]

was a negative voting and people voted against certain issues and the same situation may not continue for a long time. I believe that there may be people with character who may not have money, but they may have an aspiration to contest in the elections. These people may not get an opportunity to contest because all the parties do persistently ask the question to the candidate. "Can you spend this much amount of money for the elections". If he says no there is almost no chance of his candidature being considered for election. So, I think the State funding should be very seriously considered and I suggest that this should be in the form of materials. As one hon. Member has suggested, the materials should be identified, may be in the form of pamphlets, vehicles etc. Anything other than what has been approved in the format should be banned. There should be a practical mechanism to check the backdoor entry of the money into the elections. It may be difficult, but certainly an attempt needs to be made in this direction.

I would lastly mention about the people who do not vote. We always have a voting percentage of something like 50 or 60 per cent. But, a large number of people are still not participating in the election process. The votes of these persons are also equally important. Their participation may change the whole balance in favour of a right person. Somehow, the election does not mean anything for these people. So, we have to educate the people about the value of voting and this is a work which could be given to voluntary organisations and to the society. But an attempt must be made to educate the voters to see that the percentage of voting really increases to 80 or 90 per cent. It may appear very difficult but unless this is done, I think the electoral reforms in our country will not be complete.

About booth capturing and other things, we all know about the sensitive areas in a particular place but the action is taken only very late. Many a time adequate forces does

not reach there. Therefore, I would suggest that in all the constituencies there should be clear instructions and in areas or booths or wherever such disturbances have occurred in the past or wherever the candidates have suggested, adequate precautions should be taken sufficiently before hand. It should not be done on demand of a particular candidate but it should be done sufficiently before hand to avoid booth capturing and other bad practices that may come up.

The last point that I would like to mention is that just as the candidates are asked as to how much money they are able to spend, similarly, caste is also asked while choosing a candidate. So, I think all the political parties should subscribe to a normal code of ethics. They should sit down and say that while choosing the candidates, they will never ask the caste of the candidate or the religion of the candidate, or how much money he is going to spend. If we follow this very simple thing in choosing the candidates, lot of good would be done to our electoral system.

[*Translation*]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Resolution moved by hon. Advani ji. Our country is fortunate that it has stood the test of democracy during the last so many years and the other countries of the world have also praised democratic system which we have adopted. It is a matter of pride and glory for all of us. But for the last some time elections scenes in our country have been dominated by money and muscle power. It may prove extremely dangerous for our democracy in the time to come. In this context, I would suggest state-funding of elections and put a ceiling on election expenditure, then no candidate would spend Rs. 5 to 10 lakhs on his election.

Secondly, at present a statement of expenditure incurred by the candidate in elections requires to be submitted. The Government know that it is just a formality and false statement is submitted because



with the amount shown in the return, no one can contest election. Therefore, the Government should fix a realistic ceiling. And if any one found violating the limit so fixed his or her election should be declared void. Likewise the persons who show disrespect to the constitution, indulge in terrorist and separatist activities and denigrate National symbols or indulge in activities prejudicial to the National Integration should be debarred from contesting elections for ever. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thirdly, I would like to submit that persons deputed for elections duties and the personnel of Armed Forces are issued postal ballots to enable them to exercise their franchise. However, it is not possible for the candidates or their polling agents to canvass among them on the day of elections to win their support. Therefore, it is requested that a list of persons who have been issued postal ballots should be given to the candidates so that they could approach such voters to cast their votes in their favour. This will also help in reducing bogus stamping on postal votes.

17.00 hrs.

Sir, Doordarshan and Akashvani are often misused by the ruling party for election purposes. Therefore, in order to check the misuse, the Government should function as a caretaker at that time and some guidelines should also be fixed for this purpose. The identity card for voters is also required to be issued. To check the growing number of independent candidates, deposit money should be increased. Voter-lists should also be made up-to-date and perfect. Neither political workers nor voters ever go to check the voter-lists displayed at the notice-boards after notification of elections. It is just on the day of elections, they check in their names in the rolls. As a result, names of the voters of an entire locality are found missing from the voter list. Therefore, there should be a massive publicity through various Government media including loudspeakers to advise the eligible voters to get their names enrolled before elections. I thank you for providing me time to speak.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The time allotted for this discussion was upto 5 'O' clock. I think Shri Kalp Nath Raiji should be given two minutes time, he is pressing for it. After that Mr. Minister will speak. Thereafter reply will be given. Time will be given for it till the reply is over. If we have time, we may take up another item. I think it has the approval of all of us.

**SHRI KALP NATH RAI (Ghosi):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I don't want to comment upon the views expressed by my friends on electoral reforms. I would like to raise two points before Shri Advani and the hon. Law Minister. The first point is regarding the Reserved constituencies. Earlier, the Reserved constituencies were double member constituencies, that is, that constituency was represented by one harijan and non-harijan. People canvassed for two candidates in the same constituency. In this way, there was an integration. Now the situation has come to such a pass that many constituencies have remained Reserved constituencies for the last 20-30 years. No voter of that constituency, belonging to any other community can contest election to any local body or Parliament. My suggestion in this regard is that the Government should once again introduce the system of double membership for Assembly and Lok Sabha Constituencies, in order to remove the existing segregation, and create an atmosphere of cordiality and to enable the people to elect a candidate of their choice. My second submission to Shri Advani is that constituencies should be reserved on a rotation basis, in accordance with the proportion of population. Thirdly, population in Lok Sabha Constituencies varies between 3 lakhs and 15 lakhs. I would suggest that constituencies should be reorganised on the basis of population. That is, they should be reorganised throughout the country on a uniform pattern. A Lok Sabha Member should be elected from among five or ten lakh constituents. Lastly, what I would like to submit is that, as Shri Advani has also pointed out after the last elections, we all take the oath—I swear in the name of God that I will be true to the Constitution of India as by law established and I will do whatever



[Sh. Kalp Nath Rai]

I am asked to do. This is unrealistic. Whatever we say should be realistic. Electoral reforms have become very necessary and the Government should take firm and time bound steps in this direction and increase the number of constituencies by delimiting them. In the United Kingdom also, they have increased the seats in Parliament. Here too we should think about increasing the number of MP's from the present 546 to 600-650, or even 700. The Government should think on these lines.

With these words, we support the resolution moved by Shri Advani on electoral reforms.

**SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL** (Rajgarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to mention here a small point that has been left out. In order to curb expenditure, there should be a common platform, of all the parties, for holding public meetings. Similarly, all the candidates should use the same vehicle like Jeep etc. for canvassing. This would not only curb expenditure but also lessen bitterness.

**PROF. RAMGANESH KAPSE** (Thane): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have to say something with regard to the suggestions made by Shri Kalp Nath Rai particularly about the system of Double Member Constituency. The constituency from where Baba Saheb Ambedkar contested elections, ...\*... said that everyone should not vote for a Dalit Candidate and the result was that Baba Saheb Ambedkar lost the election.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** The name of ...\*... should not go on record. ....(Interruptions).....

**SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR** (Bareilly): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would

like to say only one thing. Recommendations were made in 1982 to bring about reforms in the organisation of Election Commission. Today when we are talking about poll reforms, the hon. Minister should definitely pay attention to it. I would also urge that the Private Member's Resolution brought forward by Shri Advani should be accepted as a Government Resolution.

[English]

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am extremely grateful to Advaniji for introducing this Resolution and also for moving it, and to all the Members who have spoken on this Resolution. I think more than 50 Members have participated in this debate which shows the interest that the Members have taken on this subject. It is quite natural because the subject is on Indian democracy. It is also quite natural because all Members are directly involved on the question of electoral reforms.

The number of Members participating was large also because of the fact that all of them except the Minister who is replying have come here with direct experience of election in the last election.

**SHRI CHITTABASU:** Only three months ago.

**SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:** Yes, only three months ago.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** But the Minister is also not without experience.

**SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:** I say, they have the direct experience of the last election. We can be legitimately proud that in spite of the fact that democracy has faltered or fell on the way-side of a number of neighbouring countries or of many developed countries, the strength of democracy in India has grown. We are called the largest democ-



racy in the world, but many a time we use this phrase without trying to comprehend the enormity of elections in this country. Holding of elections requires deployment of manpower and investment in sky high and snow-clad mountains in the North, scattered tiny islands in the South, thick forests in the East and vast tracks of marshy and desert lands in the West, and it poses daunting problems which have been, time and again, successfully tackled by the Election Commission. The electoral machinery has to plan and manage an election for an electorate of nearly 500 millions spread over 25 States and 7 Union Territories. It requires about 5.5 lakhs of polling stations and an Army of about three million persons. This is the enormity of the task that is before the Election Commission and those who manage the election, and I must pay my compliments to the Election Commission that up till now they have managed this enormous task with tremendous credit.

They have been able to carry confidence in the minds of the people about the independence of the organisation itself. I would like to pay my tributes to the Indian electorate, because if Indian democracy has succeeded and has grown in strength, it is because of the commitment of the Indian electorate to the democratic process. They have voted fearlessly in spite of the fact that there had been attempts to overawe them through money and muscle power. Barring a few aberrations, I will not hesitate in saying that the Indian voters have expressed their mandate fearlessly. Otherwise, there would not have been many changes in the Government; changes not only in the Congress Party, but even when the Opposition has been in the Government, there has been a particular type of mandate in a Parliamentary Election followed by another mandate in an Assembly Election. It shows that the Indian voters have voted keeping the issues and the interests of the country in the forefront. If there had been aberrations of money and muscle power—which I do not deny, that there had been some aberrations—it is not because that the people have been lured by it, but mainly because we, in the Govern-

ment, have not been able to protect them so as to give them sufficient guarantee and security against aberrations or maybe that we, who are in politics and the political parties have not been able to rise to the occasions. I said in public and I have no hesitation in saying today that the Indian people have not failed the democracy. If there is any failure, the failure has been on the part of all of us in the political parties and the politicians. Today, the time has come to think about electoral reforms. It has been emphasised by all sections of the House as a self-introspection of the political parties and those who are in politics. This is an urgent necessity of the day. The Government will bring legislations and will try to impose legislations. But reform in election is not possible only through legislations. Reform in election is possible through the cooperative efforts of the political parties.

Sir, Mr. Advani referred to certain things which developed in England when constituencies used to be bought. But in England, if there had been a reform in the electoral process, it is because all the political parties of Great Britain came to the conclusion on a cooperative approach to deal with the menaces and maladies of the electoral process. As far as this Government is concerned, we are committed for electoral reform, because electoral reform must be a continuing process. Every election will present before us new situations and human ingenuity being what it is, even if we try to plug all the loopholes after an election, there will be people who will try to manage to remove this or get rid of these loopholes. That is why, even in our election manifesto, we made a commitment that if we come to power, we will go in for comprehensive electoral reforms. Normally what had happened uptill now is, everybody used to promise about electoral reform but forget about it and think about it only just before the next election was due. We made it a point that the process of electoral reform must begin immediately after the election. That is why, the Prime Minister had a meeting with the representatives of the political parties on 9th January, 1990. I addressed letters to all the Members of



[Sh. Dinesh Goswami]

Parliament asking their suggestions on various aspects of electoral reform and I must say that the response that I got was tremendous. A large number of Members have given very valuable suggestions and we have taken note of them. We will take note of all the new suggestions that have been given today. In the meeting held on the 9th of January, 1990, it was decided to appoint a small committee composed of political personalities and also those who have been associated on the subject of electoral reform in the past. The committee was set up and the committee met for the first time on the 3rd of February, 1990. I am glad to inform you that today on the 4th May, 1990, this committee has virtually finalised its deliberations and the last sitting of the committee was to take place at 5.00 p.m. today. But probably, we shall have to postpone it for sometime. We hope to conclude our deliberations, if myself and Mr. Advani can go back to the committee room after finishing this discussion. Now we have almost all the suggestions that have come before the House and have been considered by this committee barring a few. We have to come to certain conclusions. We hope to finalise it today. Therefore, I will not like to present before the House any view of the Government today because after the report is presented by the committee, the Government will seriously consider all the proposals contained in the report. But I can take this House into confidence and say, on the basis of recommendations of this committee, on the basis of the views expressed by the hon. Members of this House and also of the other House, we intend to bring a comprehensive electoral reforms Bill in this Session of Parliament.

Some of the Members, notably Mr. Kalpanath Rai who was the last speaker, raised the question of delimitation.

The views have been expressed that there is freezing of number of constituencies now till the end of the century, delimitation should be there till the end of the century. There are constituencies where the general

people feel that they are being deprived of their representation. There are neighbouring constituencies where the number of reserved people has grown but they do not get representation. They feel that there should be rotation of constituencies. There should be delimitation of constituencies because there are 15 lakh voters in one constituency and some 7 lakhs in another constituency. Subject to what ultimately the conclusion of the Committee is, we may come for a delimitation of constituencies or also for a Constitutional amendment and in that case, I do hope that we have the support of the Party of Mr. Kalpanath. It is because, a Constitutional amendment to that effect will not be possible without the support of Congress-I.

But I would like to emphasise and I am glad to inform you that barring a very few occasions, all the Members who have spoken on this subject have risen above the Party-lines. They have not spoken keeping the Party in view. Therefore, while we will be approaching on the subject of electoral reforms and when we will be introducing this Bill—may be a Bill for the amendment of the Representation People's Act and also some amendments to the Constitution—I am sure that I will get the full support of this House.

Many suggestions have been placed. One has been strengthening of the Election Commission. This committee is fully conscious of this matter because there have been suggestions that the Secretariat of Election Commission should be given something like that of the Lok Sabha Secretariat so that it can be independent of the Government. There has also been a suggestion that the procedure for selection of the Election Commission should be such that the Executive may have the minimum control.

Now, there has been a demand for stringent laws for booth capturing. I will submit that we will go for laws. But my own feeling is that we cannot eliminate both control only by passing laws unless the politics forces today take a determined stand that they will stop it and will not go for it. What had hap-



pened was probably, there were times when someone or the other got the help of criminals for the purpose of winning elections. Ultimately, the criminals have felt that instead of helping somebody to win. "Why not I myself come to Parliament, to the Assembly". And there has been increased criminalisation of politics, a matter which has been causing a great concern to all of us. Therefore, a cooperative effort will be necessary. We will take whatever step that is possible within the framework of the law. But I do not want to bring forward a Bill and pass a law in this House which I cannot enforce or which I cannot implement. It is because we have got the tendency of passing laws and we do not care to see whether the laws are really implemented or enforced. We should try to bring only such laws which are capable of enforcing by the machinery. It is because, I think, it does greater harm to the society when you pass a law, when you make an enactment and ultimately you cannot enforce it.

There has been a question of public funding. On this point, even in this House, while Members participating in the discussion, there has been dissenting voice. Now some of the hon. Members have said that the entire election expenses should be borne out by the State. The resource position in the country being what it is, it is not possible to bear the entire expenses by the State. Also we have heard the view that public funding will not do away with the private funding. There will be private funding. But the question is today, unfortunately the election expenses are so much that a candidate becomes ultimately too much dependent on money. We are trying to examine it from that point of view whether we can reduce dependence of the candidates on money so that a candidate can fight the election without going to somebody or some business office and say "Kindly give me some money to carry on my election process" and, whether to reduce the dependence on money, some assistance in kind can be provided. This is a matter which the Committee is seriously considering.

One hon. Member has mentioned the question of election expenses I believe that we should frankly confess that barring a few, probably we come to this Parliament by playing a fraud on the Constitution and telling a lie. How many of us really can restrict ourselves election expenses laid down? I asked the Election Commission once: Will you kindly show me that it is theoretically possible to fight an election with the expenses that have been laid down? Therefore, it is necessary to look into this question of expenses. What is the use of having some election expense put in the name of a candidate, if the Party and friends can spend any amount as they like? What happens is if the candidate cannot spend it through his right hand, he can spend it on behalf of his Party and friends. This is one other aspect which has to be very seriously gone into and I can assure the House that the Committee that is set up of which Shri Advani is a respected Member and on which we have Shri Somnath Chatterjee and Shri H.K.L. Bhagat and many others, can go into this question very seriously.

A number of Members, particularly hon. lady Member, spoke about multi-purpose identity cards. I believe that multi-purpose identity cards to some extent will help, if not fully, in the matter of booth capturing and impersonation. We are also examining this issue.

We have also decided to put a statutory time-limit for holding by-elections. There have been by-elections having not taken place for months and months and for years. Now we have a model code but the model code has no statutory effect. It is only a self-straining code of the political parties and if it is violated, neither the Election Commission can do anything nor the election law comes to aid. Therefore, we are considering as to whether some of the provisions of the model code also should be given statutory basis and the violation may be made punishable as electoral offence.

The non-serious candidates question has become the most serious one because



[Sh. Dinesh Goswami]

there are ballot papers with hundreds of names. But not only ballot papers, the problem is this. Every candidate has a right to put up a polling agent or a counting agent. What may happen is that the polling agent or the counting agent may do an electoral offence. But he may belong to a non-serious candidate and if you want him to challenge the election of that person, you cannot challenge it because you cannot link up the polling agent and the counting agent who is a non-serious candidate with the candidate who has won the election. It is very difficult. The difficulty that we are facing is how to tackle this problem. It is also not possible to say that any candidate who does not belong to a political party is a non-serious candidate because there have been in the past in this House very eminent personalities whose contribution to the House one cannot forget and who have not come through the route of a political party. But we are trying whether through increase in the election deposit, we can tackle this problem. Also on this question of electoral rolls, the Committee is seriously seized with. In this respect also, certain points have also been made about the structural change of the entire election process. In fact, when the Prime Minister met the leaders of the political parties, suggestions came particularly from the BJP and from the Left, that we should go for proportional representation with a list system. I can take the House into confidence that in the Committee itself there are sharp differences of opinion on this and, therefore, this is a matter on which may be a national debate may take place but the Government probably at this stage will not be able to take any stand because there are sharp differences of opinion on it and we believe that any reform in the election process must have the support of a large number of people, if not, total consensus. I have covered almost all the areas which the hon. Members have referred to in this debate. As I said, I do not intend to express the Government's view because the Government will also like to be benefited by the Report of the Committee and the views expressed in this regard. But I can assure

the House that according to our time-table we intend to introduce a comprehensive Bill in this Session, I hope that I will be able to carry on this promise. We will bring this Bill forward and obviously this will be open for a public debate. I am sure that I will have the support of all the sections of this House because I have no doubt in my mind that though we have political differences yet on this question of strengthening the electoral process we are all united. With this confidence, I am thanking once again all the hon. Members who have participated in this debate, particularly Advani-ji. I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

With this, I conclude my speech.

SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNUPATI (Vijayawada): When the Government is thinking of electoral reforms, is it going to give reservation for women or not? We are requesting for 30 per cent reservation for women candidates.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has already stated that he is not going to express his views.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: It is being considered.

[*Translation*]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (New Delhi): Although at the moment, not many Members are present in the House, yet for me this is a very special occasion.

[*English*]

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Sir, I would like to add one sentence. Since we have accepted that we are going to bring a Comprehensive Bill on the suggestions made, I would request Shri Advani to withdraw this Resolution.

[*Translation*]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I would request the Government to accept this resolution, be-



cause it would not put any restrictions on the Government. The Government agree with the intent of this Resolution. I am sure that it will be a historical step if the Government accepts a Private Member's Resolution when it is convinced about it and when the whole House is also convinced about it. There should be no objection to it. I would like to express my gratitude to all those who participated in this debate. About fifty Members participated on this debate which was spread Mead over five Fridays. The first Friday was spent on formally introducing the Resolution and the discussion was held on the next four Fridays. The hon. Minister made his observations on the suggestions in a general way and touched the major points. It has also been stated that at present, a Committee is considering this issue and I am also a member of that Committee. I have been in public life and politics for last many years and particularly since 1967. I have been campaigning for the electoral reforms in and outside Parliament. There are two aspects of this campaign. Firstly, what reforms should be effected in the existing system and secondly, which of the systems should be adopted here by bringing in a radical change in this regard. I have my own views about it. The hon. Minister has rightly stated that there is no unanimity about the second aspect as yet. Several persons may find it strange. On the second aspect. I and the Marxist Party are in agreement but other parties do not agree. Though some people of other parties have agreed but there is no unanimity on that.

Similarly, I do not agree with the hon. Minister on the point that public funding is not possible or it will put heavy burden on the economy of the country. I would like to submit one point in this regard that a discussion was held on this issue in the Constituent Assembly also, A Private amending Bill was also brought to provide that the Government should bear the entire expenditure of elections. At that time, the Government had not come out with a statement that it was inappropriate. Instead, it was stated that the Government was not in a position to bear the burden of expenditure at that time, i.e. 10

years ago. It was in the year 1980, that the Election Commission had roughly calculated that if the Government provided it with a revolving fund of Rs.100 crore, it would make entire arrangements for elections. Being it so, it would be providing minimum required funds to the parties for contesting elections. I agree with him on this point that value of rupee has come down because of an inflationary trend and today the earlier estimate of Rs.100 crore would not be sufficient for this purpose. I think that if the Government provides Rs.500 crore instead of Rs.100 crore, we can break the nexus existing between the Indian political leaders and the capitalists and industrialists. That will be a great achievement on our part. So we should concentrate on achieving that end. If we fail in our mission, it will vitiate not only our political milieu but also our economy. All the official reports received hitherto in respect of black money have revealed that the root cause of black money generation in India is the election funds. Therefore, I would like to request once again to the Government and the Committee constituted for election reforms to review the situation and take an effective and bold step to introduce the system of public funding of elections.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, - when I am talking of the system of public funding in India, I do not have the example of Germany before me because in that country, there exist both these systems i.e. public funding and the private funding. The position in America and several other democratic countries of Europe is in no way different. But here in India whenever we opt for the system of public funding, we shall have to impose a complete ban on the system of private funding and consequent upon it, the Government shall have to impose certain strict restrictions on electioneering and election campaign. I fail to understand why a particular political party in India should be allowed to bring out large size advertisements in all the newspapers of the country. It should not be allowed. There should be some restrictive check on it to see that a party will be allowed to give only one advertisement and that too through the Government. For this purpose,



[Sh. L.K. Advani]

the parties may give material to the Government to get it published by them. A provision also can be made to this effect that all the political parties will be having a common platform to address the public. I would like the Government and the Committee to reconsider these points.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, instead of touching all the points, I would like to dwell only on 2-3 points. Until last year, the voting age was 21 years but now we have brought it down to 18. In the former case, the minimum age to become eligible for contesting elections for an M.P. and M.L.A. was 25 years. But now, when the voting age has been brought down to 18 the minimum age limit even in case of an M.P. and M.L.A. should have been reduced from 25 to 21 years. Hence, there should be no such binding. Instead all these things have their relevance only with the age of a particular individual when he attains that level of maturity. Hitherto it was believed that a person does not attain the required level of maturity to cast his vote before the age of 21 but now that concept is changing. In view of this situation, I would like to suggest that the point of minimum age limit for the Members of the Lok Sabha and the Legislative Assemblies should be reconsidered.

Similarly, I would also like to submit that till the year 1967 elections to the Lok Sabha and the Legislative Assemblies were used to be held simultaneously but in 1971 consequent upon the dissolution of Lok Sabha, elections for the next Lok Sabha were held separately and the practice of simultaneous elections to Lok Sabha and State Assemblies had come to an end. Since 1971, I have seen that a general election or Mini General Election has been held every two years. It is not a healthy sign for politics and administration. Therefore, I would like that we should try to conduct these elections simultaneously. It is just possible that the gap of two months between elections of the Lok Sabha and the Legislative Assemblies can be cov-

ered up easily. The Government should decide about it right now that both these elections will be held in the year 1994 or whenever these are to be held, they will be held simultaneously and then this gap of two months will also be covered up. I would like to say about voters list also. The Committee has discussed this point also and have arrived at a conclusion. I am sure that any hon. Member will not be able to answer my query that if I or he himself wants to become a voter, where should he go to get his name registered. It can be easily understood how an ordinary citizen will come to know about it. He does not know whether his name is there on the list or not. At the time of elections, he has to go here and there to find out his name on the voter list kept at various polling stations, but what he finds is that names of thousands and lakhs of voters are not there in the voters list. A suggestion has been given about it and I think that this is a very good suggestion that permanent voters lists should be displayed at each post office in the country. For that purpose, Post Offices should be made the focal points and lists should be displayed there. The Election Commission shall have to keep coordination with the Post Offices and it can take such steps in this regard. The Post Office is such a place with which every commonman is concerned. If forms are made available there for the people to get themselves registered as the voters, rest of the work will be easier for the Election Commission and the electoral registration officer to complete all other formalities. We should pay attention to it because it can serve as a centre for each area, village, city and a town. I would like to mention the last point which have frequently reiterated here several times. The hon. Prime Minister had also stated in a conference, convened by him, about the system of election existing in several countries of the world. The hon. Minister has also stated himself that

[English]

electoral reform should not be a one time affair. Electoral reform has to be a continuing process.



[*Translation*]

It should be a continuing process. We have a Joint Parliamentary Committee on Offices of Profit. But it deals only with a very small fraction of the entire gamut of electoral reforms. So we should constitute a Standing Committee of Parliament which we may call

[*English*]

This is a Standing Committee for election matters.

[*Translation*]

That Standing Committee of Parliament will deal with all the electoral procedures, reforms and other matters. Such issues may come before it for its consideration and to report on them as a continuous process which will be discussed and decided finally by the Parliament. I hope that such a Committee will be constituted. It does not matter that we do not agree on this point that this particular election system is good or not, reforms can be brought into it or not. But if the very concept of the Standing Committee is accepted, the present election system which is now existing only in Anglo-American countries i.e. India, Pakistan, Newzealand, Australia and Canada which have had their link with Britain on historical grounds, can be changed. Rest of the democratic countries have adopted many variations in the procedure of lists which has resulted in a better election system there. Even in our county, if we bring about a change in our system of elections, we will be able to free our election system from its various snags. With these words I thank all those Members who have supported this Resolution. I am also a supporter of rotation. The delimitation of all the constituencies for Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes should be done again. The Delimitation Commission to be constituted for this purpose, will have the powers, clear directions and guidelines to convert the constituency which has remained reserved for many years into general constituency and vice-versa. As many changes have taken place since then, the delimitation should be

done on the bass of population. Therefore, I would request the Government that if the Government and the House accept this Resolution, the major opposition parties are also ready to accept it. I am grateful to them for this. Since all the Members have accepted it, it would be nice thing if the Government also accepts it.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): Sir, when I used to sit in the oposition, I sensed always that the Government stands on prestige on the question of accepting the non-official Resolutions. I feel that I should not stand on prestige and I accept this Resolution.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are Amendments given by Shri Yuvraj and Shri Hukumdeo Narayan Yadav.

[*Translation*]

SHRI YUVRAJ: I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendments to the Resolution moved by Shri L.K. Advani.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Has Shri Yuvraj leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

*The amendment No. 1 was, by leave,  
withdrawn*

[*Translation*]

SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: When it is being passed smoothly and with consensus, why should I become huddle in it. I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Has Shri



Hukumdeo Narayan Yadav leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

*Amendment No.2 was, by leave, withdrawn*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"This House is of opinion that against the background of the Ninth General Elections, poll reforms should be urgently undertaken, more particularly to curb the influence of money power and muscle power and to ensure that future elections held in this largest democracy of the world are completely free and fair".

*The motion was adopted*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Shri-mati Basava Rajeswari to move the Resolution.

She is not present in the House.

So, the next Resolution to be moved by Shri Guman Mal Lodha.

17.44 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: REGARDING BAN ON COW SLAUGHTER

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We have to fix the time for the discussion on this Resolution. I think, we can fix two hours time for his Resolution. Now, Shri Lodha to move the Resolution and speak.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): I beg to move:

"This House is of the opinion that the Government should bring forward a suitable legislation to ban slaughter of cow and its pregnancy throughout the country".

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, when a Resolution to ban slaughter of Cow and its progeny like Calf, Ox, bull etc was brought in the constituent Assembly, the matter was seriously considered. India has been an agricultural country and in agriculture, the importance of cow and its progeny like calf, ox, etc. cannot be over-emphasised. During the days of freedom struggle, the great leaders like Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya and several others resolved and assured the people that as soon as the country attained freedom, cow slaughter would be banned all over the country. Mahatma Gandhi also spoke in favour of banning cow slaughter throughout his life. When our country became independent and the Britishers left the country for ever, it was hoped that cow-slaughter would be banned all over the country. But it was our misfortune that the time when our constitution was being framed, attempts were made to include the Resolution on banning cow slaughter in the Directive Principles of State Policy of our constitution but the amendment on cow and cow's progeny could not be included in the Directive Principles of State Policy. As a result of that, no provision regarding cow slaughter could be made in the Directive Principles. Not only this, ban on cow slaughter could not be placed in the concurrent list and ultimately it was kept in the state list. Even after that several attempts were made, Resolutions and private Members Bill in this regard were brought but none of them could be passed. Though in some states cow-slaughter has been completely banned, yet there are some states like West Bengal, Kerala etc. Where even today cow blood can be seen on the roads.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, a few days back, I was in Calcutta. In the course of a function over there some people came to see me and told that if was a matter of great



regret that in the country of Lord Rama and Krishna where Lord Krishna incarnated as 'Gopalak', cows are slaughtered openly on the roads. It is a matter of shame for all of us that even today in Calcutta cow slaughter is permitted by the Government under the law, on the occasion of Bakrid ....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Lodha, you are quite in a position to understand the feelings throughout the country. So, please be careful not to say things which will unnecessarily flare up the situation. You can present this topic in any fashion you like but see that the feelings of the people are not hurt.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hint given by you will be followed in letter and spirit, but it is very unfortunate to hear hon. Members saying that we are not concerned with the sentiments of the people. I presume that they perhaps forget that a person who is concerned with the life of even a dumb animal will certainly give foremost importance to the sentiments of human beings.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to present before you the debates of the Constituent Assembly in which it has been clearly mentioned that the slaughter of cow and its progeny in India should be totally banned. I had mentioned the instance of Calcutta before you because when I visited Calcutta people narrated it with great distress.....

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR (Bikaner): Because communists live there.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it hardly matters whether it is a communist, a Congress, a B.J.P., a D.M.K. or a A.I.A.D.M.K. ruled States, slaughter of cow should be banned in all parts of India which is the land of Lord Krishna and where agriculture is of foremost importance.

Having resolved this in my mind, I have moved this resolution.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, besides cow, calf and ox have always remained a principal source of our agriculture. If we see it from economic angle, then too it is important. Today whether we take the question of environment, fuel or fertilizer, if we can provide protection to cow and its progeny, we can do a great service to our nation. Today there are such substances in chemical fertilizers and insecticides which cause immense harm to the crops. Not only this, the use of such fertilizers also results in accidents. Recently, there was a news regarding a big mishap which took place on account of poisonous insecticide. Such insecticides cause major accidents resulting in many deaths. In this context, I would like to present such evidence before you on the basis of which our scientists as well as scientists from all parts of the world have said that cow dung is the best manure, the superiority of which has been acclaimed for centuries and it continues to be so even today.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, cow is adorable not only from the religious point of view but also from economic and social angle. Cow has always been worshipped in India and she has been termed as mother. The saints and top Congress leaders who struggled for the country have held the cow to be more sacred than their motherland. The reason behind this is the usefulness of the cow in the economic sphere. That is why I request that we should rise above the party affiliations on the issue of cow slaughter. In order to stop it in the country as a whole, we should in the first instance bring an amendment in the constitution under which the right to enact diverse laws in the States pertaining to this issue—which has been the main reason for legislative diversities in the country should be done away with. At present, only two States in the country permit cow slaughter under the law. If a legislation is enacted banning cow slaughter throughout the country, it can help in establishing unity in the country. Sir, till now we have kept this under the Directive Principles.....



[Sh. Guman Mal Lodha]

**SHRI KALPNATH RAI (Ghosi):** Which are the two States where cows are slaughtered?

**SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as per my knowledge, the States are West Bengal and Kerala where slaughter of cow is permitted. If my information is wrong, I am open to correction. There is restriction on cow slaughter in West Bengal, but permission to slaughter cows is given on certain festivals under the notification issued by the State Government. A writ petition was filed against it in the Calcutta High Court which has repealed this right of the Government. However, the West Bengal Government filed an appeal in the Supreme Court which is still pending and a stay order has been granted as a result of which permission is being granted by the State Government for cow slaughter on the festivals which are celebrated by the people who slaughter cows.

That case is still pending in the Supreme Court. Earlier also, the highest court had debated this issue. But the court in its decisions have held that as laid down in the Directive Principles, directive has been given to State Government to ban slaughter of and provide protection to cow and its progeny, so that economic and agricultural development of the country could be ensured. I would like to read out the quotations from the judgement of the Supreme Court before you. The Supreme Court judgement says that no religion in the world permits slaughter of cow. The judgement denies the charge that cow slaughter has been considered essential in Quran or that the slaughter of cow has been approved as a very sacred act. In their decision, the judges have affirmed that no religion in the world approves of cow slaughter, nobody considers it religious, nobody thinks it to be sacred. Thereafter they have referred to the Directive Principles. My submission is that as per the verdict of the Supreme Court, there Directive Principle though it is a directive, sometimes it becomes an order for the State but it is certainly not such an order or

a directive which could be enforced by the court under Article 226 or 232 of the Constitution.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** You may continue next time.

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17.57 hrs.

[English]

#### STATEMENT BY MINISTER

##### **Debt Relief to Farmers, Artisans and Weavers**

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in my Budget speech on 19th March, 1990, I had announced the scheme for providing debt relief to farmers, artisans and weavers who had taken loans up to Rs. 10000/- from various banks.

I had announced that the Central Government will bear the full responsibility of debt relief in respect of loans taken from public sector banks and Regional Rural banks in the Central sector.

In respect of cooperative banks and land development banks in the States' sector, I am happy to announce that in order to assist the State Governments in regard to debt relief scheme on the Central pattern, the Central Government will bear fifty per cent of the burden of relief on loans taken from these banks in the State sector.

**PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I wanted some clarifications, but the Finance Minister is going away. What is the point in saying that fifty per cent assistance will be given without giving what will be the guidelines on which it would be formulated? How will you assess and find out the beneficiaries? Nothing has been said. This is insulting that the Minister after having given the statement has gone away.



MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your point has been recorded. He has to make a statement in the other House.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: It is an insult, I feel.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us understand the procedure followed in this House. After a statement is made by a Minister, we have not been allowing questions to be put to the Minister, and probably he has an arrangement under which after having made this statement, he had to go. Let us be fair to him.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I agree that there are rules like that. At least they should say on what grounds they will select persons and what is the amount sanctioned for this. It is meaningless to say that 50 per cent will be given.

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We do not allow anyone to seek clarification on the *Suo Motu* Statement. You can discuss it in some other form if you so desire.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VERMA (Dhandhuka): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to have some information from the hon. Minister.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Who will give you the information; he has already left.

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VERMA: Let there be a discussion on the Finance Minister's Statement.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will do whatever is permissible under the rules.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a good deal of confusion with regard to the announcement made by Shri Dandavate regarding waiving of loans upto Rs. ten thousand. We would like to have a discussion on this issue.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You may give notice as per the rules.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to reassemble on Monday at 11.00 A.M.

18.01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, May 7, 1990/ Vaisakha 17, 1912 (Saka)*