

437-42

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Friday, March 5, 1993  
Full Moon 14, 1914 (Saka)

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

**Sixth Session**  
**(Tenth Lok Sabha)**



*(Vol. XIX contains Nos. 11 to 20)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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## LOK SABHA

Friday, March 5, 1993 1 Phaluguna  
14, 1914 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven  
of the Clock*

(MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

### Obituary Reference

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Honorable Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of one of our former colleagues, Shri Bahadurbhai Kunthabhai Patel.

Shri Patel was a member of First Lok Sabha during 1952-57 representing Surat (Reserved) constituency of the then State of Bombay. Earlier, he was a Member of Bombay Legislative Assembly. He was also a member of Gujarat Legislative Assembly. He served the erstwhile State of Bombay and later the State of Gujarat as Deputy Minister in various Ministers.

Shri Patel, who started his career as a science teacher, took keen interest in the welfare and upliftment of backward classes, advisesis and other poor sections of the society. He also promoted cooperative movement among them. He was closely associated with several organisations and societies established for their welfare.

Shri Patel was also interested in the development of forests and served as chairman of Gujarat State Forest Development

Corporation for eight years. He also served as a member of the Gujarat University Senate.

Shri Patel passed away on 28 February, 1993 at Vensda, Gujarat, at the age of 80 years.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend, and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

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

11.02 hrs.

*The members then stood in silence  
for a short while.*

11.04 hrs.

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

#### Child Labour in Andhra Pradesh

\*161. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh tops in the employment of child labour; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to free child labour from exploitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI  
P.A.SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) *Statement's laid on the table of the house.*

Legislative provisions have been made in various laws to protect children from exploitation at work and to improve their working conditions. In addition, the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 prohibits employment of children in certain hazardous occupations and process and regulates their employment in some other areas.

A National Policy on Child Labour has been formulated in 1987 which apart from enforcement of legal provisions envisaged focusing on general development programmes for the benefit of child labour and project-based plan of action in areas of high concentration of child labour. National Child Labour Projects have been set up in nine such areas.

Financial assistance to voluntary organisations is provided for taking up action-oriented projects. In addition, with ILO's assistance, two projects for tackling the problem of child labour within the framework of National Policy, namely, IPEC (International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour) and CLASP (Child Labour Action and Support Programme) have also been taken up.

[Translation]

SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Mr. Deputy Speaker, it has not been stated in the reply as to what steps have been taken in Andhra Pradesh?

[English]

What development programmes are in the hands for the benefit of child labours, particularly in Andhra Pradesh? I want to know whether Andhra Pradesh requested for aid in this regard, whether the international organisations have given any aid in the context of abolition of child labour and if so, the manner in which it is implemented. How many child welfare centres are being organised in Andhra Pradesh are they run-

ning effectively in taking care of the children?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: There are two types of programmes which are being launched. The first is a programme which we call National Child labour project. Under this programme, we have got one project in Jaggampet which is applicable in the tiles industry. That is a National Project which we are doing in Andhra Pradesh. There is a newly launched project, which we call IPEC, under the ILO, which is given to the voluntary organisations and Venkatarangaiya Foundation for children working in is a biscuit making factory.

[Translation]

SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Six years have passed, since the enforcement of this act. Even after such a long period, it has not been stated clearly as to what steps have been taken?

How Many inspections have been carried out by the inspectorate. How many prosecutions have been launched against those units where child labour has been employed? Have all the State Governments framed rules to appoint inspectors and to enforce the provisions of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act? The Child Labour Act has been in force in the Central sphere also. Here, how many inspections have been carried out and prosecutions launched? Would you ensure that on child be employed in the prohibited categories of employment?

[Translation]

There are one or two schemes in Andhra Pradesh.

[English]

Why don't you give more aid to Andhra Pradesh where there is a maximum number child labour?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: So far, under the Child Labour (Prohibition and (Regulation)

Act, 2,51,000 inspections have been made out of which, in the case of 3,455, convictions have been awarded. I agree with the hon. Member that it is not adequate. As far as the regulation part or prohibition part of it is concerned, much more needs to be done. And in this regard, I am quite in line with the thinking of the whole House. Recently, the ILO has also sanctioned a project at the cost of Rs. 3 crores. This is called the Child Labour Action and Support Programme. This is mainly for strengthening the implementation programme of the Child Labour Act.

MR. SPEAKER: This question relates to Andhra Pradesh. Please bear this in mind while asking questions.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Please generalise the question.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Do not raise irrelevant questions. Go through the question which is about Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Adjacent to the tribal area in Andhra Pradesh there is the Coraput tribal area in Orissa. This area also falls under the tribal region. In this area also there is a maximum number of child labour. I would like to request the hon. Minister to state as to what steps the Government have taken for the welfare of these child labour.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please try to understand that if you ask questions about India in general, he may not be having the answers right now.

Is the Minister in a position to replay?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: I do not have separate figures as far as the tribal areas are concerned. I have got occupation-wise figures for whole of the country. Actually, child labour is the highest in the agricultural labour, which is about 42 per cent. As cultivators working in their own fields, the percentage of

child labour comes to about 35 per cent.

We have concentration of child labour in some industries like the match factories in Shivakasi, the carpet industry in Jammu & Kashmir as well as Uttar Pradesh, lock industry and glass industry in Uttar Pradesh, diamond polishing industry in Gujarat and so on. Like this, we have got certain areas where there is a concentration of child labour, industry-wise and occupation wise. But of do not have State-wise figures.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: So far as this legislation is concerned, it is contemplated for the organised sector of industries, which are registered as factories and industries. What steps do you propose to take to prohibit the exploitation of child labour in unorganised sectors like construction industry, which is not at all registered? There are also on checks on the employment and exploitation of children as domestic servants. There are other areas also where children are exploited. have you got any proposal or any idea to prohibit the exploitation of children in the unorganised sector also?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Child labour has not been prohibited in all the occupations and in all the processes. In certain areas it is prohibited and in certain areas it is regulated. The areas in which the occupations are hazardous in nature, child labour is prohibited but in other areas it is not prohibited and there we try to regulate it because of many reasons. This matter was discussed on the floor of the House a number of times and the House came to the conclusion that we cannot abolish the child labour at one go. It has to be eliminated gradually. So, the policy of the Government is to eliminate is gradually.

There is a Technical Advisory Committee which goes into the question of whether a particular occupation or a particular process is hazardous or not and if it comes to the conclusion that it is hazardous then the child labour is prohibited for that particular occupation. As of today there are 6 occupa-

tions 14 process which are prohibited and the rest are not prohibited.

SHRI ANIL BASU: Sir, there are a number of laws in our country restricting engagement of child labour in different avenues. The Industrial Dispute Act prohibits engaged of child labour up to the age of 16 years. But there are other acts, like the Bidi and Cigarette laws, where the age limit is different. The age limit is different in different laws. While somewhere it is 16 years and somewhere it is 14 years.

On 27th February when the Finance Minister presented the Budget he painted a very rosy picture of our economy in the coming century and he said.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a speech on the Budget, it is a Question Hour. Please come to the question.

SHRI ANIL BASU: He said that the standard of people would be uplifted and it will match up the world standards in the coming century. That was the indication which the Finance Minister gave in his speech. In view of all this I would like to ask a very categorical question.

There is no law prohibiting engagement of child labour in our statute book but there are many laws restricting the engagement of child labour. Prohibition of child labour is different from the restriction of engagement of child labour. So, whether the Government is thinking of bringing a comprehensive Bill in this regard? There are many Acts restricting engagement of child labour but the age limit is different. So, in view of the coming situation whether the Government is thinking of bringing a comprehensive bill prohibiting engagement of child labour so that.

MR. SPEAKER: Your question is understood. You need not elaborate it.

SHRI ANIL BASU: so that we do not have to approach ILO for grant.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, it is true that

in different Acts the definition of child labour differs. In some Acts it is 16 years; in some 14 years and in some Acts it is even 12 years. But, when the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act was passed, to have the uniformity the definition of child was, that 'Child is a person who is below 14 years of age.' That uniformity exists everywhere except in the Plantation Labour Act where an amendment is yet to be made. That Particular amendment is before the House and perhaps in this Session this amendment will be passed.

SHRI ANIL BASU: Sir, he has admitted that no comprehensive laws are there. We have the laws which were passed some 20 or 30 years ago. The world has changed.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not going on record.

*(Interruptions)\**

SHRI ANIL BASU: Sir, it is very important Child labour is a neglected area.

MR. SPEAKER: You can discuss it while discussing the President's Address. This not going on record.

*(Interruptions)\**

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Sir, it is not the dearth of legal provisions or rules which is affecting this area. As the hon. Minister has said, neither regulation nor prohibition is being implemented in any area in strict sense.

Sir, this is an Act which being abused very much. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister time and again the Labour Ministers Conference had been discussing this issue-what are administrative decisions taken by the various State Governments in this regard. I want to know whether there is any system for the Central Government of monitor this system.

Secondly, I want to know from the hon.



Minister whether the monitoring agencies which are given in the reply, in those monitoring agencies, the people's representatives viz. MPs and MLAs will be associated and the Advisory Committee will be constituted at the State level. It is because the arm of the Labour Department is so limited that they do not have machinery to supervise this vast area.

I want to know whether an Advisory Committee will be constituted by including representatives of the people to monitor the implementation of this.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: We do have a Central Advisory Committee on Child Labour. I don't remember how many Members of Parliament are represented in that Committee. But, in all Committees constituted by the Labour Ministry, the Members of Parliament are represented. But I am not very sure particularly Labour this Act.

Secondly, as far as the monitoring is concerned, this is an Act which has to be implemented by the State Governments. We do monitor from the Labour Ministry at the Union level, but that is not enough. In the last Labour Ministers Conference, which was held only a couple of months ago, we did discuss about the implementation of this Act and other Acts like Minimum Wages Act, which is very important. In the Labour Ministers Conference, we had decided to constitute a Tripartite Committee in order to review and the progress of the implementation of laws which actually affected the unorganised sector, particularly, the Minimum Wages Act, the Equal Remuneration Act, the Workmen Compensation Act and the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act. Therefore, these Acts are being reviewed and we are trying to see to what extent it has been implemented.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, even the foreign countries are expressing concern over the child labour in our country. It might have certain selfish motives. But there are no two opinions about it

that child labour should be abolished. I would like to ask a basic question through you from the hon. Minister that there are several areas of traditional handicrafts in our country, such as carpet waving, wherein if the children do not learn this art at the age of 5 years they will not attain perfection and may not be able to work in the coming days. Today this area of handicrafts or carpet waving is the largest area of export. To attain perfection in such arts, it is must for the children to learn it from childhood.

I would like to submit that in the areas, like state industry, there should be a total prohibition of child labour. The hon. Minister has said that the child labour will be abolished gradually from every area. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the child labour will be abolished from the traditional handicrafts sector, which is the largest sector of export or whether these areas will continue to employ child labour since the children can achieve perfection in the handicrafts provided you catch them young. Therefore, it will not be justified to abolish child labour from that sector.

[*English*]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, it is true that a large number of children are working in the carpet industry, particularly in Uttar Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir. It is under the prohibited category. Carpet waving by the children is under schedule A which is under prohibition.

But, as I said, it is all right to prohibit a particular occupation on paper, by law, but we must also understand the governed situation and the ground realities. It is not an easy job. We have a project in Bhadohi in Uttar Pradesh under the National Child Welfare Programme. I had visited it once in my earlier tenure in 1986-87. I propose to visit that area again.

I do not know; I want to take stock of the situation itself. But I do share the concern of the hon. Members that a large number of children are working in the carpet industry.

Now, as far as the opinions expressed in other parts of the world are concerned, it is true that in many countries members of voluntary organisations, human rights activists are making a lot of noise against the child labour. They are also demanding in their respective countries that goods produced by the child labour should not be allowed to be imported to that particular country. So, a number of demands are being made; and the most important one being the Private Member's Bill which has been introduced in the State of the United States by the Senator Harkins. That Bill is still pending before the Senate.

But as far as my information goes, no country has taken an official position that goods produced by the child labour shall not be imported by that country; that is not the position taken by the Government of the respective countries. But there are human rights activists and foreign voluntary organisations who are really making a noise of that. India has taken note of that or that opinions being expressed all over the world, and we will certainly see that our steps that we taken, the measures that we undertake towards gradual elimination of child labour are expedited.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you were sharing our concern but it is all together a different answer. Gradually this traditional trades will dicount. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not going on record. (*Interruptions*)\*

SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVISINGH PATIL: This question belongs to Andhra Pradesh and two point have been raised here. The first point is regarding stooping of the employment of the child labour. The second point is regarding freeing the child labour, which is exploited.

MR. SPEAKER: This is very rude of you

to make such remarks. I think Shri Nitish Kumar will desist from making such remarks.

SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVISINGH PATIL: I would like to know what effective steps the Andhra Pradesh Government is taking to stop the employment of child labour and for freeing child labour which already employed? What is the machinery under the Andhra Pradesh Government which is trying to help these poor children who are exploited, and in what way the Central Government is helping the Andhra Pradesh Government to do this?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: As far as help and the projects are concerned, I have already stated, mentioned earlier two projects which are being taken up in Andhra Pradesh.

Regarding implementation of the law, I have given the figures whatever available with me. The number of inspections made so far is 2,51,000; the number of prosecutions launched is 7000 and the number of convictions is 3,455. But these figures exclude Andhra Pradesh, because we have not got any report so far from the Government of Andhra Pradesh on this. We have reminded them; and as soon as I get the information from the Andhra Pradesh Government, I will furnish the information to the hon. Member.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in my district.

MR. SPEAKER: You are not Mr. Virendra Singh. I have asked Mr. Virendra Singh to speak. Please take your seat.

SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Mirzapur, Sonbhadra and Bhadoi, in my district, there is the biggest carpet industry and carpets worth crores and billions of rupees are manufactured there. The Government earns a lot of foreign currency through their export. But Swami Agnivesh is hatching a conspiracy to close down that

industry. I would like to inform you that the children in the age group of 10 to 15 years learn the art of carpet weaving there. They weave good carpets and it is liked and exported in large number but today a conspiracy is being hatched to close down this industry in the name of child labour. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, whether it will be considered sympathetically to provide medical, sports and education facilities to those children who are learning the art of carpet waving there.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: I have already answered this question to Shri Nitish Kumar.

MR. SPEAKER: You answer him in Hindi, he will understand it. He says that other Governments have not put a ban on the goods produced by the child labour.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: I have already said that there is a large number of children working in certain industries, particularly in Mirzapur and Padhoi area of Uttar Pradesh. We also have a project for the welfare of the children working, in terms of medical facilities, in terms of education and all that.

I have visited that project once in 1986-87. I have already stated that I am going to visit that again very soon.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the exploitation of the child labour is inhuman and some voluntary organisations like Bal Bandhua Mukti Morcha are working to bring an end to their exploitation. Publicity about its activities is made throughout the country and the world and this organisations gets crores of rupees from the country and the world and this organisation gets crores of rupees from the country and the world for the elimination of the child labour. I would like to know from the Government as to how

the amount, for the liberation of the child labour is utilised by this Morcha. What are its activities and what are the activities of the people of this organisation, who run this organisation under the direction of the foreign countries and launch their programmes in the name of the liberation of the child labour?

Recently a yatra was organised from Nagar Utari in Bihar to the Bapu Samadhi at Rajghat in the name of child labour silavery campaign. Is the Government aware of the activities of the people of Mukti Morcha during that yatra? I would like to know from the Government whether these are anti national activities, and what steps are being taken by the Government in this regard?

[*English*]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, I have already stated that it is a very-very big problem of our country and it is a matter of great concern for anyone of us. Even the ILO, which has been taking serious note of existence of child labour not only in India but all over the world, have also recognised that it is a problem which cannot be tackled in a day or two.

I had a lot of discussions with ILO authorities, especially those who are implementing this IPEC Programme in India and five other countries in the world. Even they have recognised that this is a problem, which has to be dealt with gradually and cannot be done immediately.

I have my personal experiences. I have visited the concentration of child labour all over the country where we are aving this project. I have gone to Ferozabad, I have gone to Allahabad, I have gone to Sivakasi and many other places. My experience in Sivakasi is that I thought that some of those people are making their children to work because of the economic necessity. But that

was my impression. As a matter of experiment, in Sivakasi where we have lot of projects we have started a printing press where we employed 74 women and said: 'I will give you this employment provided you do not send your children to work; this is only a substitute to your work and I am giving you this job.' They promised me that they would not send their children to work, since they were getting this job. But to my surprise I found, after six months, that they again started sending their children to work. I am narrating this incident on my personal experience only to emphasis the point that however the will we may have, the desire we many have to eliminate the child labour but when you are on the ground you find it really very difficult, because I have been personally involved in these child problems.

Even in Calcutta-Madam is raising her hand many times I have gone round Calcutta city and have talked to organisations which are running coaching classes for these children. I have myself collected money in Calcutta city to construct a night-shelter for the working children in Calcutta, through Coal India and others public sector organisations. We made some contribution.

So, I am emotionally and personally involved in that. I can assure this house that this is not a small problem that can simply be solved by what we say here or by passing a

law. It is not that. I think the country should appreciate that.

[*Translation*]

#### **Funds for State Roads/Bridges**

\*164. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:  
SHRI K. THULASIAH  
VANDAYAR:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance provided by the Central Road Fund for construction, maintenance and repair of state roads/bridges during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the details of the funds actually utilised by the State Governments, State-wise; and

(c) the manner in which the Union Government monitor the utilisation of the said amount?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

## STATEMENT

(a) Details of the funds released under Central Road Fund to States during each of the last three years. State-wise are as under:-

S. No	Name of State	Amount released during (Rs. in lacs)				
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.49	5.00	50.00		
2.	Assam	31.50	-	25.00		
3.	Bihar	-	-	20.00		
4.	Gujarat	100.00	150.00	60.00		
5.	Haryana	15.00	50.00	10.00		
6.	Himachal Pradesh	6.00	9.81			
7.	Jammu & kashmir	10.00		20.00		
8.	Karnataka	6.024	7.00	45.09		
9.	Kerala	135.016	150.00	40.00		

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<i>S. No</i>	<i>Name of State</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
10.	Madhya Pradesh
11.	Maharashtra
12.	Manipur
13.	Meghalaya
14.	Mizoram
15.	Nagaland
16.	Orissa
17.	Rajasthan
18.	Tamil Nadu
19.	Tripura
20.	Uttar Pradesh
21.	West bengal
Total	

---

(Rs. in lacs)

## Amount released during

1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
3	4	5
30.00	50.00	60.00
19.01	4.50	90.00
5.00	10.50	1.00
-	.	20.00
-	-	10.00
1.96	1.19	-
-	-	30.00
161.00	207.00	-
10.00	-	60.00
-	-	5.00
315.00	250.00	-
50.00	5.00	34.00
900.00	900.00	580.00

(b) and (c). The expenditure on approved works is initially incurred by the State Governments from their own Plan resources and it is reimbursed at the close of the year keeping in view the expenditure incurred by them on approved works and availability of funds. Since the funds under Central Road Fund form part of State Plan, the State Governments are responsible for the monitoring of the utilisation of funds.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Jagdish Tytler is not well.

SHRI K. THULASIAH VINDAYAR: In Tamil Nadu scores of bridges are in a shambles and are not properly maintained because we do not have elected bodies of Panchayats and Municipalities. Even without doing any work many a bill have been passed. It is not a wild charge. It is a bland truth. I would like to know whether the Union Government will take the strain of maintaining the roads and putting an end to this malpractice?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Whatever money is available under the Central Road Fund is part and parcel of the State Plan therefore, the responsibility for spending that money is a part of the State Plan and responsibility of monitoring and implementation of this project also lies with the State Government. Therefore, it will be very difficult for us to answer on behalf of the State Governments. We only give the fund as a part of their State Plan.

[*Translation*]

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to the date given by the hon. Minister, Himachal Pradesh was provided Rs. 6 lakh only in 1989-90, Rs. 9 lakh and 8 thousand in 1990-91 and no money was provided in 1989-90. The recent rains washed away a piece of 450 metre road of the Indo-Tibet National Highway near

Rampur. The entire area has been inundated. The Presidents' rule has been imposed there. The State Government has continuously been requesting to the Central Government to pay its attention to it, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would like to earmark funds on priority basis to Himachal Pradesh in view of its importance for the purpose of army and strategical importance of the area.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: As I have already stated, this is a Fund which forms a part of the State Plan itself. Therefore, it is for the State Governments to take the initiative to implement the programmes. Now it is for the State Governments to first spend the money, implement the programme and then the Central Government will reimburse. So, the responsibility lies with the State Governments. Whenever they have spent that money, then we give them the reimbursement. Therefore the hon. Member may tell the State Government to spend the money and we will reimburse it.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: They do not have the money.

DR. B.G. JAWALI: We all know that the development of the roads is directly proportional to the progress of the country. Looking into the figures of the amounts spent during 1989-90, and from 1990-91 till today, that is, 1991-92, the amount has been reduced from Rs. 900 lakhs to Rs. 580 lakhs.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the State Government are showing apathy to spend and develop roads are bridges or it is due to paucity of central assistance of the Plan allocation. As we all know, development of the roads definitely saves a lot of petrol, diesel, wear and tare of the vehicles and prevents accidents.

Besides what I have said earlier, it is for the State Governments first to spend money as part of the State Plan and then we will reimburse. We also have a problem of fund in the Central Road Fund. Actually, this Fund was created as far back as in 1929 and



it is continuing. A formula had been evolved by Resolution on the floor of the House. The last resolution was passed in 1977 where it was contemplated that an amount of 3.5 paise per litter of petroleum will going to this particular Fund for the development of roads in various States. In 1988, the House passed a Resolution saying that from 3.5 paise, it should be raised to 5 per cent not only on petrol but also on diesel. But, somehow this has not been fund acceptance by the Finance Ministry so far. Therefore, the whole matter is under review. Now, I am making this point to say that the fund available in this particular kitty is shrinking and there has not been much of an augmentation of fund. Therefore, it is not possible on the part of the Central Government to give more assistance to the State Governments. If we have to do it, then augmentation of the fund will be required, and as of now the whole matter is under review.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, funds meant for bridges and roads have not been granted to Bihar during the years 1989-90 and 1990-91 too. Only Rs. 20 lakh were granted for this purpose using 1991-92. On the other hand, among the smaller States, only Kerala has been granted Rs. 135 lakh and Uttar Pradesh has been granted the greatest amount of Rs. 315 lakh. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that the centre gets the highest amount from the Jharkhand area from which I hail, as royalty case on coal, iron, porcelain and a Number of other items 41% of the minerals are available in that area but the Government has allocated the minimum amount of funds on a regular basis for the National Highways. Till date, the Jharkhand area has...

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mandal, you did not hear his reply. He has already replied that the State Government has to spend the money first and after that the Centre makes the reimbursements.

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: I am asking about those areas where the State Government has made its recommendation for it.

MR. SPEAKER: Recommendation won't do. It has to spend the money.

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: The State Government has to recommend regarding the National Highways and big bridges.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. Please ask quickly.

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: If the funds were not allocated, I would like to know whether the Central Government wants to allocate the amount for construction of bridges and National Highways in those areas from where it gets a lot of earning from coal. Since it is the responsibility of the Centre also under article 234, I would like to know whether it wants to earmark the funds for this area through the Regional Development Authority.

[*English*]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Firstly, I want to inform the hon. Member that I am no more the Coal Minister. He is still talking about royalty on coal.

Secondly, this money is not spent on the National Highways. I think the hon. Member is getting mixed up with the National Highways and the State Highways. It is a separate fund. As I said, it is a part of the State Plan.

Thirdly, as I said earlier, it is for the State Government to implement a project and then get the money reimbursed. The State Governments have to do it.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: I think, the hon. Minister has not correctly answered the last part of the question about availability of the funds and approval of the projects. The approval of the projects lies with the Government of India. It is not that the State Government suo-motu can spend money and then come to the Government of India for reimbursement. Unless the Government India Gives the approval on each project and indicates the funds available for the particular year, the State Governments cannot

spend the fund required for that particular project.

As far as I know, the State of Orissa has already submitted a proposal. Not only proposal, they have already submitted their demand also. The Central Government has not given the money that is actually due to different States as per the Resolution of 1988 and the Resolution of 1977. They have diverted that money to some other State. Suppose a State like U.P. is to get Rs. 300 lakhs but they have already spent Rs.500 crores, and the State of Orissa, which supposed to get Rs.100 crores, have not been given even Rs.10 crores. So, that is the discrimination which has been done by the Surface Transport Ministry and which has not yet been clarified by the Government of India. Even after the Resolution of 1988, the Finance Ministry is sitting over the matter and not releasing the money.

MR. SPEAKER: Please one to the question now.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: My point is very simple, Sir. The answer given by the Minister is not actually the fact. The Orissa Government have already spent the money and they have already submitted the reimbursement bill. So, I would like know why Government is not releasing the funds to them.

MR. SPEAKER: His question is that the Orissa Government has spent the money and that money is not being given. Why it is not being given?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, I can assure the hon. Minister that no fund is diverted from one State to another State. That assurance I can give to him. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Sir, I shall bring a Privilege Motion on this because the Surface Transport Minister has said in this house that the money has been diverted. It is on record. He has said it in this house.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Of course, in some cases it may be true... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: I shall prove it, Sir. It is there on record.

SHRI P.A.SANGMA: Please listen to what I am saying. You have heard only half of my sentence. There are some State Governments which really work very hard and it may so happen that they have done so much work that they have exceeded the amount that they are entitled to within that particular financial year. So, that also can happen.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: No, Sir,

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: But so far as diversion is concerned, it never takes place. I can assure the hon. Member that it is never diverted.

I do not have the details about the pending cases of Orissa. I shall find out and pass on the information to the hon. Member.

#### National Highways in Andhra Pradesh

\*165. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the scheme approved by the Union Government for development of National Highways in Andhra Pradesh during the year 1992-93; and

(b) the funds earmarked therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR: (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). Eleven schemes aggregating to Rs.314.928 lakhs for development of National Highways in Andhra Pradesh have been approved during 1992-93 up to 3rd March 1993. Out of these, three are for culverts, three for hard shoulders, one for Road Over Bridge, one for land acquisition and three for works of miscellaneous nature. A provision of Rs. 22.60 lakhs exists in the Demands for Grants 1992-93 for these approved schemes.

SHRI DATTATRYA BANDARU: Sir,

the Minister's answer is that the finance allocated for Andhra Pradesh for the year 1992-93 are Rs.22.60 lakhs. But according to earlier reports, Rs. 21.69 crores had been released for Andhra Pradesh in 1989-90 and Rs.22.20 crores in 1990-91. That means there is an increase of only Rs. 51 lakhs in the year 1990-91 and Rs. 91 lakhs in the year 1992-93. The condition of roads in Andhra Pradesh is the worst. Many of the accidents are taking place because of the worst condition of the roads. Another thing is that even the A.P. authorities have told that the life of the tyre is also decreased because of the poor condition of the roads. So, will the Minister tell whether any increase in the budget will be announced by the Central Government for improvement of roads in Andhra Pradesh?

Secondly, Hyderabad city's population is increasing. Hyderabad is also included in the metropolitan cities. But only tow-lane by pass roads are there. The State Government has sent a proposal for four-lane roads for Hyderabad city, for approval by the Union Government.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, there has been source crunch. In spite of our best efforts to augment the financial assistance to the State Government-not assistance but for improving the National Highways - It becomes very difficult on the part of the Government to give them more money for improvement of National Highways. But the fact remains that in Andhra Pradesh we have number of National Highways totaling to eight. We have seven existing National Highways and just about a few weeks ago we have also declared one more road as National Highway which is the latest one added to the list of National Highways. Andhra Pradesh constitutes at least eight per cent of the total length of National Highways in the country. We are doing our best. As far as the other bypass that the hon. Member is talking about, it is under examination and we are trying to include it in the Eight Plan.

SHRI DATTATRYA BANDARU: Under the Central Road Fund scheme 25 works

were proposed by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh to the Union Government since 1989. Out of that Government of India sanctioned only five works to the tune of Rs.81 crores. The remaining 19 works to the tune of Rs.274.88 crores are still to be approved by the Government of India. Secondly, in the same way, out of the amount of Rs.4.58 crores accepted by the Government of India and the Ministry of Surface Transport only Rs. 1.23 crores have been sanctioned and the remaining amount of Rs. 3.35 crores have not, so far, been sanctioned. There are pending project for approval for the last nine years. Whether the hon. Minister will say how much time it will take for the clearance of these projects and how much time it will take for the release of Rs. 3.35 crores?

The State Government, particularly, is under the scarcity of funds. State Governments are allocating more funds for irrigation and power. For road works the amount is very less. Further the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has given a recommendation about road-mark scheme to get more resources from the private organisations. I want to know whether the Government of India is giving clearance for the road-mark scheme also.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, actually there are a number of proposals from the government of Andhra Pradesh. For example for the improvements they have submitted as many as 40 schemes out of which - as I have stated - 11 have been approved. Under the Central Road Fund - the previous question was also about C.R.F. - Andhra Pradesh has submitted 401 schemes. The question that you are talking about is relating to inter-State routes. They have submitted 19 schemes in total and all the schemes are still under scrutiny. I will not be able to tell how much time it will take but we will try to expedite.

SHRI K.P. RADDIAH YADAV: The condition of National Highways in the coastal districts is very bad. When I have asked the engineers they are telling that due to the

same norm adopted by the Government of India in allocating funds for the upland areas and for the coastal areas where the bearing capacity of the soils area different, it is happening so. They are allocating the same funds and in the designing of the roads also the same norms are being adopted. Will the hon. Minister reconsider in allotting the funds and for design of roads for upland areas where the bearing capacity of the soil is high and for coastal districts where the bearing capacity of the soil is less?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, actually there are number of projects which are being executed in the State of Andhra Pradesh. I really do not know the condition of those roads. The hon. Member must be right. I will not like to dispute him regarding the condition of the roads. We are trying to improve the roads. For example we are undertaking the strengthening of Nagpur - Hyderabad road - which is National Highway No.7 - in a length of 148 kilometers. We are also winening to four lanes the National Highway No. 5 - Anakapalle - Visakhapatanam section - including Anakapalle bypass.

So, these are the two important roads which are being taken up for strengthening and improving the condition of roads. Besides, Sir, there are a number of roads which we are trying to take up in Andhra Pradesh under the Foreign Aid Scheme particularly from the Asia Development Bank. For example, the road which I have stated, Anakapalli-Visakhapatnam road.

SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV: For one kilometer of the line...  
(Interruptions)

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Then the improvement of Hyderabad-Ramagurdam road is also being taken up under the ADB at a cost of Rs.130 crores, improvement of Kakinada Rajanagaram road which is 54 kilometers at a cost of Rs. 20.2 crores. All these schemes are there. So, we are trying our best to see that the roads are improved

in Andhra Pradesh and elsewhere in the country.

SHRIG.M.C. BALAYOGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Asian Development Bank or the World Bank is going to give any loan for the new National Highways, and State Highways in Andhra Pradesh. If so, what are the particulars thereon?

Also, with regard to the Central Roak Fund in respect of Andhra Pradesh, there is an inter-State road between Andhra Pradesh and Pondicherry which is pending for the last several years. What are the steps the Government is going to take?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : We have no proposal for a new National Highway in Andhra Pradesh under the Assian Développement Bank. But as I have already stated, there are three projects which we are proposing to take up under the Asian Development Bank Assistance programme. Out of these three, one is a State Highway. i.e., improvement of Hyderabad-Ramagundam road. This is a State Highway. The other two projects are National Highways.

Then we also have proposed to the Japanees Government for assistance for widening of Vijayawada-Chilakalurpet road. Of course, we have not got the response from the Japanése Government, but we are trying to the connivance the Government of Japan for assistance regarding that. But there is no proposal for a new National Highway.

#### Discussions with World Bank

168. SHRI RABI RAY:  
SHRI V.SREENIVASA  
PRASAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he held discussions with

the World Bank Managing Director during February, 1993 in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the commitments; if any, regarding financial assistance made by the World Bank Managing Director; and

(d) the details of the projects for which the assistance is proposed to be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) : (a) : Yes, Sir, A meeting took place with Mr. Ernest Stern, Managing Director of the World Bank, in New Delhi on February 8, 1993.

(b) to (d). Discussions with Mr. Stern related to the performance of the present portfolio of commitments, the steps necessary to ensure the best possible utilisation of the committed assistance, the State of the Indian economy and the Governments reform program and the likely extent of support in further from the World Bank.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RABI RAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, in view of the discussions held between the Government and Shri Ernest Stern, the Managing Director of the World Bank, whether any conditionality has been laid down by the world Bank in regard to the future assistance to be given by the World Bank and what is the response of the Government there to?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the visit of the Managing Director of the World Bank is not an occasion to discuss individual loans. There has been a general discussion about the programme, how it is going, the

general progress of the Indian economy. There was no discussion about conditionalities.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RABI RAY: I wanted to know the details of the discussions held between the two sides. It appears. It appears to me that Dr. Manmohan Singh avoided the question very wisely. I would like to know from hon. Minister whether he is aware of the reply given by Mr. Ernest Stern to a journalist. He had said.

[*English*]

"It is true that as you go through the adjustment process, the poor can be adversely affected. Sometimes adjustment can also result in increased unemployment; sometimes prices can rise faster than income."

[*Translation*]

Is he agreeable to these views expressed by the Managing Director of the World Bank.

[*English*]

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is certainly true that if due care is not taken, an adjustment programme can lead to rise in prices; it can sometimes lead to unemployment. But, I can assure the House that we have taken adequate care and the fact that the inflation today much lower than it was two years ago, is a proof of that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, I would like to know whether in the opinion of the World Bank officials, some sectors of our economy are not advancing or progressing to their satisfaction. They feel that progress is rather slow as far as readjustment and reforms are concerned. I would also like to

know whether they have emphasized the need for our Government to speed up the reforms programme in certain sectors and if so, what are those sectors?

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Sir, there was no specific discussion on sectors which were lagging behind.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Even if the fact is there that the inflation rate has come down, is it true that it is due to the fact that from compression of imports we have liberalised the imports and a huge deficit in the balance of trade, which meant a good intervention in the economy, is responsible for that? I would also like to know whether in future also the entire policy would be revivited on an import surplus to contain the rate of growth of prices.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: The import surplus is not the only factor. The economy is a complex entity and there are so many factors. But the very fact that the inflation has come down is a vindication of the overall macro-economic management of the Government.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether during the talks with the Managing director of the World Bank, the question of Exit Policy was raised by the Managing Director of the World Bank and whether the Government has agreed to the condition for formulating an Exit Policy. I would also like to know whether the Government will say as to what is the content of the Exit Policy which they have agreed to with the World Bank Managing Director.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Sir, I have already mentioned that there was no specific discussion of the Exit Policy. But, I would submit that in a fast changing world, if a technical change has taken place, we have to recognise the need for redeployment and we are taking adequate steps to ensure that the costs of economic adjustment and technical change do not fall unduly on the working class. We are pledged to protect all the legitimate interests.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister of Finance claims that the rate of inflation has been lowered. He should also clarify as to what extent the favorable weather condition has given us contribution of lowering the rate of inflation and to what extent the administration has given its contribution in this regard.

[*English*]

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Sir, I have already answered this question. It is certainly true that good weather helps. But, we cannot say that when bad weather is there, the Government to be blamed and when good weather is there, the Government cannot take credit. I would say that weather has been one factor, but even before the new crops come in, the inflation rate has come down very sharply from 17 per cent in September, 1991 to about 8 per cent in September, 1992.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: That was in anticipation of the good crops.

SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, certain projects were detailed in the statement. What are the details of the projects which were approved by the World Bank. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether discussion was held with the Managing Director of the World Bank about all the projects.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already answered that in the first question itself.

[*Translation*]

#### **Central Legislation for Agricultural Labourers**

\*169. SHRI MURTYUNJAYA NAYAK:  
SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be please to state:

(a) whether the Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Labour Minister of Maharashtra regarding enactment of a Central Legislation for Agricultural Labourers has since submitted its report to the Union Government;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Committee and the steps being taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the report is likely to be submitted?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (d): The Committee of Labour Ministers of 13 States under the Chairmanship of Labour Minister of Maharashtra was appointed on 17.9.1992 consequent upon the decision taken by the 41st Labour Ministers' Conference held on 13.8.1992. The report of the Committee is awaited.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

##### Development plans of Bihar

\*162. SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fiscal crisis in the State of Bihar is seriously hampering the developmental plans of the State;

(b) if so, the State's share of Central assistance released as against the outstanding dues; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Union Government to rescue the State from the financial crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V.

CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) On the request of State Government, the outlay of Rs. 2202.73 crores, approved on 24.6.1992 for 1992-93 plan has been recently revised to Rs. 1100 crores.

(b) against the allocated normal central assistance of Rs. 770.26 crores, an amount of Rs. 650.93 crores has so far been released to Bihar. In addition, plan deficit grant of Rs. 267.98 crores has been released in full. An amount of Rs. 34 crores has been released so far against the assumed Central assistance of Rs. 135 crores for externally aided projects, based on the reimbursement claim filed by the State Government.

(c) Transfers of resources to States are made on the recommendations of the Finance Commission and the Planning Commission. The State's entitlements are released on monthly/quarterly basis or reimbursed on the claims filed by the State Governments. The State's are expected to mobilise their part of resources as agreed at the time of Annual Plan formulation so that implementation of the annual Plan is not hampered. The plan outlay for 1992-93 for Bihar was approved at Rs. 2202.73 crores, based on the State Government's own resources of Rs. 574.25 crores.

##### Capacity Utilisation in Ordnance Units

[English]

\* 163. SHRI PRAFUL PATEL :  
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the ordnance units in the country in general and Maharashtra in particular are operating far below capacity :

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor;

(c) Whether the Government have worked out a comprehensive plan for modernisation, replacement / renewal of

plant and machinery and upgradation of technology in the ordnance units during 1992-97 ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ;and

(e) the amount allocated by the Ordnance Factory Board for this purpose, state-wise and Unit-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (e). The capacity in some ordnance factories, including some situated in Maharashtra, is not fully utilised. such under utilisation is due to :-

(a) fluctuation in demand for products;  
(b) limitation of funds; and

(c) some excess capacities having been deliberately created to respond to surge requirements in emergencies.

Modernisation, replacement / renewal of plant and machinery and upgradation of technology in ordnance units is an ongoing process. The allocations in this regard are made on annual basis. However, details of expenditure proposed by Ordnance Factory Board for five years 1992 to 1997, state-wise and unit-wise are given in the enclosed statement.

### STATEMENT

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the state and Factory</i>	<i>Amount proposed for for modernisation etc. during 1992-97 ( Rs. in crore)</i>
<b>(A) ANDHRA PRADESH</b>		
1.	Ordnance Factory Project, Medak	37.44
<b>(B) MADHYA PRADESH</b>		
2.	Gun Carriage Factory, Jabalpur	26.67
3.	Grey Iron Foundary, Jabalpur	13.00
4.	Ordnance Factory Itarsi	10.46
5.	Ordnance Factory , Katni	23.14
6.	Ordnance Factory, Khamaria	75.66
7.	Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur	152.94
	Total:	301.67
<b>(C) MAHARASHTRA</b>		
8.	Ammunition Factory, Kirkee	269.08
9.	High Explosive Factory, Kirkee	5.10
10.	Machine Tool Prototype Factory, Ambarnath	25.86



<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the state and Factory</i>	<i>Amount proposed for for modernisation etc. during 1992-97 ( Rs. in crore)</i>
11.	Ordnance Factory, Ambajhari	17.50
12.	Ordnance Factory , Ambarnath	32.59
13.	Ordnance Factory, Bhandara	12.85
14.	Ordnance Factory, Bhusawal	2.00
15.	Ordnance Factory, Chanda	15.25
16.	Ordnance Factory, Dehu Road	2.50
17.	Ordnance Factory, Varangaon	170.12
	Total :	552.85

**(D) ORISSA**

18.	Ordnance Factory, Bolangir	259.14
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**(E) TAMILNADU**

19.	Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu	5.00
20.	Engine Factory, Avadi	66.75
21.	Heavy Vehicle Factory, Avadi	91.52
22.	Ordnance Clothing Factory, Avadi	3.75
23.	Heavy Alloys Penetrator Project, Tiruchirappalli	—
24.	Ordnance Factory, Tiruchirappalli	30.32
	Total :	197.34

**(F) UTTAR PRADESH**

25.	Field Gun Factory, Kanpur	1.49
26.	Opto-Electronics Factory, Dehradun	2.57
27.	Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur	2.50
28.	Ordnance Equipment Factory, Kanpur	5.00

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the state and Factory</i>	<i>Amount proposed for for modernisation etc. during 1992-97 (Rs. in crore)</i>
29.	Ordnance Factory, Kanpur	20.88
30.	Ordnance Factory, Dehradun	20.00
31.	Ordnance Factory, Muradnagar	17.50
32.	Ordnance Equipment Factory, Hazaratpur	1.25
33.	Ordnance Parachute Factory, Kanpur	2.50
34.	Small Arms Factory, Kanpur	16.25
	Total :	89.94
<b>(G) WEST BENGAL</b>		
35.	Gun shell Factory, Cossipore	19.58
36.	Metal & Steel Factory , Ichapore	153.74
37.	Ordnance Factory, Dum Dum	2.50
38.	Rifle Factory, Ichapore	80.46
	Total :	256.28
<b>CHANDIGARH (U.T.)</b>		
39.	Ordnance Cable Factory, Chandigarh	15.00
	<b>GRAND TOTAL :</b>	<b>1709.66</b>

[*Translation*]

**Nomination of Non-Official Members  
on Boards of Directors of Nationalised  
Banks**

\*166. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to  
state:

(a) Whether the policy of nominating  
non-official members on the Boards of Di-  
rectors of nationalised banks has been suc-

cessful;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the criteria and norms prescribed  
for the nomination of non-official members  
on the Boards of Directors;

(d) whether the policy in this regard  
has been strictly followed;

(e) whether the Government propose to  
restructure the Boards of Directors with a

view to ensure efficient and smooth functioning of the banking industry; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (f). Appointment of non-official directors on the boards or nationalised banks is made in accordance with the criteria and norms prescribed in the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Schemes, 1970 and 1980. The said Schemes provide for appointment of nine non-official directors on the boards of each of the nationalised banks after consultation with the Reserve Banks of India.

The boards of directors of nationalised banks are continuing entities and vacancies that arise are filled up from time to time. At present, there are 88 vacancies of non-official directors on the Boards of 20 nationalised banks. Besides, the tenures of 92 non-official directors in position have also expired and they are continuing pending appointment of their successors. Government have already initiated necessary action for filling up of the vacancies.

Non-official directors are appointed to represent the interests of the depositors, farmers, artisans and also from among persons having special knowledge or practical experience line the working of the nationalised banks as prescribed in the Schemes. The participation of these directors in the deliberations of the meetings of the boards has been useful.

[ *English* ]

#### **Relief in Customs Duty**

\*167. *SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL :  
SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATH  
RAO GUNDEWAR:*

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have reduced customs duty on 35 consumer durables imported under the baggage rules;

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

(c) the impact of this reduction on trader and indigenous manufacturing industries;

(d) Whether the Government also propose to provide fiscal reliefs to the manufacturers to help them to compete in the international market ;

(e) if so, the details thereof ; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE ( SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government have also since reduced in the budget for 1993-94 the general effective rate of customs duty on items of baggage imported by a passenger to 150% ad valorem from the previous rate of 255% ad valorem. Television sets would however continue to be levied to additional duty at rates equal to excise duty leviable on indigenously produced TV sets. the notification (No. 6/93- Customs dt. 9-2-93 ) giving details has already been laid on the table of the House.

The customs duty was reduced as 255% was considered too high.

(c) As the rate of 150% being still high , it is not likely to have any adverse effect on the indigenous industry.

(d to (f). The Government have already announced several fiscal relief to the indigenous manufacturers as a part of the 1993-94 Budget.

[ *Translation* ]

#### **Agricultural Loans**

\*170. *SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH  
CHAUHAN:* Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of agricultural loans provided to the farmers through commercial banks during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether recovery of loans has been adversely affected by the loan waiver scheme announced by the Government and the disbursement of agriculturist loans has decreased;

(c) whether the Government have taken any measure to increase the disbursement of loans; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b). The amount of agricultural loans provided by commercial banks, regional rural banks and cooperatives and the amount recovered by these institutions during the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-1990) as well as during the subsequent two years, i.e. 1990-91 and 1991-92 is indicated below:

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount of Agricultural Loans Disbursement Recovered</i>		<i>percentage of recovery of de.</i>
1985-86	7005	6017	56.39
1986-87	8016	6765	56.46
1987-88	8429	7754	56.90
1988-89	9084	7685	56.16
1989-90	9801	6349	45.32
1990-91	8846	7576	54.09
1991-92	11199	7878	51.56

From the above table, it will be observed that the recovery of loans declined during the year 1989-90. One of the major reasons for such decline was the announcement of Rural Debt Relief Scheme in 1990 which generated wrong expectations among borrowers for future repayment of loans resulting in low recoveries. This also affected the disbursements during the year 1990-91 due to non-eligibility of a number of borrowers for fresh advances. However, the position both in respect of disbursements and recoveries improved considerably during the next year 1991-92.

(c) and (d). In terms of Reserve Bank of India's guidelines, all Indian banks, including public sector banks, are required to extend

direct finance to Agriculture (including allied activities) to the extent of 18% of their total credit. Further, it has been stipulated that all loan applications upto a credit limit of Rs. 25,000 are to be disposed off within a fortnight and those for over Rs. 25,000 within 8-9 weeks.

A number of steps have been taken with a view to increase flow of credit to farmers particularly small and marginal farmers. The important ones are:

1. The interest on loans upto Rs. 7,500 is kept low at 11.5% p.a.
2. Term loans upto Rs. 2 lakhs are provided at concessional rates.

3. In the case of crop loans availed of by small and marginal farmers interest charged is not to exceed the principal amount.

4. In the case of crop failure, amount due should be re-scheduled over a period of 3-5 years and fresh loans should be given to farmers.

5. No. third-party guarantee or collateral security is to be insisted upon for loans upto Rs. 10,000.

6. There should be no compounding of interest on current dues in agricultural sector.

7. Delegation of appropriate sanctioning powers to the Rural Branch Managers so that majority of loan applications are sanctioned at branch level itself.

The performance of public sector banks in the matter of extending credit assistance to priority sector, including agriculture sector, is reviewed by Government as well as Reserve Bank of India periodically and suitable steps are taken to make up the deficiencies noticed. The performance was last reviewed in September, 1992 and the banks have been advised by the Government to take necessary steps to achieve the stipulated targets.

[English]

#### **Economic Cooperation organisation**

\*171. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the third meeting of the Economic Cooperation Organisation Council of Ministers, held in Quetta on February 6.7. 1993;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to protect the country's trade interests with the Central Asian Republics?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The meeting adopted a 29 - point "Quetta Plan of Action for ECO". The stated aim is to achieve its objectives by the year 2000. It emphasised the vital importance of mobilising natural and human resources of the region, based as far as possible, on a market-oriented economy and common benefit. The Plan of Action provides the guidelines for cooperation in eight sectors of economic activity, viz., transport and communications, trade, energy, industry, agriculture, tourism, human resources development, and funding of feasibility study. The plan of action incorporates points for promoting trade within the region easing of trade barriers within the region, study on complementarities of their economies, a uniform system of customs procedures, interaction at business level, trade financing and banking, and facilitating intra-regional travel of businessmen.

Government has taken various steps to protect and promote India's trade interests with the Central Asian republics. These include, inter-alia, exchange of high level visits, bilateral agreements on trade and payments, economic cooperation and banking arrangements, trade representation, establishment of joint consultative fora, credit facilities, promotion of joint ventures and counter trade, development of transport and transit routes, cooperation in the form of training, expertise, consultancy services etc., and encouragement to business-level contacts.

#### **Loans Provided by Public Sector Banks in Gujarat**

\*172. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of public sector banks in Gujarat as on December 31, 1992;

(b) the deposits made in these banks in the State and the amount of loan disbursed

(c) whether the amount of loan disbursed was as per the targets;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken to increase the amount of loan; and

(e) the number of small scale industrial units in Gujarat which have been provided loan by these banks during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER

OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED):

(a) The total number of branches of public sector banks in the State of Gujarat as on September 30th, 1992 (latest available) is 2929.

(b) The deposits made in the public sector banks in the State of Gujarat and the amount of loan disbursed by them during the last three year is give below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>As at the end of</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Credit</i>
March 1989	860809	516812
March 1990	1005245	614758
March 1991	1155665	689857

(c) and (d). No State-wise targets are fixed by banks for loan disbursement or maintenances of any prescribed credit deposit ratio. However, a credit deposit ration of 60% at rural and semiurban branches has

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to be achieved for the bank as a whole on All India basis.

(e) The loans provided by scheduled commercial banks to Small Scale Industries in the Stat of Gujarat is givern below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>As at the end of</i>	<i>No. of Accounts</i>	<i>Balance outstanding</i>
March 1989	127227	105155
March 1990	118773	118248
March 1991	114602	132823

#### **Proposal to Join Asean**

\*173. SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVISINGH PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to join regional trading blocks by giving recognition to the prevailing trends in the world trading system;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to join Association of South East Asian Nations for trading;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (e). There is proposal or India to join a regional trading bloc.

There is no proposal for India seeking membership of the Association of South East Asian Nationals (ASEAN). Both India and ASEAN have however, decided upon

establishing a sectoral dialogue relationship covering such areas as trading investment and tourism. The aim of this exercise is to promote trade and economic exchanges between the two sides within the Multilateral Trading System established under the GATT.

India prefers the multilateral to the regional approach. Our efforts have been to strengthen multilateralism during the Uruguay Bound as it is believed that non-discriminatory trade offers the greatest promise for expansion of world trade.

#### **International Operations of Indian Banks**

\*174. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that inspite of huge potential, international operations of nationalised Indian Banks have remained on low key in many cases;

(b) if so, the details of performance of Indian Banks in international operations during each of the last three years' bank-wise and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to strengthen international of India Banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRARAHMED): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have reported that the main thrust of the overseas operations of Indian banks is to provide support to and service India's foreign trade, apart from lending to Indian ethnic community. The branches of Indian banks abroad have been doing predominantly traditional business such as trade financing, negotiations/collection of bills, remittances, etc. emanating mainly from the ethnic clientele overseas. New activities such as project financing, real estate finance, industrial loans, participation in syndicated exposures, sovereign loans, etc. were later taken up. However, in view of the low resources base, limited market segments and low level of technology, the business which our banks have tapped abroad is limited.

Public sector banks (including those having operations abroad) prepare their balance sheets and profit and loss accounts in the formats prescribed in the Third Schedule of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. The profit/loss position of the bank as a whole is reflected therein. The profits/losses of overseas branches are, therefore, not indicated separately.

(c) The operations of foreign branches of Indian banks are continuously reviewed by Government and the RBI. Various steps have been taken in the last few years to monitor and improve the operations of the overseas branches, which include inter-alia strengthening of personnel policy and prudential norms in the form of lending limits and country exposure, reinforcing of internal and supervisory control, promoting co-operation and coordination among the In-

dian banks, portfolio inspection; of international divisions, closure of non-viable branches, review of problem credits, etc. The important developments relating to overseas branches are also discussed by Governor, RBI in his Action Plan meetings with the chief executives of banks.

### **Haldia Petro-Chemical Project**

\*175. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India has taken a decision on Funding pattern of the Haldia Petro-chemical Project;

(b) if so, the conditions for the financial assistance to the Haldia Project; and

(c) if not, the time by which it is likely to be decided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRARAHMED): (a) to (c). It has been reported by the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) that following revisions in the scope of the project of M/s Haldia Petrochemicals Limited (HPL), a revised proposal envisaging cracker capacity of 2,00,000 tonnes per annum in the first phase to be increased to 3,00,000 tonnes per annum in the second phase was considered at a joint meeting of the financial institutions on 26.12.1992 where it was decided to reconfirm the earlier sanctioned assistance of Rs. 1600 crores from financial institutions and banks in the first phase, subject to the following conditions:

- (i) The promoters would give their firm commitment to implement the project as a whole within an agreed time frame and commit to raise the funds required in a manner to be finalised in consultations with the institution and banks.
- (ii) The release of assistance from the

institutions and banks in the first phase would be linked, in an agreed manner, to the progress made particularly in regard to adhering to various terms and conditions necessary for the implementation of the second phase. For this purpose, institutions and bank would review the progress of the project at periodical intervals.

- iii) Any escalation in the project cost would have to be financed without recourse to the institutions/banks.
- iv) The company shall obtain commitment from the State Government to extend, besides infrastructural support, exemption from sales tax/purchase tax, octroi duty, entry tax and state levies on electricity on the lines provided by other State Governments to improve the financial viability of the project.

### Credit Offers From Foreign Countries

\*176. SHRIMATI BIBHU KUMARI DEVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of credit offers from foreign countries received since December 1, 1992;

(b) the amount of loans and assistance likely to be received in each case; and

(c) the terms and conditions of the credit facilities in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRT OF FINANCE (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.



Sl.No.	Name of Country	Date of Agreement	Amount (In D.C. Million)	Repayment Period		Rate of Interest
				Maturity Period (Yrs.)	Grace Period (Yrs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Japan	3.12.92	Yen 33085	25	7	2.64
2.	Japan	2.12.92	yen 13224	30	10	-do-
3.	Japan	21.12.92	yen 17773	30	10	-do-
4.	Japan	21.12.92	Yen 3806	30	10	-do-
5.	Japan	21.12.92	Yen 24482	30	10	-do-
6.	Japan	21.12.92	Yen 24482	30	10	-do-
7.	Germany	19.2.93	D.M. 29.604	40	10	Based on DEM- LIBOR- ISDA rate.
8.	Germany	17.12.92	D.M.25.00	40	10	-do-
9.	Germany	19.2.93	D.M. 55.0	40	10	3/4+1/2% Commit ment Charges.
10.	France	22.12.92	F.F.257.6	10	-	2%
11.	France	22.12.92	F.F. 302.4	30	10	2%

**Committee on Coasting of DIDGS**

\*177. SHRIDHARMANNOGDAYYA SADUL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any committee to examine the proposal of the drug manufacturers for review of existing value addition norms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the present norms are stringent and as a result exports have become very difficult; and

(d) if not, the steps likely to be taken to boost export after assessing the domestic needs thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). While there is no Committee constituted separately to examine the proposals of the Drug manufacturers for review of existing value addition norms, a Special Advance Licensing Committee has been set up recently in the LGFT organisation for fixation/ review of standard input output and value addition norms for all sub-sectors of industry including drugs.

Any representation received from individual units against the norms already notified are examined by the Committee on merits and if deemed necessary, the norms are reviewed/amended.

The exports of drugs and pharmaceuticals over the last few years have shown an upward trend.

**Wholesale Prices**

\*178. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a steep in

the wholesale prices of consumer items recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any corresponding decrease in the retail prices also; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir. Out of 31 essential commodities the wholesale prices of 13 commodities mainly rice, wheat, jaywar, bajra, moong, masur, arh, urad, groundnut oil, mustard oil, vanaspati, chillies and potatoes have declined recently. The composite index of wholesale prices have declined from 235.4 in August, 1992 to 230.7 in January, 1993.

(b) The wholesale price index of essential commodities for the period August, 1992 to January, 1993 is given in the attached Statement-I.

(c) Yes, Sir. The retail prices of 14 essential commodities as reflected by the consumer price index for the period August, 1992 to November, 1992 (latest available) have also declined as shown in the attached Statement-II. The composite index of consumer prices has declined from 210.3 in August, 1992 to 236.7 in November, 1992.

(d) By and large, wholesale as well as retail prices of essential commodities have either declined or stabilized in the recent months. The Government have initiated a number of steps to contain prices of all commodities in general and essential commodities in particular. These include strict control of fiscal deficit, a tight monetary policy, augmentation; of food supplies through timely imports, strengthening of the public distribution system and relaxation of import compression measures.

## STATEMENT - I

## Monthly Wholesale Price Index of Essential Commodities

Base: 1981-82= 100

Sl.No.	Commodities	Weight	Aug. 92	Sep. 92	Oct. 92	Nov. 92	Dec. 92	Jan. 93
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Rice	3.69	252.2	251.1	248.9	251.7	249.0	248.2
2.	Whole wheat	2.25	234.7	228.0	221.4	223.4	227.0	233.2
3.	Wheat atta	0.76	260.4	255.6	253.5	254.0	263.3	267.7
4.	Jowar	0.42	287.4	265.4	256.0	236.6	233.9	218.6
5.	Bajra	0.18	261.0	224.6	197.2	193.6	193.3	182.2
6.	Moong	0.20	298.2	274.2	247.1	235.2	235.4	250.9
7.	Gram	0.41	209.1	212.0	211.3	210.9	22.8	239.2
8.	Masur	0.05	241.7	240.7	232.1	220.3	216.5	215.5
9.	Arhar	0.27	309.8	312.4	305.1	287.6	278.7	288.0

Sl.No.	Commodities	Weight	Aug. 92	Sep. 92	Oct. 92	Nov. 92	Dec. 92.	Jan. 93.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10.	Urad	0.15	323.1	321.8	305.2	283.4	270.9	269.5
11.	Coconut Oil	0.17	337.4*	337.3	344.4	344.4	344.9	348.7
12.	Groundnut oil	0.53	251.5	244.1	246.3	229.9	222.8	206.6
13.	Mustard oil	0.28	230.8	226.6	22.5	219.3	213.7	207.6
14.	Vanaspathi	0.52	274.9	272.8	273.9	267.3	264.1	257.4
15.	Goat meat	0.52	272.4	276.3	277.0	277.9	281.5	283.1
16.	Fresh fish	0.51	266.5	273.3	279.2	297.3	307.0	313.9
17.	Milk	1.96	255.9	267.7	272.8	274.4	274.9	274.6
18.	Salt	0.04	213.6	211.0	213.5	214.4	214.1	213.6
19.	Chillies	0.32	402.7	397.3	379.7	324.4	302.5	297.9
20.	Onidns	0.16	168.9	147.6	159.8	167.1	191.9	209.3
21.	Potatoes	0.47	294.5	292.3	302.0	308.1	237.6	191.7

SI.No.	Commodities	Weight	Aug. 92	Sep. 92	Oct. 92	Nov. 92	Dec. 92	Jan. 93
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
22.	Sugar	2.01	176.5	177.0	177.0	176.3	173.9	175.7
23.	Gar	1.75	196.3	194.6	206.9	190.6	195.9	192.6
24.	Tea leaves	0.56	281.8	263.7	279.7	283.7	284.0	297.3
25.	Soft Coke	0.35	300.0	320.0	320.0	320.0	320.0	320.0
26.	Kerosene oil	0.87	146.7	146.7	146.7	146.7	146.7	146.7
27.	Matchboxes	0.23	144.6	144.6	144.6	144.6	144.3	144.3
28.	Washing Soap	0.59	193.3	194.7	196.0	196.0	196.0	196.0
29.	Long cloth and sheeting	0.36	170.8	170.8	170.8	170.8	169.2	169.2
30.	Dhoties, saree & voiles	1.19	190.0	192.6	193.3	193.3	198.5	198.5
31.	Sarees*							
	Composite Index	21.77	235.4	233.8	234.0	231.9	231.0	230.7

\* Included under item number 30.

**STATEMENT-II***Index of Consumer Prices of Essential Commodities**Base: 1982=100*

Sl.No.	Commodities	Weight	Aug. 92	Sep. 92	Oct. 92	Nov.* 92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Rice	12.45	236.6	238.5	241.3	241.1
2.	Whole Wheat	4.43	232.5	225.4	22.3	219.8
3.	Wheat atta	1.95	213.6	214.3	211.3	207.5
4.	Jowar	0.46	337.9	324.7	316.4	305.2
5.	Bajra	0.16	277.7	247.4	198.6	191.0
6.	Moong	0.53	348.5	335.4	301.3	288.9
7.	Gram	0.08	265.3	266.0	265.1	266.3
8.	Masur	1.69	308.3	307.3	301.3	295.1
9.	Arkar	1.69	308.3	307.3	301.3	295.1
10.	Urad	0.35	270.5	271.3	265.3	258.8

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Commodities</i>	<i>Weight 92</i>	<i>Aug. 92</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
11.	Coconut oil	0.09	315.8
12.	Groundnut oil	2.27	263.3
13.	Mustard oil	1.44	235.2
14.	Vanaspati	0.78	261.1
15.	Goat meat	2.12	265.3
16.	Fresh fish	1.31	264.9
17.	Milk	5.52	238.5
18.	Salt	0.15	296.3
19.	Chillies	0.63	444.8
20.	Onione	0.67	224.4
21.	Potatoes	1.23	257.4
22.	Sugar	2.24	191.7
23.	Gur	0.47	277.1

<i>Sep.</i> 92	<i>Oct.</i> 92	<i>Nov.</i> *
5	6	7
318.4	324.5	328.3
261.5	260.4	248.0
234.9	230.6	225.7
257.8	255.2	251.0
266.9	265.8	271.4
271.0	265.0	265.0
239.5	240.4	240.6
297.6	297.1	296.8
405.3	390.00	373.1
214.0	208.7	214.3
253.7	251.4	243.9
189.2	184.8	189.3
283.3	286.6	282.9

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<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Commodities</i>	<i>Weight 92</i>	<i>Aug. 92</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
24.	Tea leaves	0.82	269.1
25.	Soft Coke	0.80	289.7
26.	Kerosene oil	1.82	147.0
27.	Matchboxes ,	0.23	179.9
28.	Washing Soap	1.33	204.0
29.	Long cloth and sheeting	0.20	22.1
30.	Dhoties, saree & Voiles	0.35	179.0
31.	Sarees	2.05	177.5
Composite Index		48.83	240.3

\* latest available.

<i>Sep.</i> 92	<i>Oct.</i> 92	<i>Nov.</i> *
5	6	7
270.7	270.8	271.0
293.1	294.8	295.8
147.6	1.470	1.470
167.1	168.2	169.1
205.0	206.3	206.9
225.0	206.3	206.9
181.3	183.9	187.2
178.4	181.6	184.4
239.3	238.1	236.7

69 **Written Answers**

**PHALGUNA 14, 1914 (SAKA)**

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**Avoidance of Double Taxation**

\*179. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:  
SHRI RAMKRISHNA  
KUSMARIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently signed agreements with some countries for avoidance of double taxation and prevention of evasion of taxes on income and capital;

(b) if so, the details thereof, country-wise; and  
(c) the achievements likely to be made through these agreements?

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

(b) The details of the agreements for avoidance of double taxation signed at the Government level since 1.1.1993 are as under:-

S.NO.	NAME OF COUNTRY	DATE OF SIGNING
1.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	25.1.1993
2.	Kingdom of Spain	8.2.1993
3.	Republic of Italy	19.2.1993

(c) These double taxation avoidance agreements will help in modernisation of technology and growth of Indian trade, investment and other activities by providing inter alia:-

- (i) relief from double taxation of income.
- (ii) rate of taxation lower than that in the domestic laws in the country of source in respect of dividends, interest, royalties and fees from technical services to encourage flow of investment and technology.
- (iii) exempting stray business and professional activities from taxation in the country of source.
- (iv) exchange of information for the purpose of prevention of fraud and evasion of taxes.

**Intrusions by Alien Vessels/Boats**

\*180. SHRI JAGAT VIRSINGH DRONA:  
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of intrusion by alien vessels/ boats detected by the Coast Guard during 1992;

(b) the quantum of smuggled goods, including narcotics, seized by the Coast Guard during the year; and

(c) the total amount of rewards, and other incentives given to the Coast Guard officials during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). During 1992, 47 alien vessels/boats were apprehended by the Coast Guard, involving the seizure of 859 silver bars valued at approximately Rs. 21.84 crore. No narcotics were seized during 1992.

(c) No reward money has as yet been received by the Coast Guard personnel for the seizures which took place during 1992. Other incentives, in the form of recommendations/certificates/Tatrakshak Medal were awarded to six CG personnel during the year.

[*Translation*]

**Setting up of Warehouses by APEDA**

1640. SHRI KESRI LAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agriculture and Processed Food products' Export Division Authority (APEDA) Propose to set up warehouses in Europe; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). A consortium of private enterprises is proposing to set up and manage a Marketing Cum Distribution with warehousing facility at Rotterdam. The Agricultural and processed Food Products Export Development Authority is acting as nodal agency for this work.

[*English*]

**Trade Agreement Between Indo-Israel**

1641. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATEL:  
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA  
NAYAK:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any trade agreements or signed any Memorandum of Understanding with Israel;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the items which are being imported and exported between these two countries and the norms and criteria laid down for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CON-

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) During April-November '92, the major items of export from India to Israel include gems and jewellery, cotton yarn/ fabrics/ made. Cashew, man-made yarn, handicrafts, organic/ inorganic/ agro chemicals, oil meals, spices, metal manufactures, machinery/ instruments, etc. During the same period, the major items of import from Israel include pearls, precious/ semi precious stones, fertilizers crude, manufactured fertilizers, other cured minerals, inorganic chemicals, electrical machinery, etc.

No special norms and criteria have been laid down in the Export and Import Policy (1992-97) for our trade with Israel.

[*Translation*]

**Exports of Leather products**

1642. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of finished, semi finished and unfinished leather products exported during the first ten months of the current financial year in comparison to each of the last three years: State-wise;

(b) whether the Government are considering any scheme for promoting export of finished leather products; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Exports of raw hides and skins have been banned since 1973 and those of semi-finished leather with effect from 1.4.90 Exports of other leather and leather products have been as follows since 1989-90.

(Rs. Crores)

Item*	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 (Provisional) (April 92-Jan.93)
1	2	3	4	5
				6
1. Sumi-finished Leather	21.07	12.36	-	-
2. Finished Leather	693.53	789.94	726.21	564.02
3. Leather footwear	171.43	280.47	430.81	347.28
4. Footwear components	518.25	573.01	663.35	523.60
5. Leather garments	332.88	554.81	736.87	684.57
6. Leather goods	292.87	343.26	518.99	529.35
Total	2030.03	2553.85	3076.23	2648.82

(Source: CL E, Madras)

State-wise report figures are not maintained.

(b) and (c). Govt. have taken a number of promotional measures to promote exports of leather and leather products which, inter-alia, include:

(i) duty-free import of leather in raw, semi-finished form to supplement domestic availability of leather:

(ii) import of other raw materials, consumables, accessories, chemicals and capital goods with concessional duties;

(iii) strengthening design and development programmes:

(iv) augmenting man-power training both within the country or outside;

(v) establishing industrial estates and promoting common facility centres:

(vi) improving quality of Indian products and making them more competitive in the world market; and

(viii) A National Leather Development Programme (NLDP) with assistance from UNDP has also been launched for an integrated development of the industry. The programme aims at removing the critical gaps in the industry and strengthening it to face the challenges in the international markets. [English]

#### **Joint Ventures Between Indo-Kazakhstan**

1643. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government have any proposal to set up some joint ventures with Kazakhstan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the projects are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Pres-

ently the only proposal the Government have to set up a joint venture with Kazakhstan is for a joint venture bank.

(b) During the visit of the then Dy. Minister of Commerce to Kazakhstan from November 1-4, 1992, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the two sides, containing, inter-alia, their agreement to consider establishment of an Indo-Kazakh joint venture bank in Kazakhstan, with promoters drawn from a few enterprises who have long term trade interests with India and a Kazakh Bank, and from the Indian side State Bank of India and EXIM Bank of India. The joint venture bank is envisaged to provide full range of banking services including international banking transactions. The State Bank of India was identified as to be responsible for managing the joint venture banking and to provide training facility for its personnel. The final capital level and partners were to be agreed upon mutually after a detailed feasibility study.

(c) The identified Indian partners as above have already initiated their processing and consultations for the project. No fixed time form is provided; the proposals is intended to be implemented as soon as feasible.

#### **Concessional Credit from Export Import Bank of USA**

1644. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Export—Import Bank USA has offered \$ 1.7 billion concessional credit to Indian industry during the current financial year;

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

(c) the projects on which the amount is likely to be spent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIA-

MENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRARAHMED):  
(a) to (c). Export Import Bank of USA assisted financing arrangements for a total value of US\$ 770.19 million have been

signed during the current financial year, as per the details given below. These loans were, however approved by this Department during the last financial year.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Company/Bank or Financial Institution</i>	<i>Date of Loan Taken on Record of the Agreement</i>	<i>Amount (US\$ Million)</i>
1.	SBI Capital Market	22.04.92	10.00
2.	Manglore Refinery Ltd.	25.09.92	3.65
3.	Grasim Industries Ltd.	27.11.92	6.50
4.	Air India	05.02.93	600.04
5.	Industrial Finance Corpn. of India	13.02.93	50.00
6.	Industrial Development Bank of India	18.02.93	50.00
7.	Industrial Credit & Investment Corpn. of India	24.02.93	50.00
Total			770.19

During the current financial year fresh approvals for a total value of US\$ 45.00 Million have been given till February, 1993, as per the details given below. Loan agreements for these loans are being finalised and are expected to be signed shortly.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Company</i>	<i>Date of Issue of Approval</i>	<i>Amount (in US\$ Million)</i>
1.	Oil & Natural Gas Commission	6.5.92	30.42
2.	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	19.8.92	5.06
3.	National Aeromatic & Petro Chemicals Ltd.	30.11.92	10.32
Total			45.80

#### **Foreign Exchange Earned by Shipping Industry**

1645. SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH:  
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a phenomenal increase in the foreign exchange earnings by shipping industry during the last financial year; and

(b) if so, the details there of during each

of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The net foreign exchange earnings/savings have progressively increased from year to year.

(b) The details of foreign exchange earnings/saving by shipping industry during the last three years are indicated in the following table:

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Gross Foreign Exchange Earnings/Savings	Foreign Exchange Expenses	Net Foreign Exchange Earnings/Savings
1989-90	1943	828	1115
1990-91	2179	1016	1163
1991-92	2428	1070	1358

[Translation]

### Loans to Electricity Corporations

1646. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India advised the various banks not to provide loans to the electricity corporations incurring losses;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the assistance proposed to be provided by the Government to electricity corporations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that it has not advised the banks not to advance loans to District Boards incurring losses. However, the working capital finance is made available to them by the banks on the basis of prescribed inventory and receivable norms for power generation and distribution.

(c) In the year 1992-93, a total budget provision of Rs. 3070.00 crores has been made for providing support to various public sector undertakings engaged in power generation and transmission.

### Rehabilitation of Widows of Soldiers

1647. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the location of the rehabilitation centres for the widows of soldiers in the country, State-wise;

(b) the amount allocated for the rehabilitation of the widows of soldiers during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether the Government have received complaints/ representations regarding the malfunctioning of these centres particularly in Bihar;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Vocational Training Centres are set up for imparting training to widows/dependents, to enable their rehabilitation. The State-wise location of such centres is given in attached statement.

(b) No separate budgetary allocations are made for the Vocational Training Centres. The expenditure for the establishment of such Centres is shared equally by the Kendriya Sainik Board and the concerned State, from their welfare funds. During 1991-92, the Sainik Kalyan Nidhaeshalay, Bihar,



has been paid Rs. 2.02 lakhs by the Kendriya Sainik Board as the central share for the establishment of four Vocations training Centres. No other State/Union Territory has asked for assistance for the establishment

of any such centre during the last three years.

(c) No, Sir.

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

**REHABILITATION/VOCATIONAL TRAINING-CUM-PRODUCTION CENTRES FOR WINDOWS OF DEFENCE PERSONNEL AND EX-SERVICEMEN**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Place of the Centre</i>
1.	Mizoram	Aizwal Lunglei
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Lansdowne Ranikhet Pauri Garhwal
3.	Bihar	Patna Arrah Ranchi Chaibasa
4.	Rajasthan	Khrija Khas Tena Indroka Singhasan Jhunjhunu
5.	Haryana	Panchkula Rewari Chhacharauli Dadri Jhajjar Hissar Rohtak
6.	Maharashtra	Satara

**Exchange Value of Rupee in Major Foreign currencies**

1648. SHRI SWAMI SURESHANAND: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage fall in purchasing power of rupee in terms of value in the year 1965 and as on January 1, 1993; and

(b) the reasons for fall in purchasing power and the value of rupee in 1993 in terms of foreign currencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) The value of rupee measured as a reciprocal of the All-India Consumer Price Index for industrial Workers with base 1965 (Rupee 1=100) was 11 paise in December, 1992.

(b) The fall in the purchasing power of rupee mainly attributable to a general rise in prices of goods and services and partly to a fall in value of rupee against foreign currencies, which was due to continued pressures on our balance of payments.

**Loan by Nationalised Banks**

1649. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV:  
SHRI LAL BABU RAI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nationalised banks have provided loans to the tune of rupees fifty thousand to three lakhs to the farmers in Bihar for installation of pipelines and electric motors;

(b) whether the Government propose to waive the loans of these farmers or to grant fifty percent subsidy on the pipelines;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) : (a) The data reporting system does not generate the information in the manner asked for. However, the outstanding advances given by all Scheduled Commercial Banks in Bihar for Minor Irrigation Scheme as at the end of June, 1991 (latest available) was Rs. 151 crores in about 3 lakh accounts.

(b). The Government and Reser Bank of India dove not favour any across the board write-off of bank loans. However, the Government of India and State Government had formulated a Scheme in May 1990 for providing debt relief upto Rs. 10,000 per borrower to a certain category of borrowers eligible under that Scheme. The Scheme has already come to a close on March 31, 1991.

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

**Minimum Wages for Farm Labour**

1650. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) minimum wages fixed for the agricultural labour, State-wise;

(b) the details of the bonded labour released during each of the last three years, State and Union Territory-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure the payment of minimum wages to the labourer and to abolish the bonded labour system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Statement -I indicating the State-wise minimum rates of wages for the unskilled category of agriculture labour, compiled on the basis of reports received by the Government till date, is attached.

(b) Statement -II indicating the details of the Bonded labour released in various state during the years 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 is attached.

(c) Under the Minimum Wages Act, both Central Government as well as the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations are the appropriate Governments for the fixation/revision of the minimum rates of the wages for the scheduled employments under their respective sphere. The appropriate Government is required to constitute enforcement machinery, to implement and enforce the various provisions of the Minimum Wages Act and the rules made

thereunder. The enforcement machinery takes appropriate action whenever any contravention of the Act comes to their notice.

The Bonded Labour System has been abolished throughout the country with effect from 25th October, 1975 under Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. The Act envisages release of all the bonded labourers from bondage and simultaneous liquidation of their debts. The responsibility of implementing the Act rests with the State Governments concerned. Vigilance Committees at the District/Sub-Divisional level have been set-up to hasten the identification and rehabilitation of bonded labourers.

#### STATEMENT - I

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UTs</i>	<i>Minimum wages for Agricultural workers</i>
1.	2.	3.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 16.80 to Rs. 23.40 per day (According to Areas) (8.4.91)
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rs. 18.00 to Rs. 21.00 per day (According to Areas) (1.11.90)
3.	Assam	Rs.979.00 p.m. or Rs.828.00 p.m. plus food shelter and clothing (1.2.91)
4.	Bihar	Rs. 16.50 per day (16.10.90)
5.	Goa	Rs.22.00 per day to Rs.27.50 per day (5.2.92)
6.	Gujarat	Rs.15.00 per day (1.8.90)
7.	Haryana	Rs. 31.75 with meals or Rs. 35.75 without meals (1.1.92)
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Rs.22.00 per day (26.1.90)
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	Rs. 15.00 per day (24.3.89)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UTs</i>	<i>Minimum wages for Agricultural workers</i>
1.	2.	3.
10.	Karnataka	Rs.12.00 to Rs.17.65 per day (12.77.88)
11.	Kerala	Rs. 30.00 to Rs. 40.20 per day (31.3.92)
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Rs.20.27 per day (1.10.91)
13.	Maharashtra	Rs.12.00 to 20.00 per day (According to Zones) (1.5.88)
14.	Manipur	Rs.26.70 per day for Hill areas & Rs. 23.70 per day for other than Hill areas (1.12.88)
15.	Meghalaya	Rs.25.00 per day (1.6.90)
16.	Mizoram	Rs. 28.00 per day (1.11.87)
17.	Nagaland	Rs.25.00 per day (6.7.90)
18.	Orissa	Rs.25.00 per dday (1.7.90)
19.	Punjab	Rs. 40.23 without meal or Rs.36.23 with meals p.d. (1.3.92)
20.	Rajasthan	Rs. 22.00 per day (2.7.90)
21.	Sikkim	Rs. 17.00 per day (1.1.91)
22.	Tamil Nadu	Rs. 14 per day (3.4.89)
23.	Tripura	Rs. 17.80 per day (1.10.90)
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 23.00 per day to Rs. 25.00 per day (7.1.92)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UTs</i>	<i>Minimum wages for Agricultural workers</i>
1.	2.	3.
25.	West Bengal	Rs. 26.95 per day Rs.23.75 per day plus two principle meals (1.10.91)
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Rs. 27.00 per day (Andaman) Rs. 28.00 per day (Nicobar) (13.8.92)
27.	Chandigarh	Rs. 26.23 per day with meal or Rs. 40.23 per day without meal (1.3.92)
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Rs. 14.00 per day (5.10.89)
29.	Delhi	Rs. 41.45 per day (1.2.93)
30.	Daman & Diu	Rs. 18.40 per day to Rs. 22.00 per day (7.2.91)
31.	Lakshadweep	Rs. 18.00 per day (1.9.88)
32.	Pondicherry	
	i) Pondicherry Region	Rs. 14.00 per day (15.12.89)
	ii) Mahe Region	Rs. 12 per day (12.2.87)
	iii) Yanam Region	Rs. 11.00 per day (15.3.88)
	iv) Karikal	Rs. 14.00 per day for adults (31.1.90)

**STATEMENT - II**

<i>Name of the States</i>	<i>Number of Bonded Labourers Identified and Released</i>		
	1989-90	90-91	91-92
1. Andhra Pradesh	-	1856	124
2. Bihar	104	33	

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UTs</i>	<i>Minimum wages for Agricultural workers</i>		
1.	2.	3.		
3.	Karnataka	249	5938	-
4.	Madhya Pradesh	1323	317	80
5.	Maharashtra	10	41	-
6.	Orrissa	1055	108	55
7.	Rajasthan	47	1266	56
8.	Tamil Nadu	59	323	456
9.	Uttar Pradesh	104	1230	-
10.	Gujarat	-	-	-
11.	Haryana	67	-	-
12.	Kerala	-	-	-
Total		3018	9972	771

[English]

**Standard Rules on Minimum Capital Requirements of Share Brokers**

1651. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has sent a draft of standard rules on minimum capital requirements of share brokers to the Bombay Stock Exchange authorities and other stock exchange :

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINIS-

TER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) : (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). SEBI has circulated to Stock Exchange in November, 1992 a note indicating capital adequacy norms for stock brokers and has asked the Exchanges to introduce these norms preferably before the end of December, 1992. These norms inter-alia, relate to base minimum capital per member-broker of Rs 5 lakhs for Bombay and Calcutta Stock Exchanges, Rs. 3.5 lakhs for Bombay and Calcutta Stock Exchanges, Rs.3.5 lakhs for Delhi and Ahmedabad and Rs.2 lakhs for other Exchanges, capital related to volume of business and form in which these two types of capital is to be maintained. SEBI has reported that no Stock Exchange has so far implemented these norms and that a few Exchange has so far implemented these norms and that a few Exchanges have

forwarded their suggestions in this regard to it. SEBI has informed that it would consider various aspect when detailed proposals are received from the Exchanges. The responsibility for supervising the implementation of capital adequacy norms vests with SEBI as it is a statutory body.

#### **Andaman-Calcutta Service**

1652. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Shipping Corporation of India has decided to transfer the Andaman-Calcutta service to Andaman Administration ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) No decision has been taken by the Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. or buy the Andaman & Nicobar Calcutta service to A & N Administration .

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### **Assistance Under Planned Credit Scheme**

1653. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of refinance assistance under planned credit provided to various Commercial and Cooperative Banks, and Regional Rural Banks of different States by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (Nabard) during each of the last two years and during 1992-93, bank-wise; and

(b) the details of the funds allocated and distributed under the said plan in tribal predominated forestry region (Chhota Nagpur-Santhal Paragana) of Bihar during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) : (a) Agency-wise refinance provided by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) under schematic (latest available) is indicated below:-

(Rs. in crores)

Agency	1990-91	1991-92
State Land Development Bank	565	658
Commercial Banks	934	952
State Cooperative Banks	114	149
Regional Rural Banks	289	295
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,902</b>	<b>2,054</b>

(b) Data reporting system of NABARD does not generate information in the manner asked for. However, NABARD has provided refinance in Bihar, including the

tribal origin of Chhota Nagpur-Santhal Paragens to the tune of Rs. 8,108 lakhs and Rs. 3,947 lakhs during the year 1990-91 and 1991-92 respectively.

**Written off DEBT**

1654. MAJ. GEN.(RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of debt written off by the nationalised banks during the last three years in Garhwal division of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether this has effected the economy of the State; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen the economy of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b). The banks provide loans to credit worthy borrowers for taking up economically viable activity after satisfying about their repayment. However, in the operations of banking, certain debts are likely to go bad for various reasons. After exhausting all avenues of recovery and to safeguard their interest, banks take various steps such as filing of suits, disposal of securities pledged with the banks, etc. Writing off of debts is also considered by the banks on case to case basis on their merits and the same is a part of their normal banking activity. The data reporting system does not generate region-wise information regarding the amount of debt written off by various banks. Separately, under the Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief (ARDR) scheme 1990, which has already come to a close Uttar Pradesh. The similar information for Garhwal division is not available. The ARDR Scheme had effects on the recovery of Agricultural advances in the State of Uttar Pradesh. The recovery percentage of direct agricultural advances in the State was 47.9% in the year ending June 1990 as compared to 57.9% in the year

June 1989. The position improved in the subsequent year June 1991 showing a recovery percentage of 60.9%.

(c) The public sector banks have been advised by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to achieve a credit deposit ratio of atleast 60% in respect of their rural and semi-urban branches separately. Banks have also been advised by RBI to ensure that wide regional disparities among various State in credit development are avoided and effective steps are taken to increase the flow of credit to all productive and identified viable proposals in different areas. The matter is also monitored by State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC), State Government and RBI on regular basis.

[English]

**Allotment of Wasteland to Ex-Servicemen**

1655. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for allotment of wasteland for cultivation to ex-Defence personnel in their respective native State under the special scheme of the Union Government ;

(b) whether all the States are following the above criteria of allotment;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the actual criteria being followed; and

(d) the total number of allotment made and the total area allotted under the scheme during 1991-92 and 1992-93 so far, State-wise.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The Ministry of Defence do not have any special scheme



for the allotment of wasteland to ex-Defence personnel.

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

**Trade with SAARC Countries**

*[English]*

1656. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the value of trade in SDR's and US Dollars among SAARC countries during 1991-92;

(b) the major items of exchange among them with the names of the major exporting countries, item-wise ;

(c) whether the SAARC trade is expected to go up during 1991-92; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for promoting trade with the other SAARC countries ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Information is being collected.

(d) The Member States of SAARC Group are exploring the possibilities of pro-

moting trade among the Member countries through various measures including Preferential Trading Arrangements, etc.

**Nationalisation of Shipping Industry**

*[English]*

1657. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have accepted and implemented the recommendations of the Eleventh Report of the Committee on Petitions presented to Lok Sabha on July 31, 1989 regarding nationalisation and development of Shipping Industry and protection of the interests of its workers and employees ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). The Government have concepted all but two recommendations of Eleventh Report of the Committee of Petitions presented to Lok Sabha on 31st July, 1989. The recommendations of the Committee alongwith the position with regard to their implementation are as under :-

*Recommendations*

*Implementations*

1. It was alleged that with the decline in the Indian mercantile fleet, the share of Indian shipping companies in the total national trade had come down. It was suggested that necessary legislative and administrative measures may be taken to develop and expand the shipping industry.

The Government have taken from time to time a number of steps to develop Indian shipping industry. These include streamlining of licensing procedures and now automatic approval is granted to Indian shipowing companies for (a) acquisition of vessel except Off shore Supply

*Recommendations**Implementations*

2. The Committee find that the number of Indian Shipping Companies had come down from 72 in 1985 to 55 in August, 1986. It was also noted that the jobs available for seamen is less against registered with the Seamen's employment office.

vessels and Crude tankers (b) sale of vessels. Other measures include permission to charter out vessels, creation of special reserve under Section 33-AC of Income Tax Act with a ceiling of two times the paid up capital (excluding the amounts capitalised from reserve) which would be exempted from Income tax. The funds so created will be used exclusively for purchase of ships. Relaxation to operate on selected liner routes etc. and the other steps taken for development of shipping industry.

With the recession in the World shipping easing since late 1987. Indian shipping has also looked up. Director General of Shipping has conducted training course for specified categories of seamen with a view to improving the employment opportunity for the seamen.

3. The Committee find that the crisis in the shipping industry which started in 1973 has persisted during the lasts 14 or 15 years. It was suggested that one measure in the need for introducing legislation for giving effect to the UN Liner Code.

The proposal to implement the provisions of UN Conventions on Code of Conduct for Liner Conference is under consideration of the government.

4. The Committee was of the view that legislation for reserving 50% of dry bulk cargo in the country's overseas trade for the national shipping may be introduced without delay.

*Recommendations**Implementations*

The recommendation was not accepted. in view of government policy of rendering storing financing and cargo support Indian fleet increased, government feel that there is no need for legislation for reserving 50% of dry bulk cargo for the Indian shipping.

5. The Committee felt that the development of the Indian fleet and modernisation of the entire infrastructural facilities e.g. the ports, docks and also building yards is another area which merits close attention. The Committee would like that time bound programmes be launched and adequate funds provided in 8th Plan.

The recommendations of the committee was noted by the Government. In order to implement the 8th Plan programme, outlay have been provided in Ports, Shipping and shipbuilding sector as follows :

<i>Sector</i>	<i>8th Plan Outlay (Rs. in crores)</i>
Ports & Light	3273
Houses	
Shipping	3400
Shipbuilding	152

6. The committee noted that another areas which needs paper attention was the augmentation of repair facilities. The Committee urged that the wide gap of 1600 dry dock days for repairing facilities be made up at the earliest.

It Ministry fully concerned that the repair facilities require substantial and urgent augmentation. A study was carried out by Asian Development Bank under its Technical Aid Programme. The report has been received from the ADB and is under process in the government. Meanwhile ship repair capacity has been augmented by setting up a modern ship repair complex comprising two floating docks at madras Port.

<i>Recommendations</i>	<i>Implementations</i>
<p>7. The Committee noted that the 55% of the total tonnage is already under government control. The committee was of the view that the Govt. keep the issue relating to nationalisation of shipping industry open and review at appropriate time.</p>	<p>The present policy of the Government is against Nationalisation of shipping industry.</p>
<p>8. The Committee also recommended that the suggestion relating to the reintroduction system of cargo pooling which was discontinued in 1983 is worth considering. This may be examined and decision taken. The Committee also recommended that the Government may ensure shipping industry may develop in a planned manner so that employment opportunities for the seamen are enhanced.</p>	<p>The Government considered the recommendation of the Committee and in view of the various reasons, it was felt that it would not be feasible to reintroduce pooling system. The suggestion of the Committee that shipping industry may develop in a planned manner is kept in view while formulating policies relating to development of shipping industry.</p>

It may be observed. that most of the recommendations made by the Committee of petitions are either in the form of observation or general in nature for the development of shipping, shipbuilding and ports sector. These have been kept in view while formulating plan and policies for the above mentioned sectors.

[Translation]

#### **Seizure of Gold and Silver**

1658. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity and value of gold

and silver seized by the customs department and other departments of the Union Government during the last six months and the details of ten cases which top the list on the basis of the value thereof ; and

(b) the criteria prescribed for awarding prizes to the informers and the officers helping in such seizures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHAR MURTHY) : (a). The quantity and value of gold and silver seized by various department, under the provisions of the Customs Act, 19962 during the six months from August, 1992 to January, 1993 are given below :-

	<i>Quantity (in kgs.) (Rs in crores)</i>	<i>Value</i>
Gold	995.726	41.19
Silver	79950	54.40

The details of the 10 cases of seizure which top the list on the basis of value thereof are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Informers and Government servants can be given upto a maximum of Rs.500/- for 10 gams of gold seized and Rs.1000/- per kg. of silver seized as reward in the individual seizure. The amount of actual reward given, however, depends on various factors which include the facility and accuracy of the information provided, the risk and trouble undertaken, the extent and nature of help rendered by the informer, whether information gives clues to persons involved in smuggling, or their associates, etc., the risk involved for the Government servant in working out the case, the difficulty in securing the information, efforts and ingenuity displayed, etc.

#### **Expansion of Branches of Nationalised Banks**

1959. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the target fixed for Gujrat under the programme of expansion of branches of Nationalised banks and Regional Rural Banks during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the number of licences issued by the Reserve Bank of India for the opening of branches of these banks during this period ; and

(c) the extent of per capita investment made by the nationalised banks in Gujarat by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan as compared to the national average of per capita investment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR.ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b) There was no target fixed by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for opening branches in Gujarat during Licensing Policy 1985-90, Co-terminus with the Seventh Five Year Plan. However, based on the list of identified centres, the RBI allotted 151 centres to Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and 102 to public sector banks for opening branches in Gujarat.

(c) The percapita investment of scheduled commercial banks in Gujarat and the national average investment for 1990 was Rs.327/- and Rs.249/- respectively.

*[English]*

#### **Incentives For Small Depositors**

1660. SHRI ARVIND TULSHIRAM KAMBLE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the incentives provided by Government to small depositors in the country ;

(b) the brief details of new schemes introduced during the last three years; and

(c) the proposals under consideration to make these schemes more attractive ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) Incentive provided by the Government to small depositors in the country include the following :

(i) A depositor can make monthly deposits in a Post Office Recurring Deposit Account in multiples of five rupees, subject a minimum of ten rupees. The maturity value of Rs.10 denomination account after five years is Rs. 855.40. The account can be continued after maturity. On the death of

depositor during the currency of an account, full maturity value is payable to the legal heir or nominee under certain conditions. Withdrawal and nomination facilities are available.

(ii) Interest on deposit in Post Office Monthly Account is 14% per annum payable monthly. Premature withdrawal of the deposit after three years is allowed without loss of interest. Bonus equal to 10% of the deposit is payable on maturity of six years. In case of death of a depositor before maturity, account may be closed and deposit refunded along with interest upto the month preceding the month in which refund is made.

(iii) Investment in Indira Vikas Patra and Kisan Vikas Patra doubles in five years. These certificates are available in lower denomination also. No application form necessary for purchase of Indira Vikas Patra. Premature encashment after two and half years is allowed in the case of Kisan Vikas Patra.

(b) Deposit Scheme for Retiring Employees of Public Sector Companies was introduced from 1.1.91. This scheme is operated through banks. Retirement benefits invested in an account opened under the scheme yield an interest income is exempt from Income Tax.

National Savings Scheme, 1992 was introduced from 1.10.92. No account shall be opened under the new scheme with deposit of less than one hundred rupees and all deposits shall be made in multiples of hundred rupees. Interest at the rate of 11% p.a. shall be allowed on deposits under the scheme. The account may be closed after the expiry of four years from the end of the year in which the account was opened. Tax concessions under sections 88 and 80 L of the Income Tax Act are available.

(c) The return on small savings schemes is now considerably higher than the return on bank deposits of correspond-

ing maturity due to the reduction of rate of interest payable on bank deposits.

### **Setting up of New Branches of Banks**

1661. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government do not fix target for setting up new branches ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the criteria being followed by the Government for setting up new branches of nationalised banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have not fixed year-wise target for setting up of new branches of banks for the current branch Licensing Policy. It is not so possible because the opening of new branches depends on various factors such as availability of infrastructural facilities as also the business potential of the centre. Under the branch licensing policy of RBI, the banks which attain the revised capital adequacy norms and prudential accounting standards have been given freedom to set up new branch offices without the prior approval of RBI. The banks should, however, take into account such parameters as business potential, service area approach and their overall viability of the proposed branches.

### **Export of Chillies, Turmeric And Other Spices**

1662. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value of chillies, turmeric and other species exported during each of the last three years item-wise ; and

(b) the steps taken to encourage farm-

ers to produce these crops and export more quantity of these items ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES/CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRI-

BUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) The quantity and value of chillies, turmeric and other spices exported during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 (upto Jan., 1993) are given below :-

	(QTY : MT)		VAL : Rs. crore )			
	QTY.	VAL.	QTY.	VAL.	QTY.	VAL.
i) Chillies	24534	27.56	33398	97.91	11550	49.31
II) Turmeric	13624	15.48	16565	31.58	12450	30.56
iii) Other Spices	71478	199.10	80604	232.55	60040	183.26
Total	109636	242.14	130567	362.04	84040	263.13

Source : Species Board.

(b) For increasing the production and productivity of spices a Central Sector Integrated Programme for the Development of Spices is being implemented. Various measures include (i) Production of planting material/foundation seed of turmeric, chillies sprayers (iii) Establishment of demonstration-cum-progeny gardens for spices in North Estem region (iv) Training of armors of farm processing of spices . Union Ministry of Agriculture has an outlay of Rs.150.00 crores for Integrated Development of Spices during VIII Plan. Spices Board also takes various measures to export more quantity of chillies and other various measures to export more quantity of chillies and other spices to earn more foreign exchange. These nclude :

- i) imparting training on quality evaluation and upgradation to meet international quality standards.
- ii) development of export of value added products especially oleoresins of spesies including chillies.
- iii) string thinning market base in existing markets and identifying new markets.

#### Development of National Waterway

1663. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work relating to the development of the National Waterway from Kwttapuram to Quilon in Kerala has been started:

(b) if so, the present stage of the project ; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to declare the National Waterway ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). The Quilon-Kottapuram stretch of West Coast Canal has been declared as a National Waterway w.e.f. 1.2.1993. The development of the Waterways would be undertaken in a phased manner. A field office, headed presently by an Asstt. Director has been set up at Cochin and 19 posts have been sanctioned by Govt. to meet the immediate needs. As a first phase, a scheme for improvement of Champakara and

Udyogmandal Canals which include dredging, bank protection, aids to navigation and also removal of critical shoals in Kochi-Kollam route at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.76 crores has been prepared by IWAI, as a prelude to the waterway improvement works.

(c) The Inland Waterways Authority of India has been advised to conduct a fresh feasibility study in this regard.

### **Setting up of Rural Industries in Assam**

1664. SHRI PROBEN DEKA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Small Scale Industries Development Bank of India has formulated a project to set up rural industries in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the future schemes of the Small Scale industries Development banks of India for the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (c). The Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has reported that it does not formulate schemes of financial assistance with reference to any one particular State. However, it has been providing assistance to units in the tiny and SSI sectors under its refinance schemes through SFCs/SIDCs and banks in all States and Union Territories, including Assam.

SIDBI has also taken initiatives for promotional and developmental activities for generating employment in the north-eastern region. With a view to creating sustainable rural employment, SIDBI has adopted Tamulpur Block of Nalbari District in Assam. It has also conducted Entrepreneur Development Programmes (EDPs), as also set up two demonstration-cum-production centres, one each for poultry and for piggery, at a total cost of Rs. 3.64 lakhs. Besides, Rs.

32.03 lakhs have also been disbursed by SIDBI to 3 voluntary agencies for setting up training-cum-production centres in spinning and weaving.

### **Widening of National Highway No. 31**

1665. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any plan to widen the National Highway No.31 from North Salmara to Tihu Chowk during the current financial year;

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

(c) by when the work is likely to be started?

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

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

### **Tenth Indian Engineering Trade Fair**

1666. SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA NAYAK:

SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the countries which participated in the Tenth Indian Engineering Trade Fair held at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi;

(b) the names of Indian and German companies which had participated in the said Fair;



(c) whether Germanu participated as a co-partner in the Fair;

(d) if so, the purpose of organising this Fair;

(e) how far this Fair has helped in the promotion of country's trade and export and the number of Joint venture Agreement/Memoranda of Understanding signed during the Fair; and

(f) the total turnover from the said Fair?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) The 22 countries which participated in the Tenth Indian Engineering Trade Fair (IETF) were Austria, Canada, China, Czech Republic, European Community, Federal Republic of Germany (Partner Country), Finland, France, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mauritius, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Slovak Republic, South Africa, Soain Taiwan, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America.

(b) The 10th IETF drew participation from approx. 1000 Indian companies and a large number of German companies. The prominent Indian and German exhibitor companies are given in the attached statement.

(c) Yes, Sir,

(d) The purpose of organising IETF every alternate year is to given an opportunity to Indian and foreign companies and exhibitors to display and learn about the latest developments in technology with the objective of sharing of information and business transactions.

(e) & (f). The Fair has helped in the promotion of the country's trade and ex-

ports. Due to the participation of a large number of foreign and Indian companies, the Fair drew a very positive response from foreign and Indian businessmen and visitors. In all there were about one lakh visitors to the 10th IETF. The exhibition was also a big boost to tourism in the country. The fair recorded a turnover of Rs. 4,39 crores in terms of orders booked and Rs. 3035 crores in terms of business equities generated. Several Memorandum of Understanding were signed during the Fair- Prominent/ amongst which were :-

- Triveni Engineering Works Ltd. MOU with GEC Alsthom
- Rs. 2300 crores worth MOU in Food Processing Sector signed with U.K.
- German Consortium's decision to invest Dutch Marks 1.4 billion in Tamil Nadu.
- Godraj GE tie-up for manufacturing home appliances
- MOU between CII and BDI of Germany and CII and CMA of Canada.

#### STATEMENT

##### *The Prominent India Exhibitors*

1. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL)
2. Steel Authority of India (SAIL)
3. National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC)
4. Hindustan Macins Tools (HMT)
5. Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO)
6. Manager of Telephone Nigam Lim-

- ited (MTNL)
7. Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)
  8. Kirlaskar Oil Engines Limited
  9. Sri Ramakrishana Steel Industries Limited
  10. Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Limited (TELCO)
  11. Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited (TISCO)
  12. Bajaj Auto Limited
  13. Hindustan Motors Limited
  14. Ceat Limited
  15. Godraj Appliances Limited
  16. Graves Cotton & Co. Limited
  17. Eicher Tractors Limited
  18. D.C.M. Toyota Limited
  19. Hero Honda Motors Limited
  20. West Bengal Electronics Industry Development Corpn. Ltd. (WEBEL)
  21. Tube Investment of India Limited
  22. ITC Limited
  23. National Chemical Laboratory
  24. National Informatics Centre.

*The Prominent German Exhibitors*

1. Asea Brown Boveri Limited (ABB)

2. Baloke-Durr Kaveri Pvt. LTD.
3. Siemens Limited
4. Lufthansa German Airlines
5. Nowea International Gmbh
6. Leipziger Messe Gmbh
7. Pharmaplan Gmbh
8. Festor KG
9. Fried Krupp AG
10. Christian Geyer Gmbh
11. Balluff Gmbh & Co.
12. Linn Electro Therm Gmbh
13. Rohde and Schwarz.

**Action Against Steel Flanges Exporters**

1667. SHRI LOKANATH CHAUDHURY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the US administration has decided to launch antidumping investigations against twenty Indian exporters of steel flanges; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: (a) The US administration has decided to launch antidumping investigations in response to an anti-dumping petition against import of steel flanges from India. Fourteen India exporters of steel flanges have been named in the petition. The US International Trade Commission has made a preliminary affir-

mative determination in the case on 9 February, 1993. A similar determination has been made in respect of steel flanges imported from Taiwan. No anti-dumping duties are imposed at this stage. As a result of the ITC's determination the US Department of Commerce will continue to conduct anti-dumping investigations in the case.

(b) A general projectionist trend has been discerned in the US and this is manifested by increased reliance placed on anti-dumping and countervailing duty actions.

#### D.T.C. SERVICES

1668. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:  
SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRAMUNDA:  
SHRI SURYA NARAIN YADAV:  
SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR:  
SHRI KESHRI LAL:  
SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA:  
SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:  
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:  
SHRIMATI BHAVANA CHIKHALIA:  
SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number S.T.A. permits under D.T.C. operation proposed to be issued during the current financial year;

(b) the number of D.T.C. buses proposed to be put into service during the year;

(c) whether the Government get any income from buses plying under S.T.A. permits;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the manner by which the Govern-

ment control the playing of these buses;

(f) whether the Government proposes to allow students concessional passes in these buses; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No. STA Permits for private vehicles operating under DTC are proposed to be issued during the current year.

(b) Government have accorded approval for purchase of 312 buses under replacement account by DTC.

(c) and (d). The State Transport Authority gets Rs. 200/- per bus towards permit fee only.

(e) In accordance with the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules made thereunder, the State Transport Authority, Delhi have laid down conditions in the permits to the effect that the permit holders shall ply the buses as per the approved timetable and on the assigned route and they will ensure that each trip plying is within the time prescribed for the trip.

(f) and (g). There is no proposal before the Government to allow student concessional passes in Redline and Whiteline buses operating under STA Permits. Student concessional passes are allowed in all ordinary DTC buses and private buses under DTC operation.

[Translation]

#### NRIs Investment

1669. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Government have taken steps to facilitate the non-resident Indians to carry on trade and to permit them to export Indian products and services;

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

(c) The impact of such liberal steps on Indian economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY (DR. ABRAR AHMED) :

(a) and (b). Non-resident Indians are allowed to invest upto 100% equity on repatriation basis for establishing a 100% Export Oriented Unit or a Unit in an Export Processing Zone. They are also permitted to invest upto 100% equity with full representation basis in trading Companies recognised as Export/Trading/Star Trading Houses.

(c) Various measures taken by the Government in promoting NRI investments have been well received. The total amount of investment proposals received from NRIs and approved during the period 1990-92, as

indicated below, show a significant increase:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Rs. in Millions</i>
1990	52.40
1991	197.00
1992	4391.30

[English]

### **Purchase of Aircrafts**

1670. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) the number of applications received in permission to purchase aircrafts during 1991 and 1992;

(b) the number of them cleared and pending so far; and

(c) the time by which the pending applications are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKERJEE): (a) and (b).

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Application received.</i>	<i>No. of Application cleared</i>	<i>Pending</i>
1991	1	1	Nil
1992	12	2	10

(c) Pending applications have been processed and will be considered in the next financial year.

### **Economic Stagnation and Balance of Payment Problems**

1671. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food and Agricultural Organisation has warned that structure adjustment aimed at tackling economic stagnation and balance of payment problems could adversely affect the nutritional well being of the poor people;

(b) if so, whether the Government have

adopted policies which would allow economic adjustment and offer protection to the vulnerable groups:

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) (a) One of the documents prepared by the Food and Agricultural Organisation for International Conference on Nutrition held in 1992 mentions that nutritional status of different groups of population may be affected by macro-economic policy decisions. Such policies can adversely effect nutrition if they discriminate against the food and agriculture sector and rural area and the poor and the vulnerable groups or curtail social service such as health, education, targeted food subsidies etc. However, structural adjustment programme can be designed and sequenced and/or be accompanied with "Safety Net" programmes so that policy action, while achieving macro-economic balance and economic growth, protect the poor and the vulnerable.

(b) to (d). Creation of opportunities for the disadvantaged and prevention of distress by addressing special hardship continue to be important aspects of Government's policy. In the Central Government's budget for 1993-94, several proposals have been made for meeting these objectives. Under the National Renewal Fund (NRF) assistance is proposed to be provided to employees affected by technology upgradation, modernisation, restructuring and revival of industrial undertakings and for compensation payments to the employees affected by rationalisation in industrial undertaking including payments under Voluntary Retirement Scheme. The

budgeted provision of Rs.200 crores for the NRF during 1992-93 is proposed to be stepped up to Rs.829.66 crore in the revised estimates. An amount of Rs.700 crore is proposed to be provided for the NRF in the budgeted estimates for 1993-94. Besides, the outlays for the Department of Rural Development is proposed to be enhanced by a massive 62 per cent to Rs. 510 crore during 1993-94 as compared to the previous year. The outlay for education and health are also proposed to be stepped up significant by 37.6 per cent to Rs.1310 crore and by 60 per cent to Rs.483 crore respectively during 1993-94. Similarly, the outlay for the Ministry of Welfare is proposed to be enhanced from Rs. 530 crore in 1992-93 to Rs. 630 crore in 1993-94 and that for the integrated child development services from Rs. 360 crore to Rs.474 crore. For Nehru Razgar Yojna, Central plan outlay of Rs74.77 crore is proposed for employment generation in urban areas during 1993-94.

### Cashew Export

1672 SHRI P.P. KALIAPERUMAL:  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the rank of India in the International market in the export of cashew;

(b) whether the average yield cashew per tree in Tamil Nadu is very low.

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government proposed to increase or improve the yield of cashew by cloning to High Yielding varieties trees; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CON-

SUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Indian continues to occupy primer position in the export of cashew kernels in the international market.

(b) and (c). The average yield of cashew in Tamil Nadu is low as compared to yield in other States. The important reasons for the poor yield being - (i) most of the plantations are old (ii) plant protection measures against pest and diseases have not been systematically undertaken, (iii) lack of physical and chemical plant protection measures, etc.

(d) and (e). For increasing protection and productivity of cashewnuts a Central Sector Programme for Integrated Development of Cashewnut in India is being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture. Under this programme, measures such as area expansion with colonial planting material, improvement of cashew by vegetative propagation and maintenance of scion banks, adoption of intensive pest control measures are adopted, besides pilot demonstrations for popularisation of clonal cultivation and products preparation from cashew apple. The ministry of Agriculture has allocated a sum of Rs. 30 crores for the integrated development of cashewnut during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

### **Clearance of Export Proposals**

1673. DR. D. VENIKATEWALRA RAO:  
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the exporters are facing delays in getting their proposals cleared in time despite the liberalised exim policy;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay;

(c) whether exporters have represented to the Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to avoid delay in clearance?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). The reference in question is presumably to occasional delays in the issue of value based advance licences.

Application for grant of such advance licence were standardised input-output norms have been published are disposed off without any delays. However, where such norms have not been notified, proposals for fixation of norms/grant of licence are evaluated by technical authorities on the basis of consumption data, cost of inputs and outputs submitted by the applicants as well as past data already available. This, sometimes, unavoidably becomes a time consuming process. Some representations have been received from the exporters but they are encouraged to obtain quantity based advance licences.

Continuous and strenuous efforts are being made to standardise and notify norms for as many items as possible. Recently, a Special Advance Licensing Committee has been constituted solely for the purpose of expediting standardisation of input-output & value addition norms.

### **Export of Electronic Goods**

1674. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are re-considering the export policy and procedures for Electronic Industry;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government for better procedural and logistic

support to meet the delivery commitments; and

(c) the countries which have imported Indian electronic goods during each of the last three years and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Export Policy and procedures for all sectors including electronics are constantly being reviewed and improvements effected from time to time. Government has taken a number of steps for better procedural and logistic support to meet the delivery commitments such as introduction of value based advance licensing for electronic industries, Electronic Hardware Technology Park Scheme, allowing import of all electronic items freely except for a small list of items, reduction of the value addition requirements for computer hardware industry in quantity based advance licensing etc.

(c) Countrywise details of import of Indian electronic goods during each of the last three years have been given in the attached statement.

*Country Wise Details of Exports of Electronic Goods*

COUNTRY	1989-90 VALUE OF EXPORT Rs. LAKHS
Afghanistan	5.71
Australia	211.61
Austria	241.24
Baharain Is	72.85
Bangladesh	470.97
Belgium	4.23

Benin	0.28
Bhutan	-
Botswana	1.83
Canada	88.54
Cafri Rep.	0.64
Chile	6.05
Chines Taipei	43.11
China PRP	0.01
Cyprus	12.41
Czechoslovak	625.88
Denmark	33.09
Djibouti	-
Egypt ARP	168.31
Ethiopia	49.25
Finland	28.99
France	120.66
German F REP	556.36
Gnana	11.26
Greece	108.77
Hong Kong	611.08
Hungary	120.55
Indonesia	51.20
Iran	137.57
Iraq	388.97

129 *Written Answers*

PHALGUNA 14, 1914 (SAKA)

*Written Answers* 130

Ireland	2.70	New Hebridges	-
Israel	3.53	New Zealand	6:26
Italy	97.16	Nicaragua	-
Ivory Coast	5.52	Nigeria	228.22
Japan	301.01	Norway	5.88
Jordan	10.13	Oman	145.76
Kenya	105.62	Pakistan	12.50
Korea DP RP	40.01	Phillipines	1.60
Korea RP	10.42	Poland	573.00
Kuwait	41.30	Portugal	0.30
Liberia	0.60	Qatar	27.00
Libya	3.07	Reuion	0.58
Malaysia	139.89	Remania	-
Malawi	-	Saudi Arabia	22.61
Malagasy RP	-	Singapore	5970.95
Maldives	13.86	Solmon is	-
Mali	0.05	Spain	70.57
Malia	0.68	Sri Lanka	61.24
Mauritius	1.43	Sudan	79.19
Mayanmar	-	Switzerland	108.69
Mexicc	0.22	Syna	5.71
Morcco	13.79	Tanzania REP	9.07
Nepal	121.04	Thailand	49.68
Netherland	582.59		



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Togo	0.88	Berlin	3.66
Tunisia	2.37	Bhutan	1.60
Turkey	3.18	Botswana	0.96
Uganda	3.92	Canada	108.89
Urabi EMTS	555.12	Cafri Rep	4.12
UK	393.30	Chile	12.36
USA	2157.50	Chinese Taipei	78.04
USSR	33811.91	China PRC	38.31
Vietnam SOC REP	127.05	Cyprus	2.55
Yugoslavia	174.49	Czechoslovakia	390.91
Zambia	196.49	Denmark	36.23
Zimbabwe	37.43	Djibouti	0.88
Yemen REP	37.65	Egypt ARP	77.91
Sweden	81.83	Ethiopia	184.91
<i>COUNTRY</i>	<i>1990-91 VALUE OF EXPORT Rs. LAKHS</i>	Finland	3.94
Afghanistan	0.54	France	206.95
Algeria	0.01	German F REP	730.86
Argentina	0.50	Ghana	27.27
Australia	139.02	Greece	8.51
Austria	85.04	Hong Kong	913.12
Bahrain Is	34.52	Hungary	62.40
Bangladesh	244.92	Indonesia	276.78
Belgium	28.42	Iran	19.03
		Iraq	134.09

133 <i>Written Answers</i>	PHALGUNA 14, 1914 (SAKA)		<i>Written Answers</i> 134
Ireland	7.63	New Hebrides	6.10
Israel	3.56	New Zealand	35.01
Italy	155.66	Nicaragua	0.86
Ivery Coast	4.66	Nigeria	449.12
Japan	123.67	Norway	6.66
Jordan	3.06	Oman	147.45
Konya	171.89	Pakistan	58.78
Korea DP RP	1.33	Philippines	90.15
Korea RP	14.92	Poland	154.88
Kuwait	50.03	Portugal	6.95
Liberia	1.35	Oatar	50.10
Libya	1.99	Reunion	0.31
Malagasy RP	3.21	Romania	0.03
Malawi	1.60	Saudi Arba	44.93
Malaysia	223.64	Singapore	6513.71
Maldives	07.75	Solmon is	3.85
Mali	0.19	Spain	159.29
Malia	0.32	Sri Lanka	58.24
Mauritious	483.63	Sudan	0.21
Mayanmar	1.38	Sweden	169.31
Mexico	2.30	Switerzeland	73.56
Morcco	10.21	Syria	30.68
Nepal	63.20	Tanzania REP	35.22
Netherland	1568.81		

Thailand	89.90	Benin	3.30
Togo	0.79	Botswana	2.66
Tunisia	2.74	Brazil	121.25
Turkey	511.66	Benin	0.99
Uganda	41.34	Cameroon	14.32
Uarab EMTS	431.30	Canada	174.55
UK	1715.44	Canari IS	1.29
USA	2460.01	Cafri REP	9.39
USSR	21111.76	Channel IS	4.58
Vietham SOC REP	17.90	Chile	352.87
Yemen REP	4.32	Chinese Taipei	214.44
Yugoslavia	100.29	China PRC	59.12
Zembia	175.13	Colombia	0.35
Zimbabwe	107.44	Congo P REP	1.23
<i>COUNTRY</i>	<i>YEAR 1991-92</i>	Cyprus	282.78
	<i>Value of Export</i>	Czeenos livk	5.33
	<i>(Rs. lakhs)</i>	Denmark	64.42
Afghanistan	5.81	Djibout	1.27
Algeria	0.91	Egypt ARP	2.76.48
Argentina	14.81	Ethiopia	169.27
Australia	230.75	Finland	10.76
Austria	667.11	France	331.01
Baharain Is	79.95	German F REP	1188.83
Bangladesh	751.11	Ghana	124.22
Beigum	123.25		

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*Written Answers* 138

Greece	43.55	Martinique	2.61
Guinea	0.99	Mauritius	281.38
Honduras	4.26	Mexico	2.80
Hong Kong	2144.45	Morocco	17.96
Hungary	5.47	Mozambique	17.92
Iceland	0.16	Nambia	2.43
Indonesia	306.41	Nepal	328.23
Iran	47.93	Netherland	381.06
Ireland	9.77	New Zealand	11.62
Israel	9.60	Niger	81.74
Italy	277.60	Korea RP	16.42
Ivory Coast	12.41	Nigeria	693.49
Japan	145.34	Norway	38.88
Jerdan	53.87	Oman	487.35
Kampuchea DR	0.99	Pakistan	50.07
Konya	180.99	Philippines	15.20
Kerea DP RP	0.01	Poland	6.67
Kuwait	53.28	Portugal	46.88
Lebanon	56.39	Qatar	30.81
Malagasy RP	0.76	Reunion	30.97
Malwi	0.141	Romania	0.03
Malaysia	1246.11	Rwanda	00.42
Maldives	3.07	Saudi Arab	241.35
Mali	37.85	Sengegal	0.40

Seythelles	42.40
Singapore	4593.81
Spain	412.12
Sri Lanka	153.15
Sudan	7.78
Surinam	0.99
Switzerland	274.17
Sweden	255.38
Syria	11.87
Switzerland	0.23
Tanzania REP	47.95
Thailand	141.27
Togo	8.33
Trinidad	11.25
Tonga	0.05
Turkey	80.68
Uganda	22.18
U Arab Emts	1653.92
UK	4116.79
USA	4793.64
USSR	31623.86
Vietnam SOC REP	294.84
Yemen Republic	51.87
Yugoslavia	1.27

Zaire REP 10.31

Zambia 392.05

Zimbabwe 32.11

**SOURCE OF EXPORT DATA :**

Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistic Calcutta.

**Goa as Trade Free Area**

1675. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Goa has requested that to declare whole Goa as a free trade area rather than 200 sq. kms. as suggested by the Raunaq Singh Committee;

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Raunaq Singh Committee has also recommended that the Free Port should comprise of the whole of Goa. The extent of land required and its availability is only one of the factors to be considered. Other legal, constitutional, financial and policy issues concerning the Free Port have also to be taken into account.

[Translation]

**Closure of Industrial Units in M.P.**

1676. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) number of industrial units closed in

Madhya Pradesh and the locations thereof;

(b) since when these units are laying closed;

(c) the number of employees and labourers rendered jobless due to the closure of these units: and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to restart these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of House.

**Concession in Excise Duty to Paper Mills**

1677. SHRI COMINMAYANAND SWAMI:  
DR. GUNWANT RAMBHAU SARODE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have laid down certain conditions for granting concession in excise duty to paper mills in each State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHAR MURTHY): (a) and (b). Concessional rates of excise duty on paper, prescribed by way of general notifications are issued under Section 5A (1) of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. These concessions are uniformly applicable through the country and are not dependent on the State in which the paper mills are located. However, in circumstances of exceptional nature, exemption orders are be-

ing issued in each case, under Section 5A(2). Such exemption orders are applicable only to specified manufacturers.

[English]

**Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme**

1678. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:  
PROF. K.V. THOMAS:  
SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:  
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) when the Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme was launched;

(b) the details of the missile system being developed under the programme alongwith the range of each missile systems;

(c) the details of successful and unsuccessful attempts of missile launching under each missile systems till date; and

(d) the time by which each of the missile systems is likely to be inducted in the Armed Forces?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme (IGMDP) was sanctioned in July 1993.

(b) Development of following missile systems is under progress under IGMDP:-

**PRITHVI**- surface to surface missile of 150 kms range which can be extended to 250 kms. for certain types of warhead.

**TRUSHUL**- short range surface-to-air missile with 9 kms range

**ARKASH** - medium rang surface-to-air missile with a range of 25 kms.

**NAG** - third generation antitank missile with a range of 4 kms. The programme also includes development of AGNI which is a re-entry technology demonstrator project.

(c) As part of developmental trials, various missile systems have been flight tested number of times, as given under, with varying degree of successes :-

<b>PRITHVI</b>	-	Ten flights
<b>TRISHUL</b>	-	Twenty flights
<b>AKASH</b>	-	Four flights
<b>NAG</b>	-	Eleven flights.

Some of the flights carry now sub-system. If the performance deviation is observed, it is connected in the next series of flights.

(d) in view of excellent repeated performance data obtained, '**PRITHVI**' and '**TRISHUL**' missile systems are expected in the Armed Forces during 1993-94. Development work for '**AKASH**' and '**NAG**' is expected to be completed by 1995 after which both the missiles are likely to enter Service-use.

### **Durg Trafficking**

1979. **SHRI RAM SINGH KASHWAN:**  
Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Narcotics Control Bureau has launched a big move to curb drug trafficking from across Pakistan border;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the value of different varieties of drug seized during 1992 and 1993, so far and the price thereof?

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

(b) Arrangements for gathering of intelligence and exchange of intelligence between the different agencies have been streamlined. Training is being imparted to the enforcement officers of various agencies to improve their effectiveness. Equipment has also been supplied to some enforcement agencies to improve their mobility and communication facilities in the border areas. On 21-22 December, 1992 an inter agency meeting of all law enforcement agencies having jurisdiction over Indo-Pak border was convened by NCB at Delhi where arrangement for sharing of intelligence among the law enforcement agencies was stressed upon and modalities were worked out.

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

### **Ban on Fresh Appointment**

1680. **SHRI C. SREENIVAASAN :**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to ban fresh appointments/recruitments to various departments at all levels;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the other steps already taken/ propose do be taken by the Government to reduce Government expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRA SHEKHARA MURTHY: (a) and (b). Government do to propose to issue any general orders putting as total ban on recruitment for Government jobs.

(c). Keeping the government expenditure under control is a continuous exercise. Instructions are issued from time to time regarding specific measures to be taken to effect economy in expenditure or to avoid wasteful expenditure. The measures already taken by the Govt. in this regard include ban on air travel by first class, ban on accommodation in hotel suites while on tour, ban on air-travel and ACC first class to attend training programmes; an overall cut of 20% on travel-both domestic and international; reduction in consumption/expenditure on petrol/diesel; restriction of expenditure of OTA and surrender of 10% telephone lines, ban on conferences/seminars/workshops, entertainments, (including lunches/dinners), purchase of vehicles, decorative lighting curtailment in expenditure on consumption of electricity, etc.

**Reservation on Non-Government Provident Super Annuation and Gratuity Funds**

1681. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA:  
DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:  
SHRI RATANLAL VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have revised the patterns of investment of various non-Government provident, superannuation and gratuity funds;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS: (DR. ABRAR AHMAD) (a). Yes, Sir,

(b). The pattern of investment for Provident, Superannuation and Gratuity Funds has been revised with effect from 1st April, 1993. The investment to be made in the Special Deposit Scheme of Government of India has now been reduced from 85% to 70%. The 15% made available as a result of reduction could be invested in the bonds/securities of public sector financial institution including banks. The investment in State Government securities/securities guaranteed by the Central or any State Government will continue to remain at 15%.

(c). The revised pattern will help the funds to increase their earnings so as to pay interest to the subscribers on the basis of monthly running balances from 1-4-1993 instead of on opening balances at the beginning of the year, as at present.

**Credit-Deposit Ration of Banks in Kerala**

1682. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether credit-deposit ration of the banks in Kerala is far less than all other South Indian States;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to improve it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS: (DR. ABRAR



AHMED): (a) The Credit-Deposit Ratio of all scheduled commercial banks in Kerala and all other South Indian States as on the last Friday of September 1992 (latest available) is given below :

STATES	C : D RATION %
Kerala	49.5
Andhra Pradesh	78.9
Karnataka	80.6
Tamil Nadu	88.7
Lakshadweep	7.7
Pondicherry	43.7
ALL INDIA	58.6

(b) and (c). The credit deployment in a particular area depends on various factors like economic activities, entrepreneurship, availability of raw materials and other infrastructural facilities, investment opportunities and also law and order situation in that area. However, the bank are under advise of RBI to ensure that wide regional disparities amongst various states in credit deployment is reduced and steps are taken to increase the flow of credit to all productive and identified viable proposals in different areas.

(Translation)

**Treatment of Soldiers and Army Officers from Foreign Countries in Indian Army Hospitals**

1683. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of soldiers and army officers from foreign countries who visited

India during each of the last two years for treatment in the Army hospitals, country-wise; and

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The information is as below:

Year	No. of Officers	Amount Spent (Rs.)
1991	46	33,587/-
1992	39	30,107/-

**Employment Opportunities Abroad**

1684. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have formulated or propose to formulate any programme to help unemployed persons in securing jobs and self employment in developed countries and international institutions:

(b) if so, whether the Government have constituted any committee of experts in public and private sectors in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) . The Registration Certificate for conducting manpower business for employment abroad is granted by the Ministry of Labour under the Emigration Act, 1993. There is no scheme under implementation/consideration of the Ministry for securing jobs abroad for unemployed Indian workers.

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

[English]

**Free Market Pricing of Premium Shares Issues**

16.85 SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR :  
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the board feature of Government policies on free market pricing in capital market with regard to premium issues;

(b) whether the Government have fixed any limitation on market pricing of premium issue;

(c) is so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the steps being taken by the Government to limit the issue price of equity shares of companies within reasonable limits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARILAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR ALI): (a) to (d). Under the liberalised and free price environment, it is left to the issuer to decide the issue price in consultation with the lead manager. It is, therefore, not possible to impose any ceiling on the premium. However, in order to check the tendency among the issuers to over price their issues, SEBI requires that the issuers provide in the offer document premium that would have been arrived at as per the erstwhile CCI formula. which price would

serve as a guide to the investors in deciding for himself about the reasonableness of the pricing.

**Central Road Fund**

1686. SHRI PC. THOMAS:  
SHRI SURYA NARAIN  
YADAV:  
SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI:  
SHRI ANNA JOSHI:  
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR  
GANGWAR  
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL  
SURESH:  
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:  
SHRI ANADICHARANDAS:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of revised estimates sent by the State Governments for seeking funds under Central Road Fund during the year 1992-93, State-wise; and

(b) the details for the schemes which has been sanctioned by the Union Government under the Central Road Fund during the year 1991-92 and 1992-93, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No revised estimate has been received under Central Road Fund from State Governments during the year 1992-93.

(b) A statement indicating the details of schemes sanctioned under Central Road Fund during the year 1991-92 & 1992-93, State-wise is *annexed*.

## STATEMENT

S.No	Name of State	No. of schemes approved	Estimated cost	Amount approved under		Remarks
				CRF	State Plan	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1991-92						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	1321.40	681.40	-	*Rs. 640.00 lacs is to be met out of E&I Scheme.
2.	Assam	2	108.12	108.12	-	
3.	Bihar	1	220.00	219.17	0.83	
4.	Gujarat	2	199.325	154.71	44.615	
5.	Haryana	2	220.00	220.00	-	
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	80.00	80.00	-	
7.	Karnataka	6	270.00	270.00	-	
8.	Madhya Pradesh	5	215.00	215.00	-	

<i>S.No</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No.of schemes approved</i>	<i>Estimated cost</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
9.	Maharashtra	42	1770.16
10.	Meghalaya	1	200.00
11.	Mizoram	3	84.50
12.	Orissa	2	97.90
13.	Tamil Nadu	1	250.00
14.	Tripura	1	64.00
15.	West Bengal	1	286.61
	Total	73	5387.015

<i>Amount approved under</i>		<i>Remarks</i>
<i>CRF</i>	<i>State Plan</i>	
<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
1057.64	712.52	
75.10	124.90	
56.29	28.21	
70.06	27.84	
250.00	.	
25.66	38.34	
166.25	120.36	
3649.40	1097.615	

S.No	Name of State	No. of schemes approved	Estimated cost	Amount approved under			Remarks
				CRF	State Plan		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1992-93							
1.	Goa	1	97.40	70.62	26.78		
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1	43.00	30.49	12.51		
3.	Sikkim	1	86.85	39.17	47.68		
4.	Tamil Nadu	8	343.76	343.76	-		
5.	Nagaland	1	60.00	53.81	6.19		
6.	Orissa	1	1109.38	75.65	1033.73		
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	67.50	37.98	29.52		
8.	Gujarat	4	365.00	292.80	*27.20		* Rs. 45.00 lacs to be borne by GIDC.
Total		18	2172.89	944.28	1183.61		

[*Translation*]

existing National Highways during 1992-93, Statewise; and

**Fund for National Highway**

1687. SHRI MANIKRO HODLYA  
GAVIT:  
SHRINAWAL KISHORERAI:  
SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR  
SHARMA:  
SHRI NITHISH KUMAR :  
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:  
SHRI SURESHANAND  
SWAMI:

(b) the funds allocated and released for maintenance, development and repair of existing National Highways during 1993-94, State-wise?

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the fund allocated and released for maintenance, development and repair of

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). A statement indicating funds allocated for development and maintenance of National Highways during 1992-93 is enclosed. Allotment for the year 1993-94 will be finalised only after the Demand for Grants of the Ministry is approved.

**STATEMENT**

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Development of National Highways</i>	<i>Maintenance and Repair of National Highways</i>
<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2800.00	1249.44
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	50.00	35.41
3.	Assam	1275.00	956.19
4.	Bihar	1350.00	1055.66
5.	Chandigarh	25.00	15.48
6.	Delhi	700.00	157.63
7.	Goa	850.00	168.96
8.	Gujarat	4600.00	851.37

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<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Development of National Highways (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>Maintenance and Repair of National Highways</i>
9.	Haryana	1820.00	336.01
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1150.00	449.88
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	50.00	135.73
12.	Karnataka	1850.00	1105.85
13.	Kerala	1400.00	587.82
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1850.00	1213.25
15.	Maharashtra	3250.00	1471.54
16.	Manipur	250.00	70.19
17.	Meghalaya	350.00	160.27
18.	Negaland	50.00	5.78
19.	Orissa	1375.00	738.02
20.	Pondicherry	50.00	5.78
21.	Punjab	2750.00	616.28
22.	Rajasthan	2880.00	1091.02
23.	Tamil Nadu	1600.00	1134.69
24.	Uttar Pradesh	5125.00	1374.96
25.	West Bengal	2200.00	1071.51

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**Bridges Over River Yamuna in  
Delhi**

1688. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:  
DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

Will the Minister of SURFACE  
TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of bridges proposed to be constructed on river Yamuna in Delhi to provide road linkage across Yamuna river in near future;
- (b) whether these bridges have been cleared by the Urban Arts Commission; and
- (c) if so, the total cost of these bridges alongwith time pound programme for their construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT  
(SHRI JADGISH TYTLER): (a) According to  
Delhi Administration, three numbers of  
bridges are proposed to be constructed on  
river Yamuna in Delhi to be provide road  
linkage across the river.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

**import of Gold**

1690. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:

Month	Quantity (in Kos.)	Duty (in Rs. lakhs)
March	123.33	55.44
April	3227.24	1440.44
May	8663.07	1916.07
June	8926.80	1963.37
July	9226.48	2029.64
August	12244.06	2693.55

SHRI ASHOK CHAND RAO  
DESHMUKH:  
SHRIVILAS RAONAGNATH-  
RAO GUNDEWAR  
SHRI PURNA CHANDRA  
MALIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased  
to state:

- (a) the quantity of gold imported  
during the period from March, 1992 to Feb-  
ruary, 1993, month-wise ;
- (b) the gold imported by NRIs during  
each of the last six months;
- (c) the customs duty collected on this  
account; and
- (d) the foreign exchange sent to meet  
the import

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.  
CHANDRA SHEKHARA MURTHY):

(a) to (c). The quantity of gold im-  
ported under the Gold Import Scheme an-  
nounced in the Budget of 1992-93 and the  
customs duty collected on this account from  
March, 1992 to February, 1993, month-wise  
are under :-

<i>Month</i>	<i>Quantity (in Kos.)</i>	<i>Duty (in Rs. lakhs)</i>
September	10484.88	2307.53
October	12549.60	2759.90
November	14740.05	3242.71
December	11954.01	2627.78
January	16677.24	3667.75
February	12616.76	2773.84

No separate statistics is maintained for import of gold by NRIs.

(d) No foreign exchange has been spent from Government account for the import of above quantity of gold.

#### **Ticketless Travelling in DTC Buses**

1691. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state the number of ticketless persons caught while travelling in DTC buses and the total amount realised from them during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): 405569 persons were caught while travelling without tickets in DTC buses during the last year (i.e. 1-1-92 to 31-12-92). An amount of Rs. 80,81,556/- was recovered from them.

#### **Complaints Received by SEBI**

1692. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:  
SHRI RAM KAPSE:  
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) the number of complaints received

by the Securities and Board of India (SEBI) by the investors against the companies during 1992; and

(b) the steps taken against the defaulter companies on order safeguard the interests of investors and to prevent recurrence of such complaints in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS) (DR. ABRAR AHMED) : (a) The SEBI has received a total number of 3,25,115 complaints against companies from the investors during 1992.

(b) Out of these, 50,855 complaints are reported as resolved by the companies. Besides, some companies are regularly redressing complaints of investors without apprising SEBI of their action. SEBI has been attending to complaints by pursuing the matter with the concerned companies and also with the Department of Company Affairs, which is administering the Companies Act, 1996. As a measure of investor protection, SEBI has been withholding the issue of 'No Objection Certificate' to companies, whose performance in the redressal of

complaints is not satisfactory, for release of their earnest deposit for capital issues from the Stock Exchanges. SEBI has also issued a warning letter to 20 companies stating that in case of failure to redress the pending complaints immediately, in the Stock Exchanges will be advised to delist their securities.

### **Counterfeit Currency**

1693. SHRI AMAR POYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of encasement of counterfeit dollars and pounds that have come to the notice of the Government since April 1, 1989 so far; and

(b) the preventive measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of that House.

### **LIC Assistance**

1694. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA:

SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK.

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance provided by the Life Insurance Corporation to landless labourers, other persons and for various projects during the last three years and in the current year; State-wise;

(b) the number of persons benefited as a result thereof; and

(c) the projects in each State provided assistance during the above period and proposed to be provided assistance during 1993-94, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS: (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

### **Sainik Schools for Girls**

1695. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Sainik Schools for girls opened so far in the country;

(b) whether the Government have any schemes for opening of some more such schools;

(c) if so, the locations thereof and the time by which these schools are likely to be opened ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a). Presently, there is no Sainik School for girls in the country.

(b) and (c). There is no plan to establish Sainik Schools for girls.

(d). Sainik Schools prepare boys for induction into the Armed Forces through admission into the National Defence Academy (NDA). Girls are not considered for admission to the NDA.

[English]

**Economic Rehabilitation of EX-  
ULFA Members**

1696. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the State Bank of India has formulated or propose to formulate any schemes for the economic rehabilitation of ex-ULFA members;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether such schemes are also to be made for ex-terrorists of Punjab and Kashmir ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (DR. ABRAR AHMED) (a) and (b). State Bank of India (SBI) has reported that they are considering the loan proposals received under the "Special Margin Money Scheme" started by the State Government for ULFA surrenderees. The proposals under the Scheme are subject to the condition given here under :

- (i) As per the criterials laid down by State Government the total investment in the venture will not exceed Rs. 2.00 lakhs.
- (ii) State Government will provide margin money upto 25% of the scheme with a maximum ceiling of Rs. 50,000/-.
- (iii) Sanctions would be given subject to viability of the proposal in each case.
- (iv) Guarantee (covering both principal & interest) of Government of Assam would be available in all cases under the scheme.
- (v) No other collateral will be insisted upon.
- (vi) Normal rate of interests laid down by the bank would be charged and State

Government would provide interest subsidy to the beneficiaries.

(vii) SBI branches would confine the lending to this category of borrowers under the bank's Service Area Approach.

(c) and (d) As regards the State of Punjab, SBI has reported that the financial assistance is extended under the State Government Scheme know as "Special Employment Programme", the details of which are as under:

- (i) Target group, unemployed youth in age group of 18 years to 45 years domiciled in Punjab, including among others Jodhpur detainees and youth being released from jails.
- (ii) The investment in scheme should not exceed Rs. 1 lakh.
- (iii) State Government would provide subsidy to the extent of 10% upto the limit of Rs. 10,000/- for general category. For SC/STs they would provide to the extent of 15% subject to the limit of Rs.15,000/-.
- (iv) Bank will have first charge on the assets created with bank loan and the State Government will have no charge on these assets. The third party guarantee/collateral security will be obtained as per requirement of the banks.
- (v) The beneficiary would bring in their funds to meet the difference between the normal margin required and the subsidy provided by the State Government.
- (vi) Normal interest rate would be charged.

SBI has reported that no such scheme has been started by the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

**Gopalpur Port**

1697. SHRI LOKNATH CHAUDHURY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT

be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have submitted any proposal to the Union Government to declare Gopalpur port as major port; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Educated Employements Youths**

1698. SHRI NARIAN SINGH  
CHAUDHARY:  
SHRI HARADHAN ROY:  
SHRI MANJAY LAL:  
SHRI ARVIND TULSHIRAM  
KAMBLE:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of unemployed registered with various Employment Exchanges, category-wise during each of the three years and as on December 31, 1992 State-wise;

(b) the number of persons provided with jobs during the above period, State and Union Territory-wise ; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to provide more job opportunities during 1993-94 and 1994-95 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) Statement-I showing State-wise and category-wise number of job-seekers on the live register of employment exchanges, not all of whom are necessarily unemployed, as at the end of 1990, 1991 and June, 1992 (latest available) and total job-seekers as on 31st December, 1992 is in inclosed.

(b) State-wise number of placements effected through employment exchanges during each of last three years are given in Statement-II.

(c) Employment is a thrust area of the Eighth Five Year Plan. The plan emphasis the need for a high rate of economic growth, combined with faster growth of sectors, sub-sectors and areas which have relatively high employment potential for enhancing the pace of employment generation. Geographically and corp-wise diversified agricultural growth, development of wastelands and forestry, development of rural non-farm sector and rural infrastructure, faster growth of small and decentralised manufacturing and expansion of housing, are the basic elements of the employment-oriented growth strategy envisaged in the plan. The various measures envisaged are expected to benefit the educated unemployed as well.

## STATEMENT-I

State/Union Territory	Live Register as on December, 90		Live Register as on December, 91		Live Register as on June, 92		Leave Register as on December, 92			
	Total	S.C. S.T	Total	S.C. S.T	Total	S.C. S.T	Total	S.C. S.T		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
States										
1. Andhra Pradesh	3005.9	338.9	76.3	3208.7	378.3	79.8	3296.9	402.0	81.5	3330.9
2. Arunachal Pradesh	5.0	N.A	N.A	5.1	N.A	N.A	5.4	N.A	N.A	5.3
3. Assam	1039.9	59.7	99.8	1332.5	72.7	130.2	1347.3	74.5	140.3	1365.1
4. Bihar	3393.7	366.7	201.5	3574.9	387.3	216.1	3597.0	380.0	223.9	3486.8
5. Goa	92.3	1.1	@	101.9	1.1	@	102.6	1.1	@	108.2
6. Gujarat	952.7	159.4	80.7	928.3	165.7	87.2	987.3	169.4	90.2	1027.0
7. Haryana	596.1	101.7	@	667.3	111.0	@	632.6	104.9	@	653.7
8. Himachal Pradesh	441.9	79.1	13.8	464.4	81.4	14.1	470.9	83.9	14.3	472.4
9. Jammu & Kashmir	112.2	7.2	@	136.5	7.1	0.1	138.2	7.0	0.2	130.7

State/Union Territory	Live Register as on December, 90			Live Register as on December, 91			Live Register as on June, 92			Leave register as on December, 92			
	Total	S.C.	S.T	Total	S.C.	S.T	Total	S.C.	S.T	Total	S.C.	S.T	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
10. Karnataka	1314.4	142.6	14.9	1456.5	161.4	19.2	1475.8	165.3	21.8	1501.8			
11. Kerala	3426.7	307.7	16.5	3722.5	330.9	17.7	3898.3	320.0	17.5	3826.1			
12. Madhya Pradesh	2067.2	251.7	172.1	1990.9	252.4	164.0	1996.7	263.2	171.6	1982.5			
13. Maharashtra	3041.9	469.7	97.7	3159.3	494.0	103.0	3247.3	5055.3	106.5	3320.7			
14. Manipur	195.4	1.1	44.9	196.8	1.4	49.2	200.6	1.5	50.5	212.9			
15. Meghalaya	22.8	0.2	15.7	24.0	0.2	16.1	24.7	0.2	16.1	24.9			
16. Mizoram	36.2	-	36.1	37.0	-	37.0	36.4	-	36.4	36.3			
17. Nagaland	19.9	1.6	18.7	23.0	1.6	19.7	22.9	1.2	20.3	20.6			
18. Orissa	863.1	104.0	67.7	903.7	112.5	69.1	907.2	113.5	70.8	896.9			
19. Punjab	656.0	174.8	@	751.4	203.1	@	739.2	205.1	@	721.5			
20. Rajasthan	904.3	130.7	61.6	892.6	438.7	59.3	891.8	128.2	57.1	864.7			

State/Union Territory	Live Register as on December, 90			Live Register as on December, 91			Live Register as on June, 92			Leave register as on December, 92			
	Total	S.C.	S.T	Total	S.C.	S.T	Total	S.C.	S.T	Total	S.C.	S.T	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
21. Sikkim *													
22. Tamil Nadu	3209.1	648.0	12.5	3456.1	709.6	14.8	3665.7	737.8	14.8	3736.7			
23. Tripura	158.9	10.3	11.5	166.4	10.3	11.5	175.3	10.8	12.4	179.7			
24. Uttar Pradesh	3099.5	538.9	9.8	2767.9	512.0	10.0	2682.5	504.4	10.7	2554.7			
25. West Bengal	4831.1	403.0	79.6	5073.5	423.5	82.4	5169.3	429.7	80.5	5091.2			
<i>Union Territories</i>													
26. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	16.2	-	0.7	17.5	-	0.7	17.2	-	0.7	17.0			
27. Chandigarh	156.7	40.8	0.1	160.1	41.7	0.1	160.9	42.2	0.1	161.9			
28. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.2	0.2	0.9	2.5	0.2	0.9	2.5	0.2	0.9	2.9			



State/Union Territory	Live Register as on December, 90			Live Register as on December, 91			Live Register as on June, 92			Leave register as on December, 92			
	Total	S.C.	S.T	Total	S.C.	S.T	Total	S.C.	S.T	Total	S.C.	S.T	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
29. Delhi	843.3	105.2	10.1	890.9	122.7	13.3	904.4	128.6	14.7	905.5			
30. Daman & Diu	**	**	**	2.1	0.1	0.2	2.4	0.2	0.3	2.5			
31. Lakshadweep	5.6	-	5.6	6.3	-	5.7	6.5	-	6.4	6.9			
32. Pondicherry	121.8	9.4	0.1	125.3	9.5	0.1	125.1	9.5	0.1	130.4			
Total	34631.8	4453.5	1148.9	36299.7	4720.1	1221.6	36931.1	4789.3	1260.6	36750.4			

Note:- 1. \*No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

2. \*\* Data not maintained.

3. @ figure less than fifty.

4. Figure may not add up to total due to rounding off.

5. - Nil.

6. N.A.- Not Available.

## STATEMENT-II

*Number of Placements effected by the employment exchanges in the country.*

1	2	Placements effected during the years			5
		1990	1991	1992	
	States				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18.3	15.4	19.1	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	@	@	
3.	Assam	4.8	4.0	2.7	
4.	Bihar	16.1	13.0	13.3	
5.	Goa	6.8	8.8	1.0	
6.	Gujarat	16.2	16.2	24.9	
7.	Haryana	7.1	7.3	3.6	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6.1	3.8	5.3	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.5	0.7	0.3	
10.	Karnataka	8.2	14.1	10.5	
11.	Kerala	15.4	16.1	15.6	

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*States/Union  
Territory*

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1

2

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- 12. Madhya Pradesh
  - 13. Maharashtra
  - 14. Manipur
  - 15. Meghalaya
  - 16. Mizoram
  - 17. Nagaland
  - 18. Orissa
  - 19. Punjab
  - 20. Rajasthan
  - 21. Sikkim\*
  - 22. Tamil Nadu
  - 23. Tripura
  - 24. Uttar Pradesh
  - 25. West Bengal
-

<i>Placements effected during the years</i>		
1990	1991	1992
3	4	5
21.3	14.9	13.1
27.9	29.6	26.9
933	0.1	0.1
0.6	0.5	0.3
1.0	0.8	0.5
0.4	0.2	0.3
12.3	7.6	7.1
4.8	6.4	5.1
7.6	11.1	12.6
40.2	38.6	30.2
0.8	0.4	0.9
19.8	17.4	18.9
9.1	9.7	7.4

	States/Union Territory	Placements effected during the years				
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
		1	2	3	4	5
	<i>Union Territories</i>					
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands		0.7		0.5	0.6
27.	Chandigarh		1.3		1.3	1.1
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli		-		0.1	0.1
29.	Delhi		23.4		22.0	16.8
30.	Daman & Diu		**		@	@
31.	Lakshadweep		0.2		0.1	0.1
32.	Pondicherry		0.3		0.3	0.3
	Total		264.5		253.0	238.7

Note:- 1. \* No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

2. @ Figure less than fifty.

3. \*\* Data not maintained.

4. Figure may not add up to total due to rounding off.

5. - Nil

**Interest Payment and Government Expenditure.**

1699. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:  
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the amount of interest liability of the country has been constantly increasing during the last three years as reported in 'Pioneer' dated January 18, 1993

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the administrative and non-plan expenditure of the Government has also been constantly increasing during the above period ;

(d) if so, the details of the administrative and non-plan expenditure during the financial years 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 separately ; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to pay off the interest liability in the shortest span of time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRA SEKHRA MURTHY): (a) and (b). The interest payment of the Central Government for the years 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 RE are -Rs.21498 crore, Rs.26563 crore and Rs.32500 crore respectively.

(c) and (d). In accounting classification prescribed under article 150 of the Constitution there is no head called Administrative expenditure. In that classification transactions are broadly recorded under "General Services", "Social Services" and "Economic Services". Under General Services there are, inter alia, heads to record expenditure falling under sectors (i) Organs

of States (ii) Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure (iii) Collection of Taxes on Property and Capital transactions (iv) Collection of Taxes on Commodities and Services (v) Administrative Services. Besides this in the sectors "Social Services" and "Economic Services" there are heads to record Secretariat expenditure. The expenditure under these heads in the years 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 RE amount to Rs. 3905 crore, Rs. 4083 crore and Rs. 4738 crore respectively. Non-Plan expenditure in those years amount Rs. 75941 crore, Rs. 79136 crore and Rs. 87753 crore respectively.

(e). As stated by the Finance Minister in his budgeted speech the high interest burden is due to rising volume of Government debt, which itself reflects the large fiscal deficits, incurred year after year. However, with the reduction in the fiscal deficit and hence in Government's borrowings, the growth of this item is expected to decelerate by 1995-96.

**Battery Buses**

1700. SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA:  
SHRI NITISH KUMAR :  
DR. A.K. PATEL :  
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) the number of battery operated buses purchased by the Government so far in Delhi and the number of buses in operation at present;

(b) whether the Government have decided to sell its fleet of battery operated buses in Delhi to private parties;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the total loss incurred due to operation of these buses during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a). 112 battery operated buse have so far been purchased by the Government. Of these, 40 buses are presently in operation.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) *Does not aries in view of (b) above.*

(d) The loss incurred during the last three years on account of operation of these buse is as under :-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1989-90	66.75
1990-91	44.47
1991-92	78.49
Total	189.61

[*Translation*]

#### **Dry Ports**

1701. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps to set up dry ports in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the places where facility of such dry ports has been provided, State-wise; and

(c) the places selected to set up dry ports during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) A dry port normally means provision of facilities like warehousing of cargo, customs clearance, suffing/destuffing, banking, services of steamer agents, freight forwards, etc., at points away from maritime ports. In India these facilities are being provided at Inland Container Depots (ICDs) and Container Freight Stations (CFSs) which have been set up at various places.

(b) Statement-I showing the places where ICDs & CFSs have been set up is enclosed.

(c) The Governments approves the proposals for ICDs and CFSs as and when received. Statement-II showing names of CFSs approved in recent past is enclosed.

#### **STATEMENT - I**

##### *Inland Container Depots*

1.	Ludhiana	-	Punjab
2.	Pragati Maidan	-	New Delhi
3.	Guntur	-	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Anaparti	-	Andhra Pradesh
5.	Hyderabad	-	Andhra Pradesh
6.	Guwahati	-	Assam

7.	Bangalore	-	Karnataka
8.	Panipat	-	Haryana
9.	Moradabad	-	Uttar Pradesh
10.	Ahemdabad	-	Gujarat
11.	Pune	-	Maharashtra
12.	Portside container Terminal at Wadibunder, Bombay	-	Maharashtra
13.	Coimbatore	-	Tamil Nadu.
14.	Portside container Terminal at Tondiarpet,	-	Tamil Nadu

*Container Freight Stations*

1.	Patparganj	-	Delhi
2.	Royapuram, Madras (for exports)	-	Tamil Nadu
3.	Thiruvottiyur, Madras (for exports at present)	-	Tamil Nadu
4.	JNPT Port	-	Maharashtra
5.	Kalamboli, New Bombay	-	Maharashtra
6.	Bhandup, Bombay	-	Maharashtra
7.	Pune	-	Maharashtra
8.	Mulund, Bombay	-	Maharashtra
9.	Hyderabad	-	Andhra Pradesh
10.	Ahemdabad	-	Gujarat
11.	Ludhiana	-	Punjab
12.	Jailandhar	-	Punjab
13.	Amritsar (for exports at present)	-	Punjab
14.	Jaipur	-	Rajasthan
15.	Shelimar, Calcutta	-	West Bengal.



**STATEMENT - II**


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1.	Cande, Calcutta	-	West Bengal
2.	Nhava Sheva	-	Maharashtra
3.	Tuticorin	-	Tamil Nadu
4.	Tuticorin	-	Tamil Nadu
5.	Kandla	-	Gujarat
6.	Surat (for exports)	-	Gujarat
7.	Baroda	-	Gujarat
8.	Calcutta	-	West Bengal
9.	Dronagiri Node, New Bombay	-	Maharashtra
10.	Delhi	-	Delhi
11.	Jodhpur (exports)	-	Rajasthan

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*[English]***Trade with Romania**

1702. DR. PARSHURAM GANGWAR:  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the agreement made with Romania for trade in hard currency ; and

(b) by when it is likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The Agreement on Trade and Economic Cooperation between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of Romania was signed in new Delhi on 23 February, 1993. The more salient details of

the Agreement are given below:

- (i) The Agreement will provisionally enter into force with effect from 1st April, 1993, pending its formal approval by each side. It may be amended by mutual consent;
- (ii) Both sides will take measures to promote bilateral trade and cooperation across a board range of economic activities;
- (iii) The two countries will accord "Most Favoured Nation" treatment to each other;
- (iv) All bilateral commercial non-commercial transactions will be made in fully convertible currencies, unless other-

wise specifically agreed upon ;

- (v) Trade in goods and services may also be carried out on the basis of other internationally recognised form of business cooperation such as counter-trade;
- (vi) Trade will be carried out on internationally competitive terms, and both side will take measures to protect the other's goods from unfair competition;
- (vii) All payments arising from contracts and agreements concluded before 31st March, 1993 will continue to be made in non-convertible Indian rupees as hitherto. The trade-generated rupee balances to Romania's credit will be used by Romania for import of permissible foods and services from India.
- (viii) Both sides will consult each other, as required, on the implementation of the Agreement;
- (ix) The Indo-Romania Joint Commission will periodically review the implementation of the agreement and make recommendations for promotion of its objectives;
- (x) The Agreement will remain in force for an indefinite period, unless terminated by 6 month's notice by either side.

#### **Impact of Securities Scam on NRI Investments**

1703. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) The impact of the securities scam on the NRI investments in India during 1992-93; and

(b) The measures proposed to be taken by the Government to encourage more NRI

investments in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED):

(a). The foreign investment climate is determined by a large number of factors relating to the state of domestic economy, perceptions of the policy framework and direction of policy, the state of the world economy, and the political atmosphere in the country. Government's determined efforts at investigating the scandal and determination in taking to task the elements involved in the stockmarket scandal, together with continued efforts at reform of the stock market have installed confidence in the minds of NRI investors.

(b) Various measures including allowing NRI Investment in housing and real Estate development, permitting 100% investment with all repatriation benefits in export oriented units/star trading houses have been announced by the Government in the recent past. Liberalisation is an on going process and would continue.

#### **Recruitment of Women in Armed Forces**

1704. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government had instructed the Armed Forces to Recruit women; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the three services for the recruitment of women so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):

(a): Yes, Sir.

(b) At present, 25 and 30 lady Cadets are undergoing training in the Army and Air Force, respectively, to be commissioned into the Services on successful completion of their training. 22 lady Officers have also been inducted into the Navy and are presently undergoing professional training.

#### **Fiscal Deficit due to Rising Petro Import**

1705. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE pleased to state:

(a) the overall impact on the country's balance of payment position with the rising petro import bill during the financial year 1992-93 and the anticipated fiscal deficit as a consequence thereof; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) The estimated expenditure on petroleum imports during 1992-93 is US \$ 6.2 billion. The balance of payments current account deficit during 1992-93 as estimated by the Reserve Bank of India is around US \$ 7 billion. The import of petroleum products does not pass through the Government budget, Hence this does not have a direct impact on Government's fiscal deficit.

(b) The steps taken to improve the balance of payments position and reduce the current account deficit include full convertibility on trade account, liberalised trade policy regime; increasing capital in-flows both from bilateral and multilateral sources consistent with financial prudence and attracting direct foreign investment.

#### **Income Tax Exemption for Voluntary Retirement Seekers**

1706. SHRI GEORGE FERNADES: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any final decision regarding grant of income-tax exemption to employees of Madras Port Trust who took voluntary retirement;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which it is proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLR): (a) to (c). The matter is under consideration of the Government.

#### **Setting up of New Branches of Commercial Banks in Gujarat**

1707. SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI THAKORE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up new branches of different commercial banks in Gujarat during 1992-93 and during Eighth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the locations identified for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has not fixed any State-wise or year-wise targets for opening of branches. Under the new branch licensing policy, the banks which have attained revised capital adequacy

norms and prudential accounting standards will be given freedom to set up new branches. Under the new policy, RBI has allotted 54 rural centres and 69 urban metropolitan/port town centres to commercial banks for opening their branches in Gujarat. Location of these centres are given in the enclosed statement. As regard semi-urban centres, RBI has allotted specific quota to individual scheduled commercial banks for opening their branches at these centres. No quota for any State as such has been fixed.

**STATEMENT**

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Centre/Locality</i>
	<i>District : AHMEDABAD</i>
1.	Vastrapur
2.	Sahakar Niketan Society Road near Sompuri.
3.	New Cloth Market
4.	Sardar Patel Nagar Road
5.	Near M.I. Library
6.	Pritamnagar, Akhader
7.	Ashram Road
8.	Vatva Industrial Estate Phase IV
9.	Rear of India Colony or Narot-Narodha Highway
10.	Daxini Society
11.	Municipal Industrial Estate Potalla.
12.	Parimal Crossing Elisbrige
13.	Asarv Nutan Mills

14.	Near L.M.Talkies
15.	Amedabad
16.	Amedabad (NRI Branch)
17.	Amedabad
18.	Amedabad (Someswar Complex)
19.	Ahmedabad
20.	Ahmedabad
	<i>District : BHARUCH</i>
21.	Bharuch (Dendia Bazar)
22.	Bharuch (Kotopore Darwaja Ward 8)
23.	Bharuch (Ambika Nagar)
24.	Ankaleshwar
	<i>District : BHAVANGAR</i>
25.	Bhavangar
26.	Bhadreval
27.	Hanoi
28.	Malapara
29.	Pithvadi
30.	Kanpar
31.	Chamardi
	<i>District : JAMNAGAR</i>
32.	Harshadpur
33.	Dared

34. Sanosari

35. Vad Panchasarg

36. Ishawarig

37. Samang

38. Dhebar

39. Nadana

40. Bhosat

41. Samour

*District : JUNAGARH*

42. Janagadh (Vanthali Darwaja)

43. Porbandar (Madhwani College)

44. Porbandar (Rajmahal Road)

45. Porbandar (Subhash Nagar)

46. Porbandar

47. Verval (GIDO Industrial Estate)

48. Jamvala

49. Sonvar

50. Jaragi

51. Bedia

52. Alidhra

53. Chhodvadi

*District : KHEDA*

54. Nadiad (PIJ Road)

55. Nadiad (Kapadwang Road)

56. Dodwa

57. Anand

58. Simarda

59. Sarkhej

60. Finav

61. Jaisan

*District : RAJKOT*

62. Rajkot (Surashtra-Kutch Stock Exchange)

62. Dy. Yagnik Road

63. Rajkot (Vivekanand Chowk)

64. Rajkot (Aji Industrial Area, GIDC Complex)

65. Rajkot (Nirmal Road)

66. Rajkot (Vishveshwar Mahadeo Mardi Road, Ward No.7)

67. Rajkot

68. Rajkot (Shivenagar Gondal Road)

69. Rajkot

70. Surat (Vishal Nagar)

71. Surat (Mona Bhagai)

72. Surat (Ring Road )

73. Surat (Dabholi)

74. Surat (Ashwini Kumar Road)

75. Surat (Kapodra)

76. Surat (Naysari Bazar)
77. Surat (Umar Jakat Naka) (Athiva Lines)
78. Surat (Bhatar Road)
79. Surat (Dumbhal on Surat Bardoli Road)
80. Surat (Mata Wadi, Lembe Hanuman Road)
81. Surat (Sahara Darwaja)
82. Surat (Belgium Tower Rang Road)
83. Afwa
84. Goji
85. Masma
86. Bhatpore
87. Mata Varachhal
- District : VADONDRA*
88. Vadondara Lal Bagh
89. Vadondara- R.S. Dutta Road
90. Vadondara - Jandal Village
91. Vadodara - Sayaji Ganj
92. Vadodara - Waghodia Road
93. Vadodara - Angan Tower, Manialpur
94. Vadodara - Nizampur near Delux Society
95. Vadodara - Subhanpura
96. Vadodara New Sema Road

97. Vadodara
98. Vadodara
99. Vadodara - Gotri Gayatri Nagar
100. Vadodara
- District : VALSAD*
101. Narvari - Ghelakhadi Road
102. Narvari - Ghhapara Road
103. Narvari - Maharani Shanta Devi Road.
- District : KUTCH*
104. Kandra
- District : VARIANDRA*
105. Bamagnam
- District : KUTCH*
106. Hindiyana
- District : AMRELI*
107. Rampar
108. Mota - Machiyala
109. Kicha
110. Pipalva
111. Dhareshwar
112. Mote - Ringganiyala
113. Malsharam
114. Kadvasan
115. Charakha

116. Bhalvan

*District :* GANDHINAGAR

117. Gandhinagar

*District :* MEHSANA

118. Unjha Station Road

*District :* PANCHMAHAS

119. Sena Dariga NA Garade

120. Chavdi Fai NA Muva

121. Bakor

122. Dahod

123. Ranjit Nagar

*District :* SURENDRA NAGAR

124. Wadhwan City (DIDC)

125. Surendra Nagar (Jintan Road)

**Fera Compaines**

1708. PROF. ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the FERA companies operating in the country at present ; and

(b) the total profits earned by these companies during the last two years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED)

(a) and (b) With the amendment of section 29 (1) of FERA, 1973, the concept of a FERA company no longer exists. All Indian

companies, irrespective of whether or not they have foreign equity, are treated alike.

**Hindustan Shipyard Limited**

1709. PROF. RITA VERMA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some South Korean firms have offered their collaboration to the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., Visakhapatnam for modernising ship building facilities; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

**World Bank Assistance to Karnataka for Improvement of Roads/Bridges**

1710. SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA: SMT. CHANDRA PRABHA URS:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka sought World Bank assistance for the improvement of the roads and bridges which were damaged in the recent cyclonic storm;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount of assistance received in this regard?

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

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

[*Translation*]

**I.F.C. Assistance**

1711. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR  
SHARAMA:  
SHRI S.B. THORAT:  
SHRI VILAS  
MUTTEMNAWAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Finance Corporation (IFC) has evinced a lot of interest in Financing the projects in the country;

(b) whether the Government asked IFC to increase its level of commitments and proportion of equities in total volume of investments in the country;

(c) if so, the details of commitments, if any, made during the recent visit of IFC's Executive Vice-President'

(d) the details of the specific projects in which IFC has shown interest;

(e) the present level of investment by IFC in the country, project-wise and projections for the next five years; and

(f) the details of most preferred areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) IFC Executive Vice-President was appreciative of the polices and reform measures taken by the Government of India in the direction of liberalisation and opening up of the economy. In this context he evinced

interest in increasing the level of IFC's investment in India which is already the highest in South Asia.

(d) IFC has shown special interest in the infrastructure and industry sectors, especially power.

(e) The present level of IFCs portfolio India is US\$ 641 million, of which US\$ 103 million is in the form of equity. The projects financed by IFC are in the areas of steel, power, textiles, infrastructure and engineering. Several projects are under consideration of the IFC of future financing and the likely volume for the next five years will depend upon the pace at which projects are appraised and brought to fruition.

(f) IFC intends to assist a larger number of small companies and in respect of sectors, IFC hopes to attract private investment in the power and hydrocarbons sectors. Promotion of joint ventures is also being considered.

**Development of N.Hs in Uttar Pradesh**

1712. DR. RAMESH CHAND  
TOMAR:  
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR  
GANGWAR:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes sent by the Government of Uttar Pradesh regarding development of National Highways during the last three years; and

(b) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b).



Details of the 269 schemes for the development of National Highways received from Uttar Pradesh during last three years i.e..

1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 (upto 28.2.1993) with action taken thereon are given below:-

<i>Category</i>	<i>Received</i>	<i>Sanctioned</i>	<i>Returned un sanctioned for modification</i>	<i>Under Scrutiny clarification</i>
Road improvement works	40	25	13	2
Bridge construction works	19	10	8	1
Misc. works including those costing less than Rs. 25.00 lakh each.	210	107	99	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>7</b>

### **Cantonment Boards**

1713. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received suggestions to improve the working of the Cantonment Boards during last year and in the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

### **STATEMENT**

Certain suggestions pertaining to the administration of Cantonment Boards are

received from time to time. Some of the important ones have been:

- (i) To increase the period for which the tax assessment on lands and buildings shall remain valid.
- (ii) To liberalise FSI restrictions applicable in Cantonment areas, to enable increased construction.
- (iii) Enhancement of financial assistance to the Cantonment Boards.

2. Government view all such suggestions on merits. The acceptance of the suggestion at (i) above has not been found practicable, as it would deprive the Cantonments of their legitimate shares in increasing rental values. Pursuant to the suggestion at (ii) above, action has been initiated to review the existing FSI regulations. Because of the constraint on resources it has not been possible to accept the suggestion at (iii) above, to increase the level of financial assistance.

[English]

propose to set up its regional office at Gaya (Bihar); and

**Regional Offices of Public Sector  
Banks in Bihar**

(c) if so, the details thereof?

1714. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the public sector banks which are having their regional offices in Bihar;

(b) whether any public sector bank

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) Reserve bank of India have reported that as on 30.9.92 (last available) the following public sector banks had regional offices in Bihar"-

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Bank</i>	<i>Centre</i>
1.	State Bank of India	Bhagalpur, Muzaffarpur, Patna, Purnia & Ranchi
2.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	Patna
3.	Bank of Baroda	Muzaffarpur, Patna, Purva Singhbhum
4.	Allahabad Bank	Bhagalpur, Darbhanga, Musaffarpur, Patna & Road
5.	Bank of India	Bhagalpur, Dhanbad, Giridih, Gumla, Muzaffarpur, Patn & Ranchi
6.	Canara Bank	Patna (Divisional Office)
7.	India Bank	Patna
8.	Central Bank of India	Darbhanga, Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Patna, Motihari (purva Cheamparan) Purnia, Ranchi, Saharsa & Siwan.
9.	Union Bank of India	Patna 7 Ranchi
10.	Punjab National Bank	Arrah, Deranbanga, Gaua (B) , Daya (A), Muzaffarpur, Patna (A), Patna (B) & Ranchi.
11.	United Bank of India	Katihar, Patna (Bihar North) & Ranchi (Bihar, South),

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Bank</i>	<i>Centre</i>
12.	UCO Bank	Bhagalpur (Divisional Office), Patna (Divisional Office) Ranchi (Divisional Office)
13.	Synadicate Bank	Patna Divisional Office
14.	New Bank of India	Patna.

(b) and (c). According to RBI, under the new liberalised policy, scheduled commercial banks can open controlling offices including zonal, /regional offices in their own without RBI's prior approval, RBI have not received any proposal for setting up of any regional office at Gaya.

#### **Setting up of Training Institutes in Andhra Pradesh**

1715. SHRI K.V.R. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new training institutes for Armed Forces personnel and ex-Servicemen are proposed to be established in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details alongwith locations thereof; and

(c) the time by which these institutes are likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) (a) to (c). Subject to the availability of resources, the Navy propose to set up an Amphibious Warfare Training School at Kakinda, in Andhra Pradesh. It is not possible to indicate any time frame for the implementation of the proposal.

#### **Smuggling of Narcotics**

1716. SHRI HARISINH CHAVD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of smuggling of arms and narcotics detected from border areas of Gujarat during each of the last three years;

(b) the details of the narcotics seized therefrom;

(c) the number of cases registered in this regard; and

(d) the details of the disposal of the seized narcotics?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY): (a) During the last three years, one case of arms smuggling was detected on Kutch-Pak border by the Gujarat Police while six cases of smuggling of narcotics were registered during this period;

<i>Narcotics Cases</i>	<i>1990-2</i>
	<i>1991-3</i>
	<i>1992-1</i>

(b) In 1990, 2 Kgs. of heroin was seized at MUSASAMA village Dhobrana in Kutch district.

In 1991, 281 gms of heroin was seized at Khavda while 18 Kgs, of Charas was seized at Meghpur. Talakhpt, Kutch district.

In 1992, a seizure of 255.245 Kgs. of

SWA Origin hashish was made by Bhuj Police in Kutch district.

(c) The number of cases registered in this regard during the above period is 6 (six).

(d) The drugs seized during the above period have not yet been disposed of pending various formalities under the N.D.P.S. Act.

#### **Waiver of Loan Scheme for Coffee Growers**

1717. SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR:  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan granted to coffee growers in the Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the Coffee Board has recommended waiver of loan scheme to coffee growers and also for waiver of penal interest; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The amount of loan granted to coffee growers in the Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu during each of the last three years are as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Karnataka (Rupees in lakhs)</i>	<i>Kerala</i>	<i>Tamil Nadu</i>
1989-90	445.49	65.11	22.56
1990-91	302.05	34.49	37.49
1991-92	305.70	16.99	221.330

(b) and (c). The Coffee Board has recommended for waiver of loans upto Rs 10,000/- per grower and also to permit them to repay the balance dues in three installments without penal interest. The proposal has not been approved by Government so far.

[*Translation*]

#### **Interest Rate Structure**

1718. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:  
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have implemented the recommendations of

Narasimham Committee on bank reforms and on redefining the priority sector and reducing the concessional credit;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government are considering a three tier interest rate structure for nationalised banks lending to the priority sector as reported in the 'Times of India' dated November 21, 1992; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER

## OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED):

(a) to (c). The Government is engaged in wide-ranging financial sector reform based on the recommendations of the Narasimham Committee. These relates to measures for improving the efficiency and health of the banking system which include greater availability of credit for the commercial sector, reform of the capital market, recapitalisation of banks and financial institutions and progressive adoption of norms on capital adequacy requirements. All these issues have been under considerations in the Government.

(d) and (e). The structure of lending rate

is determined by Reserve Bank of India taking into account a number of factors such as growth rate of the economy, rate of inflation, cost of raising resources by banks, etc. The lending rate structure of banks were rationalised w.e.f. 22nd September 1990 linking the same to the size of loan and sector-specific interest rate stipulations were done away with. The revised structure also did away with the distinction between short-terms and long-term credit limits. However, in the case of terms loans for agriculture, small scale industry (SSI) and Road Transport Operators (RTO) owning upto two; vehicles, for amount over Rs.2500/ concessional rates are applicable. The existing rates of interest applicable to the bank loans are as under:

SIZE OF LOAN	Rate of Interest % per annum	
	Term Loan to Agriculture, SSI and RT	Other Sectors including Priority Sector
(a) Upto and including of Rs. 7500/-	11.5	11.5
(b) Over Rs. 7500/- and upto Rs. 25000/-	13.5	137.5
(c) Over Rs. 25000/- and upto Rs. 2 lakhs	15.0	16.5
(d) Over Rs. 2 lakhs	15.0	17.0
(Minimum)	(Minimum)	

[English]

**Amendment of ESI Act**

1719. SHRI V.S. VOJAYARAGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to amend the ESI Act to exclude from its

purview those units which provide its employees better medical facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). The ESI Scheme

provides not only medical care but also cast benefits in the contingencies of sickness, maternity and employment injury. Therefore, the question of amendment of the ESI Act to exclude any unit on the ground of better medical care alone does not arise.

#### **NRI Bonds for Sardar Sarovar Project**

1720. DR. K. JESWANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government accorded approval for the issue of NRI Bonds for Sardar Project in December, 1990;

(b) if so, the nomenclature and terms and conditions of these Bonds; and

(c) the time frame that the Government have determined for commencing these Bonds issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) No Sir.

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

#### **Loans Sanctioned by Nationalised Banks in Orissa**

1721. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the deposits in the nationalised banks in Orissa and the amount of loans sanctioned by them during each of the last two years;

(b) whether the amount of loans disbursed was as per the targets; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government to increase the amount of loans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED):

(a) The aggregate deposits and outstanding advances of all nationalised banks in the State of Orissa as at the end of last Friday of March 1991, March 1992 and September 1992 (latest available) were as under;

	(Rs. in crores)	
	<i>Deposits</i>	<i>Credit</i>
March 1991	1447	1011
March 1992	1572	1070
September 1992 (latest available)	1676	1094

(b) No State-wise targets are fixed by banks loan disbursement or maintenance of any prescribed credit-deposit ratio. However, a credit-deposit ratio of 60% at rural and semi-urban branches has to be achieved for the bank as a whole on All India basis.

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

#### **Fishing Vessels at Bombay Port Trust**

1722. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fishing vessels utilising jetties under the Bombay Port Trust; and

(b) the facilities provided by the Bombay Port Trust to fishermen cooperative societies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). There are 1260 fishing vessels registered for use at Ferry Wharf while 1100 are regis-

tered for the use at Sasson Dock under the Bombay Port Trust. Common user facilities for landing of fish, auction of fish, fresh water, etc. have been provided. In addition to this, fishermen's Cooperative Societies have been permitted to operate outlets for supply of fuel to the fishing crafts.

#### **Entry of U.S. Based Insurance and Financial Services in India**

1729. SHRI GURDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact US based insurance and financial services have entered into Indian market;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have given permission for such services; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) No, Sir.

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

[*Translation*]

#### **Wages to Employees of Mines in Rajasthan**

1724. SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tribal labourers working in mines of Udaipur, Dangarpur and Banswara districts of Rajasthan are paid less wages than those fixed under the Minimum Wages Act:

(b) if so, the corrective steps taken thereon;

(c) the number of mines inspected during the years 1989, 1990 and 1991 and the number of claims made in respect of payment of less wages;

(d) whether the mines were also inspected to ensure that ether Labour Laws are also followed in these mines during the above period; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

#### **Formation of Ministry for Exports in States**

1725. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have suggested to the State Governments to form a Ministry of exports; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Ministry of Commerce has recently suggested to the State Governments that the responsibility of looking after export matters may be entrusted to a Minister with a separate Export Promotion Department. This, it is felt, will create favorable impact on the exporting community and will help focus attention on matters pertaining to exports.

(b) Replies from State Governments are awaited.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Attachment of Properties to Recover Income Tax**

1726. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the persons whose properties have been attached and are being prosecuted for recovery of arrears of more than one lakh rupees as income tax due during the last three years; and

(b) the amount recovered during the years 1992 and 1993, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

**Social Security for Labourers in Unorganised Sector**

1727. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to expand the social securities for labourers working in unorganised sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) There is no proposal at present to expand the scope of the existing social security schemes for workers so as to cover labourers working in unorganised sector.

**Export of Food Items**

1728. DR. DEBI PROSAD PAL: SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the food-items are being exported at present;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these items have been identified as marketable surplus;

(d) whether the Government propose to impose ban on exporting foodgrains in near future; and

(e) if so, the reassures therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (e). Yes, Sir. Various food items are at present being exported. These include rice, spices, cashew nuts, fruits and vegetables, processed foods, meat and meat products and sugar. The policy of the Government is to promote exports in such a way that while the growers get the advantage of an expanded market, no shortages occur in so far as items of mass (consumption) are concerned. There is no proposal to impose any ban on export of foodgrains. Export of wheat will continue to be allowed subject to limits as Govt. may notify from time to time. Exports of basmati rice and super fine varieties of non-basmati rice would also continue to be allowed freely subject only to Minimum Export Price as may be fixed from time.



**Four Lanning of National Highway No.4**

1729 DR. VASANT PAWAR: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to seek assistance from World Bank for four laning of Nasik-Bombay Highway (N.H. 4); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Export Processing Zones in States**

1730. DR. SHRIMATI K.S. SOUNDARAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of export processing zones commissioned in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details there of its functions and activities;

(c) whether the Government propose to commit more Export Processing Zones in the country during the current year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKERJEE): (a) Six Export Processing Zones are in operation at Kandla (Gujarat), Santacruz (Maharashtra), Falta (West Bengal) Cochin (Kerala)? Madras (Tamil Nadu) and NOIDA (U.P.) A seventh EPZ at Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh) is under implementation.

(b) Export Processing Zones provided

an internationally competitive, duty-free environment with requisite infrestuctal facilities for setting up of units for export production:

(c) Government has no proposal for developing another Export Processing Zone in the current year.

(d) Does not arise.

**Expert Committee of Free port**

1731. SHRI S.B. THORAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have considered the report of the Export Committee on free port;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Committee regarding location of the free port; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The Advisory Committee has recommended the location of a Free Port in Goa. Tuticorin in Tamilnadu has been suggested as a suitable site for a second Free Port on the East Coast. Inter Ministerial and Inter-Governmental consultations on the Report are at an advanced stage but no time frame can at present be indicated for implimentation of the prjected.

**NABARD Assistance for Lift Irrigation Schemes in Karnataka**

1732. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of lift irrigation schemes

sent by Cauvery and Krishna Lift Irrigation Corporation of Karnataka to the NABARD for its approval;

- (b) the estimated cost of each scheme;
- (c) whether NABARD has approved any of the schemes
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (e). As per report received from the National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD) the details of Lift Irrigation Schemes (LIS) received from Krishna and Cauvery Lift Irrigation Corporations of Karnataka and sanctioned by NABARD and the amounts favored in the same are as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of	No. of Schemes received by NABARD	No. of scbemes sanctioned by NABARD	Cost of schemes	Amount of Bank loan	Amount of refinance by NABARD
1. Krishna Basin Lift Irrigation Corporation	12	8	819.98	617.59	158.94
2. Cauvery Dasin Lift Irrigation Corporation	30	22	566.13	425.94	327.68

#### **Fresh Financial Commitments from Financial Institutions for New Projects**

1733. SHRI G. MADEGOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to mitigate the problems of project exportation in the matter of improving liquidity and seeking fresh financial commitments from financial institutions for their new projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). Major project exporters in the country are facing liquidity problems due to large outstanding dues from Libya and Iraq. With a view to improve the Liquidity problems of these projects exporters. Government have been continuously taking initiatives at various levels to secure repatriation of blocked funds from these two countries. Government have succeeded in repatriating about 10 million Libyan Dinars reentry through purchase of oil.

The process of recovery of blocked funds in Iraq through Deferred Payment Agreement could not be continued beyond August, 1990 due to the economic sanctions imposed on Iraq by United Nations, which in turn aggravated the liquidity problems of the projects exporters. With a view to meet this unforeseen development, a Task Force was constituted to recommend immediate solution to improve the liquidity problem of the exports, The recommendations of the Task Force have been accepted in principle by the Committee of Secretaries, subject to availability of Budgetary support, which inter-alia included payment in cash by ECGC the amounts which had become due as on e31.3. 92 under the Indo-Iraq Deferred Payment Agreement. ECGC have already started the process of scrutinising the claims accordingly.

[*Translation*]

### Export of Sugar

1734 DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of sugar exported during 1991-92 and 1992-93;

(b) whether the exports were made at the rate lower than the cost of production;

(c) if so, the loss suffered due to the exports during the said period year-wise;

(d) whether this export was unavoidable; and

(e) the reasons for exporting sugar at lower rates?

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

BUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) The quantities of sugar exported during 1991-92 and 1992-93 are given below:-

	<i>Qty.</i>
1991-92	5.07 lakh MT
1992-93 (April- January)	3.21 lakh MT

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

[*English*]

### Case pending with Board for Industrial and Fanatical Reconstruction

1735. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the sick industrial units where cases have been taken up by the Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIRFR) during the period from January, 1992 to January, 1993 in Orissa; and

(b) the details of the cases disposed off by the Board, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b). The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) has reported that 5 sick industrial companies of Orissa were registered by them during the period January, 1992 to January, 1993. A list of these 5 references is as under:

1. East Coast Fertilisers & Chemicals

Ltd.

ous stages of of enquiry.

2. G.M.S. Ceramics Ltd.

**Export of Opium**

3. Until Communications Ltd.

1736. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the quantity of opium exported to other countries during each of the last three years and the foreign exchange earned therefrom?

4. Orissa Durg and Chemicals Ltd.

5. Ipitron Ltd.

Of these, one cases was subsequently dismissed as not maintainable. In the remaining 4 cases action is being taken by the BIFR in accordance with the provisions of Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisional) Act, 1985 and these are under vari-

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Data showing quantity and value of opium (sips & extracts) exported during 1989-90, 1991-92 is as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Qty. (tonnes)</i>	<i>Value (Rs. Lakh)</i>
1989-90	256*	1420**
1990-91	475	2693
1991-92	376	3321

(\*) (\*\*)= Provisional

(SOURCE : D.G.C.I. &amp; S., Calcutta)

[Translation]

**Assistance to States by National Housing Bank**

1737. SHRI A. VENKATESHNAIK:  
DR. KARTIKESWAR  
PATRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount provided by the National Housing Bank to each State for construction and repair of the houses during each of the last two years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED):

National Housing Bank (NHB) does not lend directly to the States/Union Territories for construction and repair of the houses. NHB, however, provides refinance to scheduled commercial banks, housing finance institutions and State level apex co-operative housing finance societies in respect of eligible loans disbursed by them. NHB has introduced since 1989, schemes for providing financial assistance to inter-alia, scheduled state co-operative banks as also to state level co-operative agricultural and rural development banks. Besides, this, NHB's scheme for refinance to scheduled commercial banks also provides for granting refinance through the sponsor commercial banks in respect of eligible housing loans disbursed through regional rural banks. The disbursement under NHB Refinance Scheme

through the eligible primary lenders together with subscription to Special Rural Housing Debentures (SRHD) floated by State Level Development Banks in respect of their eligible housing loans during the last three years as reported by NHB were as follows:

<i>July-June</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in crores)</i>
1990-91	392.24
1991-92	674.14
1992-93 (upto January, 1993)	246.42

NHD has further reported that State-wise break up of the above data is not yielded by the present reporting system.

[English]

#### **Impact of Import Liberalisation in Exports**

1738. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether liberalisation of import of certain commodities has any impact in the trend of increase in volume of exports;

(b) the details of products whose exports have increased due to liberalisation of imports;

(c) whether the Government are still pursuing the policy of import substitution; and

(d) the details of products whose imports are curtailed or stopped due to the success in finding suitable substitution?

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

depend on a large number of factors such as availability of surpluses for export, agricultural production, industrial production, availability of credit, inflation rate, domestic demand, domestic policies as also global factors such as global trading environment, economic environment in our trading partner countries, external demand for our products etc. However, it can be said that a deregulated environment in terms of simplification of procedures etc. contributes to faster growth in exports, as compared to a totally regulated export-import regime.

(b) The principal commodities in respect of which exports registered an increase in dollar terms during April-November, 1992 as compared to the corresponding period last year include Engineering Goods, Electronics and computer software, Chemicals and related products, Leather & manufactures, Textiles, Sports Goods, Handicrafts, Carpets, Petroleum products etc.

(c) The Exim Policy, 1992-97 inter-alia, aims to promote efficient and internationally competitive import substitution and self-reliance under a de-regulated framework for foreign trade.

(d) There is a time lag in relating the impact of import substitution on actual imports. However, the principal commodities in respect of which imports registered a decline in dollar terms during April-November, 1992 as compared to the corresponding period last year include Newsprint, Machine Tools, Fertilizers (crude), Edible oil, Artificial resins etc.

#### **Coverage of Factories Under EPF Act**

1739. DR. KRUPASINDU BHOI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Employees' Provident

Fund Organisation, Delhi region had conducted any survey during the last three years to identify factories and establishments which are to be covered under EPF Act; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). The surveys for the purpose of coverage of factories / establishments under the EPF & MP Act, 1952 are conducted by the EPF Organisation on a continuous basis. As a result of such surveys, 3345 establishments were brought within the purview of the EPF & MP Act, during the last three years.

#### Plan for Selected Export Products

1740. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a focus plan for selected products for giving those a special policy thrust aimed at achieving growth in their exports within a short time span has been drawn up;

(b) if so, the details of the products that have been selected;

(c) whether the plan has been sent to the Board of Trade for giving special thrust to those products;

(d) if so, the decision arrived at by the Board; and

(e) the time by which the proposed plan is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) 34 Extreme Focus Products have been identified for a special thrust abroad based on their

potential to achieve a 30% growth per annum in volume or value in the medium term.

(b) The products are aquaculture, agro-chemicals, auto-components, bicycles and parts, cement, complete vehicles, drugs and pharmaceuticals, dyes and intermediates, electric power generation and distribution equipment, floriculture, foot-wear, fresh fruits, gold jewelry, granite, handtools, internal combustion engines and parts, industrial castings and forging, tomato paste products, tropical fruit juices, pulp & concentrates, preserved mushrooms, ready-made garments, rice, software packages, system software, network, computer aided design / computer aided manufacture, spices, sugar, molasses, alcohol including ethyl alcohol, sugar machinery, synthetic and man-made textiles and tyres.

(c) The Board of Trade has not met since the adoption of Extreme Focus Programme.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Programme is already being implemented and notifications are issued as and when decisions are being arrived at.

#### Wage Board for Organised Sector

1741. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a wage board for the employees working in various organised sectors.

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) whether the Government propose to set up a National Commission on Labour also; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Govern-

ment in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATES IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) (a) and (b). At present a proposal regarding setting up of a Wage Board for Newspaper & News Agency employees is under examination.

(c) and (d). During the course of deliberations of the Indian Labour Conference held in September, 1992 among others, a suggestion was made for constitution of a National Commission on Labour. The suggestion is under the consideration of the Government

[*Translation*]

#### **Persons Arrested Under Customs Act**

1742. SHRI LALIT ARAON : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreigners arrested during the year 1992 under the Customs Act, 1992, State-wise;

(b) the nationality of the arrested persons and the details of seizures; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to prevent smuggling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) 125 foreign nationals were arrested during the year 1992 under the provisions of the Customs Act, 1992. State-wise figures are not being maintained.

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

(c). The anti-smuggling drive has been intensified. The anti-smuggling formations have been equipped with vessels, vehicles,

firearms, etc. Sophisticated equipment such as x-ray baggage machines, metal detectors, night vision binoculars etc. are being increasingly utilised. A telecommunication net work has also been pervaded where considered necessary. Close coordination is being maintained among all the agencies concerned in the prevention and detection of smuggling.

#### **Cultivation of Opium**

1743. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been decline in the area under the cultivation of opium in various districts of Madhya Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the in cultivated area in the State; and

(d) the corrective steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDASEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (d). There has been a decline in the licensed area under poppy cultivation in the State of Madhya Pradesh during the last three years as indicated below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Area licensed</i>
1990-91	7067 hectares
1991-92	6947 hectares
1992-93	6857 hectares

Overproduction of opiate raw material by certain countries coupled with emergence of alternative opiate source i.e. concentrate of poppy straw had resulted in

accumulation of stocks of opium in India. To reduce these stocks of opium and to stop further accretion to it, India had to reduce licensed area under poppy cultivation in the country progressively over the years.

### Widening of National Highways in Gujarat

1744 SHRI N. J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the National Highways in Gujarat on which work of widening, dou-

bling and making them of four lanes has been going on during the last three years;

(b) the quantum of work completed so far; and

(c) by when the work will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Thirty four number of four laning works on different National Highways in Gujarat aggregation to Km. 177.850 were in progress during 2990-91 to 1992-93 as per details given below:

S.No.	National Highway Number	Number of Work	Total Kilometers
1.	NH8	21	118.630
2.	NH8A	6	26.050
3.	NH8B	1	6.100
4.	NH8c	5	26.450
5.	Link road linking NH8 & NH8A near Ahmedabad	1	6,720

Works of widening to two lanes on National Highway No.15 aggregating to Km 200 in progress.

(b) Seven works of four laning aggregation to 73,245 km length have been completed.

(c) Remaining works are presently at various stage of progress and are likely to be completed in three years subject to availability of adequate funds.

[English]

### Loans to SCs/STs in Madhya Pradesh

1745. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have noticed any irregularities of the commercial banks on disbursing loans to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Madhya Pradesh during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIA-



**MENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED):** (a) to (c). The commercial banks are required to follow the instructions of the Reserve Bank of India including these for advancing loan to the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. With a view to increase flow of credit to SC/ST beneficiaries. Accordingly, the commercial banks participate in the programmes sponsored by the Government to enable the identified beneficiaries it has been enjoined upon banks by Reserve Bank of India that 10% of their total advances should be for weaker sections including that of SC/STs. Banks have been advised by the Reserve Bank in this context that special effort should be made to evolve suitable bankable schemes for SC/ST beneficiaries to pursue

viable schemes for their economic upliftment. In addition to the above, the banks also frame the scheme on their own to assist weaker sections of the society by way of providing loans of them for productive ventures. The performance of public sector banks in the matter of extending credit assistance to SC/ST beneficiaries is reviewed by the Government as well as RBI periodically and suitable steps are taken to make up the deficiencies noticed, if any.

The amount of disbursement made by scheduled commercial banks priority sector, weaker sections and Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Madhya Pradesh has been increasing as is evident from the following table:

*A/c's in lakhs*  
*RS. in crores*

	<i>Priority Sector</i>		<i>Weaker Section</i>		<i>SCs/STs</i>	
	<i>A/c's</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>A/c's</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>A/c's</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Disbursement during the year 1989-90 (July-June)	394	443.98	2.33	113.48	1.18	55.79
1990-91 (July-June)	4.12	537.32	2.39	110.04	1.31	60.78

The applications are received by banks branches for grant of assistance directly from applications or through state sponsored agencies. Action against officials is taken by banks in accordance with the laid down rules and procedures for wilful neglects, non-following of instructions, any reported malpractices etc. The reporting systems from banks does not generate information on the number of employees against whom action has been taken or contemplated for various category of charges.

#### **Negotiations on the Revision of Gatt**

1746. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the international negotiations on the revision of GATT;

(b) the progress made in the negotiations during 1992; and

(c) the programme of negotiations in

the current year?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a): The Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations have not concluded so far mainly on account of differences between the USA and the EEC. Efforts to resolve the difference by submission of compromise proposals by the DG, GATT in December, 1991 did not succeed. Although progress was reported to have been made in November, 1992 by the EEC and the USA in reaching agreement on the key issue of agriculture, differences surfaced again soon thereafter.

(b) Following the announcement of agreement on the key issue of agriculture between US and EEC in November, 1992 there was negotiating activity in Geneva during December, India took the opportunity to raise its important concerns and try to obtain changes and understanding to reflect these concerns. The US sought some fundamental changes in the Dunkel proposals and the negotiations could not go very far.

(c) No programme for negotiations has been announced for the current year.

#### **Development of National Highways in Gujarat**

**1747 SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:** Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have approved some schemes for development of National Highways in Gujarat during the year 1992-93 and Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total length of the roads likely to be developed under the schemes and the amount earmarked therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER):** (a) and (b). During 1992-93 for development of NHs in Gujarat following 8 schemes (all on NHs) have been approved;

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of work</i>	<i>No. of Schemes</i>	<i>Sanctioned cost (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1.	Providing bituminous treatment in a length of 39.4 km	2	654.38
2.	Improvement of riding quality in 5 Km.	3	46.26
3.	Widening of existing 2 lanes to 4 lanes in 11.6 km.	1	820.82
4.	Post & pipe railings & K.C. drains in approach to ROB in 0.39 km.	1	6.92
5.	Survey & Investigation relating to detailed study of feasibility for strengthening between 47 Km,	1	14.95
<b>Total:</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>1544.23</b>

(c) Under the above mentioned schemes about 57 kms length of road is likely to be developed for which Rs. 12.70 lakhs have been earmarked during current year.

[*Translation*]

**Collection of Direct Taxes**

1748 SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH  
YADAV:  
SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target for the collection of direct taxes is fixed by the Government, area-wise;

(b) if so, the area-wise targets fixed for the last three years and the extent of achieve-

ment made in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHBRI M.V. CHANDRASHKHARA MURTHY): (a) Yes, Sir. The targets for direct tax collection are fixed for different regions of the Chief Commissioners of Income-tax.

(b) A statement giving Chief Commissioners' region-wise targets fixed for Corporation tax and Income tax and collections thereof during the last three financial years is enclosed.

(c) Necessary administrative, legal and other measures are continuously taken to maximise the collection and achieve the target.

## STATEMENT

(Rs. in crores)

Chief Commissioner of Income-Tax Region	Corporation Tax						Income Tax					
	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	
	Target	Colln.	Target	Colln.	Target	Colln.	Target	Colln.	Target	Colln.	Target	Colln.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bombay	1803	1737	2660	2084	3100	3227	1146	1145	1298	1186	1668	1480
Delhi	722	618	944	811	1050	1040	487	494	539	578	797	729
Calacutta	556	523	760	621	910	885	272	291	326	329	477	426
Madras	205	246	374	266	375	477	344	384	435	449	607	585
Ahmedabad	122	114	174	62	97	136	391	405	458	406	548	559
Pune	93	83	128	115	151	155	337	338	376	376	495	487
Chandigarh	93	120	147	133	158	198	277	249	304	302	396	367
Bangalore	164	114	166	96	122	136	260	270	296	290	387	358
Kanpur	746	463	91	100	247	260	131	153	175	171	235	211

(Rs. in crores)

Chief Commissioner of Income-Tax Region	Corporation Tax						Income Tax					
	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	
	Target	Colln.	Target	Colln.	Target	Colln.	Target	Colln.	Target	Colln.	Target	Colln.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Patna	53	53	81	59	81	79	220	241	269	271	357	328
Hyderabad	71	97	142	120	104	116	194	197	231	22	283	266
Cochin	43	30	46	75	54	77	116	114	133	139	185	181
Lucknow	12	15	20	16	22	25	139	161	163	175	193	216
Bhopal	15	17	26	30	21	27	157	157	178	158	211	213
Jaipur	2	19	18	38	42	49	96	105	122	112	149	143

[English]

**Fertiliser Distribution by MMTC**

1749. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation propose to enter the new area of domestic distribution of fertilizers by opening new godowns and operating from existing ones in coordination with other State organisations;

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

(c) the details of its markets plan and agreement signed with the Fertilizer Corporation of India and other public, private and cooperative sector organisations?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to I(c). MMTC has decided in principle to undertake domestic marketing, to start with, of imported DAP in selected districts purely in trail basis. Arrangements are being made to post trained personnel for handling various operations connected with this activity. Discussions are also in progress for procurement of indigenous DAP but no agreement has yet been finalised with any Organisation.

**Construction of Boko Sonapahar Road**

1750 SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether North Eastern Council has any project of construction of Boko Sonapahar road connecting Nationals Highway No. 37; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Investment Activities**

1751. Dr. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: will the Ministry of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the investment activities have generally come to stand still since the exposure of the securities scam;

(b) If so, the estimated amount of the transactions made by the Reserve Bank of India and the branches of State Bank of India and other public sector banks during each of the months in 1992 and the comparative figures during the corresponding period of the previous year; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government so far for encouraging investment activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS ( DR. ABRAR AHMED ) : (a) : No, sir

(b) . Does not arise.

(c) . The following major steps have been taken by the Government for encouraging investment activities :-

- 1) Notifying the rules and regulations framed under Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 governing the operations of the various market intermediaries including stock brokers, merchant bankers, portfolio managers and mutual funds
- 2) Notifying the rules and regulations

to check insider trading: and

- 3) arrangement to set up an Electronic Depository and Clearing System to ensure transparent trading practices.

[English]

### **Incentives as Import of Capital Goods**

1752. SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a package has been offered by the Government regarding tax incentives in tax and customs duty on import of capital goods; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) : In the budget for the year 1993-94 with effect from 28.2.93, import duty on capital goods has been restructured as detailed below:-

The import duty on projects and general machinery has been brought down from 55% to 35%. However, the import duty on projects in the sectors of coal mining and petroleum refining which was earlier attracting a rate of 30% has been reduced to 25%. The import duty on power projects has been reduced to 20% and this rate has also been extended to machinery required for modernisation and renovation of power plants. In order to ensure that lower duties on imported machinery do not hurt the domestic capital goods industry, the import duty on the components of general machinery which were earlier attracting either 40% or 35% has been reduced to 25%. However, countervailing duty on such components at 10% has also been imposed with full facility of set off under MODVAT in order to ensure

that domestic industry producing such components are not adversely affected.

Earlier a number of other capital goods including various types of machine tools, attracted different rates of duty in the range of 60% -110%. There were also instrument which attracted duties varying from 40%-110%. This structure has been rationalised into three duty rate slots, viz. 40%, 60% and 80%. The rationalisation involves generally a duty reduction between 20 to 30 percentage points.

### **Assistance to Bombay Municipal Corporation**

1753. SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bombay Municipal Corporation has recently apprised the Finance Ministry regarding allocation of additional market borrowings of Rs.50 crores per annum to BMC for the remaining years of the Eighth Plan for development of Bombay city;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to provide additional assistance of BMC keeping in view the specific problems of Bombay;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (d). The market borrowings for allocation to States during the 8th Plan was arrived at after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India keeping in view inter-alia the need to reduce fiscal deficit and statutory liquidity ration (SLR) of banks. Within

the overall availability of funds Maharashtra has been allocated market borrowings of Rs. 1594.95 crores during the 8th Plan and Rs. 315.80 crores for 1992-93. Inter-sectored and agency-wise distribution of the allotted amount is done by the concerned State Government. Therefore, it is for the Government of Maharashtra to allocate more market borrowings to the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

#### **Recovery of Amount From Iraq**

1754. SHRI SANAT KUMAR  
MANDAL:

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:  
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any efforts to release the outstanding dues and the amounts located up in banks for projects executed by the India companies and other exporters in Iraq;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to make any commercially viable solution for the exporting units and the banks for their repatriation;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the outcome of the cases filed/negotiations made at national level;

(e) whether the Government have also taken any steps to secure overseas jobs with Iraq and other countries in Gulf for Indian construction companies;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons for not working out any long term settlement plans for recovery from Iraq?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government took up the matter with UN Security Council Committee about the possibility of Iraq's providing oil to India in lieu of money owed to Indian Construction Companies in Jan. 1991. However, response of UN Security Council Committee had not been favorable.

(c) and (d). Exim Bank Indian Banks have outstanding loans to the tune of Rs. 772 crores extended to Indian Construction Companies who have executed projects in Iraq and which are covered under the Indo-Iraq Government to Government Deferred payment Arrangements (DPAs).

These loans were being serviced out of payments being received through import of crude oil from Iraq under the DPAs. With the on set of Gulf crisis and imposition of UN trade embargo on Iraq, import of crude oil could not be effected and no payments have therefore been relapsed under the DPAs since August, 1990. Arrangement for realisation of further payments from Iraq can be worked out after lifting of UN Trade Sanctions on Iraq;

(e) to (g). It will be feasible to negotiate and secure overseas projects in Iraq only after lifting of UN Trade Sanctions on Iraq. as regards project exports to other countries, viable export proposal of India Construction Companies are receiving due support from Government.

The long term settlement plans for recovery from Iraq can be worked out after lifting of UN Trade Sanctions on Iraq.



[*Translation*]

**UTI Under Purview of Securities and Exchange Board of India**

1755. SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEISING PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to bring the Unit Trust of India (UTI) under the purview of Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRARAHMED): (a) and (b). The Government is examining the issue of bringing mutual fund operations of Unit Trust of India under the purview of Securities and Exchanges Board of India (SEBI) Act.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

**Construction of Bridge Across River Highly**

1756. SHRI CHITTA BASU:  
SHRI BIRSINGH MAHATO:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have since completed technical feasibility studies on the proposed third Bridge over the river Highly;

(c) if so, the main features of the report; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereon?

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

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

**Trade Agreement Between India and Spain**

1757. SHRIMATI BIBHU KUMARI DEVI:  
SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:  
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any trade agreement has been signed between India and Spain during the recent visit of the Prime Minister of Spain;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the items which are proposed to be encouraged for trade with Spain; and

(c) the likely impact of the agreement on the trade relations between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHEJEE): (a) No, Sir.

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

**Four Lancing of National Highway No. 8**

1758 SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to widen the Vadodara-Maharashtra bor-

er section of the National Highway during the year 1993-94;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds earmarked therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). Development of National Highways including widening is a continuous process. Out of 277 Km. length of Vedodara-Maharashtra Border Section of National Highway No.8 4-laning 61 km. has already been completed and is in various stages of progress n another 50 km. It is too early to indicate whether 4 laning of any of the remaining stretches will be taken up in 1993-94 since that will depend on overall priorities and availability of funds. Position of funds earmarked for widening in this stretch will be known after Demand for Grants for 1993-94 has been approved.

(Translation)

**Export of Jewellery, Gems and Diamond**

1759. SHRI KESRI LAL:  
SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA  
RAJE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the gems, jewellery and diamond in terms of value in rupee and US dollar exported during 1992-93 and 1991-92;

(b) whether there was a decline in export of these items as against the target set for 1992-93, if so, the reasons therefore;

(c) the name of the countries to which these items were exported and the amount of the foreign exchange earned therefrom,

item wise and country-wise ;

(d) whether the Government have changed the process of these items, exported to the foreign countries;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor, item-wise ;and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to step the potentiality of exports of these items in the export markets?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Statement I is attached.

(b) While there has been some decline in the exports of certain items in the sector mainly due to recession in international markets, overall about 75% of the target for the year 1992-93 has been achieved by the end of January, 1993.

(b) Statement- II is attached.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Government has provided facilities under Export-Import Policy for the duty free import of precious metals and other raw materials either in advance with an export obligation or after exports on REP basis. Participation in overseas exhibitions and exchange of business delegations is encouraged. The Government also supports training facilities for artisans in gems cutting/polishing and jewellery manufacture. To diversify the product profile of Indian exports the Government has notified a policy for Platinum jewellery exports with effect from 23.10.1992 on the same pattern as is available for gold and silver jewellery.

## STATEMENT

(a) item-wise exports of Gems and Jewellery (including diamonds, gems and Jewellery) during April 1992- January, 1993 compared to the corresponding period of 1991-92 is given below:

	(Value: Rs. in crores US D in Million)				
	April-January 1993 (Provisional)		April-Jan-1992 (Provisional)		
	Rupees	USD	Rupees	USD	USD
1	2	3	4	5	
Diamonds	6030.38	2124.48	4744.98	1965.81	
Coloured Gemstones	186.93	65.87	208.59	87.72	
Pearls	7.96	2.80	7.80	3.20	
Gold Jewellery	618.01	217.85	579.28	238.01	
Non-Gold Jewellery (including synthetic stones, fashion/costume Jewellery)	21.03	7.40	23.42	9.69	
Total	6864.31	2418.40	5564.07	2304.43	

(Source: Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council)

## STATEMENT-II

Exports to major destinations for the main items of exports during the period April-November, 1922 are given below:-

(Rs. in Crores)

Country	Diamonds	Country	*Gold Jevy.	Country	Coloured Gemstones
1	2	3	4	5	6
USA	1833.01	UAE	125.71	USA	44.24
Hongkong	833.91	USA	106.73	Hongkong	41.89
Japan	820.89	UK	70.73	Thailand	26.67
Belgium	755.62	Kuwait	15.82	Germany	17.58
Singapore	93.94	Hongkong	8.20	Swiss	15.18
Thailand	129.23	S. Arabia	8.58	Japan	16.52
Swiss	77.74	Germany	4.14		
Germany	58.20	Bahrain	3.62	France	12.09
UK	36.59	Indonesia	2.23	UK	3.34

\*Note- Country-wise exports of Gold Jewellery do not include data from SEEPZ, Bombay.

**Pollution by DTC Buses**

1760. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH  
DRONA:  
SHRI RAM CHANDRA  
VEERAPPA:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of DTC buses/buses plying under DTC operation/Government vehicles found polluting beyond the prescribed standards during the last six months; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that all the Government vehicles conform to anti-pollution standards before they come on the road?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTER): (a) Number of such vehicles is 540

(b) Central Government has issued notifications prescribing the mass emission standards for petrol and diesel driven vehicles. These norms will be made stricter with effect from 1995 for which draft notification has already been issued. Central Government have advised the State Governments to take the following steps to contain vehicular emissions.

- (i) to strengthen the infrastructure by procuring equipments and providing necessary staff members for enforcement
- (ii) to authorise private workshops and petrol pumps for checking and tuning of vehicles;
- (iii) to launch a drive against vehicles

of other states for checking pollution;

- (iv) to undertake public awareness campaigns;
- (v) to form inter-State committee comprising 3 or 4 contiguous States to coordinate checking activities;
- (vi) to set up area committees in big cities consisting of workshops, police, departments and others who can keep a watch over the vehicle in their areas;
- (vii) to set up enforcement teams to check overloading at entry points;
- (viii) to equip the State Transport Undertakings workshops to check pollution levels of the vehicles; and
- (ix) shifting of transport activities to locations outside the city limits.

Above guidelines are applicable to all vehicles including Govt. vehicles.

**Bank Frauds**

1761. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints (civil and criminal) filed by each of the public sector banks in respect of frauds and amount involved in each case during the period from December 1, 1989 to December 31, 1992;

(b) the number of cases settled and the amount recovered so far; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to

recover the amount relating to the pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b). Latest available information as provided by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), regarding the number of complaints (Civil & Criminal) filed by each Public Sector Bank in respect of frauds, the amount involved therein, the number of complaints concluded settled and the amount recovered, during each of the years 1989, 1990 &

1991 are given in the statement I, II, III respectively.

(c) The cases of frauds involving more than Rs. 10,000/- are monitored by RBI till action on all parameters of the individual cases viz. recovery, stage side action, Police /CBI investigation and claims under insurance coverers etc., are satisfactorily concluded. Concerned banks take all necessary measures viz. filing civil suits, recovery from the staff members found involved in frauds as also filing claims with incessant companies in terms of the policies taken by them.

## STATEMENT-I

Sl.No	Name of the Bank	No. of Complaints (Civil & Criminal)	Amount involved (Rs. in lacs)	No. of complaints concluded & settled	Amount recovered (Rs. in lacs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Allahabad Bank	22	103.37	5	8.79
2.	Andhra Bank	26	201.12	21	83.27
3.	Bank of Baroda	65	63.14	17	9.56
4.	Bank of India	5	12.50	N.A	1.90
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	2	1.05	1	0.39
6.	Canara Bank	78	324.83	17	0.67
7.	Central Bank of India	33	292.70	N.A.	N.A.
8.	Corporation Bank	14	35.82	7	1.00
9.	Dena Bank	5	46.56	N.A	N.A.
10.	Indian Bank	37	N.A.	5	0.49

Sl.No	Name of the Bank	No. of complaints (Civil & Criminal)	Amount involved (Rs. in lacs)	No. of complaints concluded & settled	Amount recovered (Rs. in lacs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	16	17.90	2	1.57
12.	New Bank of India	15	722.98	3	18.19
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	15	16.34	3	2.16
14.	Punjab & Sind Bank	2	2.34	1	0.80
15.	Punjab National Bank	10	308.46	1	1.24
16.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	10	183.83	2	0.15
17.	State Bank of India	25	450.20	6	0.10
18.	State Bank of Mysore	2	43.51	20	17.59
19.	State Bank of Hyderabad	4	0.85	3	0.11
20.	State Bank of Indore	9	2.05	2	N. A.
21.	State Bank of Patiala	7	3.36	N.A.	N.A.



Sl.No	Name of the Bank	No. of involved (Civil & Criminal)	Amount complaints (Rs. in lacs)	No. of recovered concluded & settled	Amount (Rs. in lacs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	State Bank of Saurashtra	5	24.68	N.A.	3.08
23.	State Bank of Travancore	14	17.49	5	0.13
24.	Syndicate Bank	57	3.31	N.A.	N.A.
25.	UCO Bank	12	3.51	4	N.A.
26.	Union Bank of India	4	17.08	N.A.	N.A.
27.	United Bank of India	19	6.80	2	1.02
28.	Vijaya Bank	1	0.89	N.A	N.A

Note: - Figures in columns (3)&(4) does not necessarily pertain to the frauds perpetrated during the year but include recovers in regard to frauds pertaining to earlier period, also.

N.A Not available

## STATEMENT-II

Sl.No	Name of the Bank	No. of complaints (Civil & Criminal)	Amount involved (Rs. in lacs)	No. of complaints concluded & settled	Amount recovered (Rs. in lacs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Allahabad Bank	12	5.25	1	-
2.	Andhra Bani	24	138.43	12	10.07
3.	Bank of Baroda	38	114.80	16	34.09
4.	Bank of India	5	143.49	N.A	0.45
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	N.A.	N.A	N.A	N.A
6.	Canara Bank	97	2410.12	13	7.87
7.	Central Bank of India	39	125.14	N.A.	N.A
8.	Corporation Bank	10	37.63	2	0.02
9.	Dena Bank	2	6.97	N.A	N.A.
10.	Indian Bank	33	N.A	7	1.46

Sl.No	Name of the Bank	No. of complaints (Civil & Criminal)	Amount involved (Rs. in lacs)	No. of complaints concluded & settled	Amount recovered (Rs. in lacs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	11	4.00	2	0.40
12.	New Bank of India	26	504.30	1	0.45
13.	Oriented Bank of Commerce	10	20.99	3	3.00
14.	Punjab and Sindh Bank	1	16.77	N.A.	N.A.
15.	Punjab National Bank	5	68.91	N.A.	1.30
16.	State Bank of Bikaner & Japan	14	17.60	4	0.11
17.	State Bank of India	14	312.99	1	N.A.
18.	State Bank of Mysore	16	29.34	3	0.32
19.	State Bank of Hyderabad	21	62.84	20	50.13
20.	State Bank of Indore	7	2.64	N.A.	0.37

Sl.No	Name of the Bank	No. of complaints (Civil & Criminal)	Amount involved (Rs. in lacs)	No. of complaints concluded & settled	Amount recovered (Rs. in lacs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
21	State Bank of Patiala	9	33.50	3	0.24
22.	State Bank of Saurashtra	6	21.79	N.A.	1.50
23.	State Bank of Travancore	11	34.68	2	0.34
24.	Syndicate Bank	80	8.34	N.A.	N.A.
25.	UCO Bank	19	119.84	6	N>A
26.	Union Bank of India	2	158.26	N.A.	N.A.
27.	United Bank of India	45	25.89	1	5.79
28.	Vijaya Bank	5	162.60	N.A.	N.A.

Note:- Figures in coloumn (3) & (4) do not necessarily pertain to the frauds perpetrated during the year but include re-risein regard to frauds pertaining to earlier period also.

N.A.- Not available.

## STATEMENT-III

1	2	3	4	5	6
Sl.No	Name of the Bank	No. of complaints (Civil & Criminal)	Amount involved (Rs. in lacs)	No. of complaints concluded & settled	Amount recovered (Rs. in lacs)
1.	Allahabad Bank	26	33.51	N.A.	0.31
2.	Andhra Bank	13	70.22	6	3.55
3.	Bank of Baroda	43	196.80	2	19.98
4.	Bank of India	3	471.03	N.A.	0.57
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	2	0.67	N.A.	N.A.
6.	Canara Bank	51	775.75	5	0.08
7.	Central Bank of India	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
8.	Corporation Bank	6	4.15	1	N.A.
9.	Dena Bank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
10.	Indian Bank	55	N.A.	10	1.59

Sl.No	Name of the Bank	No. of complaints (Civil & Criminal)	Amount involved (Rs. in lacs)	No. of complaints concluded & settled	Amount recovered (Rs. in lacs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	15	28.80	1	0.57
12.	New Bank of India	21	585.59	10	17.66
13.	Central Bank of Commerce	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
14.	Punjab & Sind Bank	3	373.76	N.A.	N.A.
15.	Punjab National Bank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
16.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	14	597.55	1	0.01
17.	State Bank of India	3	35.51	1	1.94
18.	State Bank of Mysore	14	12.67	2	1.08
19.	State Bank of Hyderabad	8	32.06	4	16.59

Sl.No	Name of the Bank	No. of complaints (Civil & Criminal)	Amount involved (Rs. in lacs)	No. of complaints concluded & settled	Amount recovered (Rs. in lacs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	State Bank of Indore	6	48.18	N.A.	N.A.
21.	State Bank of Patiala	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.a
22.	State Bank of Saurashtra	8	110.15	N.a.	1.38
23.	State Bank of Travancore	10	8.73	1	0.03
24.	Syndicate Bank	84	99.66	N.A.	N.A
25.	UCO Bank	N.A.	N.A	N.A	N.A
26.	Union Bank of India	N.A.	N.A	N.A	N.A
27.	United Bank of India	23	138.58	1	104.81
28.	Vijaya Bank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A	N.A

Note:- Figures in columns (3)&(4) do not necessarily pertain to the frauds perpetrated during the year include recoveries in regard to frauds pertaining to earlier period also.

N.A.-Not available.

[*Translation*][*English*]**Electricity Driven Buses**

1762. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for plying electricity driven buses in Delhi and other States is under consideration of the Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Government are encouraging the use of battery operated vehicles based on secondary batteries. Government is giving financial assistance of Rupees one lakh for passenger model and Rs. 50,000/- for industrial model to Government/public sector/private sector registered organisations for purchase of battery operated vehicles. 100% depreciation rate for battery vehicles in the first year itself for the organisations purchasing battery vehicles is also allowed.

**Shipping Tonnage**

1763. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the recent study conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) it has been revealed that the country's shipping tonnage of trade is far below the world average;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have contemplated any concrete steps to improve the country's shipping tonnage of trade in the recent past; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir, the terms of shipping tonnage per 1000 tonnes of trade.

(b) The details are as follows:

	Year 1990	
	India	World
1. Shipping tonnage possessed (million GRI)	6.48	423.63
2. Trade Carried (million tonnes)	103.4	3975
3. Tonnage possessed per 1000 tonnes of trade	62.7	106.6

(c) and (d). The Government have taken various steps to improve the Indian shipping tonnage. These include the following;

1. Automatic approval is now given for:

(i) Acquisition of all categories of ships except crude tankers and OSVs, by Private Shipping Companies.

(ii) Sale of ships for further trading/



scrapping to a company within India or abroad.

convertible currency on par with other commodities.

(iii) Acquisition of ship from an Indian shipyard; and

**Income Tax Outstanding Against Film Stars**

(iv) Acquisition for replacement tonnage.

[*Translation*]

1764. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR:  
SHRI LALIT ORAON:

2. Shipping Companies have been allowed to retain sale proceeds of their ships abroad and utilise them for fresh acquisition.

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

3. Freedom to time charter out Indian ships to foreign shipping companies.

(a) the names of the film artists against whom the maximum amount of income tax is outstanding as on December 31, 1992;

4. Acquisition of vessels through bare boat charter cum-demise method.

(b) the amount outstanding against each artist and the amount deposited by each of them during 1992-93; and

5. Quarterly Block Allocation Scheme for repair of ships has been dispensed with entirely and Reserve Bank of India releases foreign exchanges for ship repair/dry docking and spares for imported capital without any value limit.

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to recover the outstanding dues from them?

6. Freight charges on account of movement of fertilizer and petroleum products are now allowed to be laid in

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY):(a) to (c).

## STATEMENT

Sl.No.	Name	Demand as on 31.12.92	Collection/ Reduction from 1.4.92 to 31.12.92 (Rupees in lakhs)	Steps taken for recovery
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Smt. R. Jayaprada	169.13	35.03	Immovable properties - One residence, one theatre and a shopping Complex attached by the Tax Recovery Officer. Steps are being taken for fixing the reserve price for the properties to bring them to sale. All bank accounts are also attached.
2.	Miss. A. Sridevi	40.23	48.66	Steps for recovery are underway to collect the undisputed demand of Rs. 27.52 lakhs. Recovery of disputed demand of Rs. 12.71 lakhs has been stayed by the CIT. Demand as on 1.4.92 was Rs. 88.89 lakhs.
3.	Shri Rajesh Khahna	36.77	1.90	Annuity policies stand attached for recovery.
4.	C. Suhasini Manirathnam	28.35		The TRO is taking steps for recovery and has already collected an amount of Rs. 2.16 lakhs in January, 1993.

Sl.No.	Name	Demand as on 31.12.92	Collection/Reduction from 1.4.92 to 31.12.92 (Rupees in lakhs)	Steps taken for recovery
1	2	3	4	5
5.	G. Savithri (Late) (L/H Satish)	21.70	-	The assessee is dead, the legal heirs have been granted time till 25th Feb., 1993 to pay the regular demand.
6.	Shri G.S. R. Krishnamurthi	19.20	0.60	Collections are being made as per the scheme of instalments granted by ITAT.
7.	Shri Raj Babbar	18.07	1.75	TRO is taking measures to recover the demand.
8.	Shri Kishore Kumar Gangoli	17.00	-	-do-
9.	Shri Gobind Ahuja Alias Krishna	16.31	-	TRO has already attached the immovable properties to recover the demand.
10.	G. Madhvi	15.33	0.50	Matter is pending with the Settlement Commission.

[English]

**IMF Loan**

1765. SHRI LOKANATH  
CHOUDHURY:  
SHRI G. MADEGOWDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received the loan under stand-by arrangement from the International Monetary Fund during the year 1992;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount which the country is entitled to draw during first quarter of 1993 under the above arrangement; and

(d) the details of the projects for which this amount is proposed to be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (c). An amount of SDR 1656 million was approved by the Board of Governors of the IMF on October 31, 1991, under Standby Arrangement. We have already drawn SDR 1425 million upto February 18, 1993. An amount of SDR 231 million is remaining, which is scheduled to be drawn in May, 1993.

(d) IMF Loans are not project attled.

**Recommendation of Parliamentary Comities**

1766. MAJ. GEN (RETED.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Parliamentary Commit-

tee on Public undertakings (CPS) has recommended that the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) nationalised banks and their subsidiaries be brought under the purview of the Parliamentary Committees;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b). The Committee on Public Undertakings in their 8th Report have recommended that Reserve Bank of India, nationalised banks, State Bank of India and its Subsidiaries and other financial institutions viz. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India (IRBI), Export-Import Bank of India (EXIM Bank) and Unit Trust of India (UTI) should be brought under their purview.

(c) The recommendations of the Committee are under examination.

[Translation]

**Production and Export of Horticulture Crops**

1767. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:  
SHRIMATI KESHARBAI SONAJI KSHIRSAGAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to promote the production of horticulture crops and their export like fruits, flowers, vegetables, spices, etc. during the Eighth Five Year Plan:

- (b) if so, the details thereof, item-wise;
- (c) whether the farmers of rural areas are likely to be associated with this scheme;
- (d) if so, whether the Government have also set up Samities in this regard; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). Government has formulated a comprehensive plan for promotion of production of horticultural

crops with an outlay of Rs. 1,000 crores during the 8th Five-Year Plan. A statement indicating scheme-wise outlay is enclosed.

Government has taken various steps to create a policy environment for boosting exports of horticultural produce. These steps include lower customs duties, on sister-alia include lower customs duties, on capital goods required for horticulture introduction of a unfitted exchange rate, deigning agricultural activity as a manufacturing activity in the Import Export Policy 1992-97 etc.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). No such Samitis have been set up by Government.

#### STATEMENT

S. No.	Company/Organisation/Schemewise details	Outlay (In Rs. Crores)
1.	Programmes of National Horticulture Board	200.00
2.	Programmes of Cocunt Development Board	100.00
3.	Intergrated Development of Spices.	150.00
4.	Intergrated Development of Cashwnut	30.00
5.	Intergrated Development of Tropical, & Arid Zone and temperate fruits.	85.00
6.	Use of plastics in agriculture, including drip, mulching, polygren houses etc.	250.00
7.	Production of vegetable & Augmenting vegetable seed production.	15.00
8.	Development of cocoa.	3.00
9.	Development of Acrecanut.	5.00
10.	Development of mushroom. 3	10.00
11.	Developm,ent of roots and tuber crops.	2.50

S. No.	Company/Organisation/Schemewise details	Outlay (In Rs. Crores)
12.	Development of flerculture	10.00
13.	Development of aromatic and medicinal plants.	5.00
14.	Development of betelvine.	2.00
15.	Export enhancement programme.	132.50
Total		1000.00

[English]

#### Clearance of Mutual Funds by RBI

1768. SHRI P.R. GANGWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of details of the mutual funds cleared by the Reserve Bank of India so far; and

(b) the amount and the number of shares likely to be issued for public subscriptions by the mutual funds during 1993?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) Five public sector banks have set up mutual funds with the prior approval of Reserve Bank of India. RBI has also given 'in principle' approval to Bank of Baroda and Wisuya Bank to set up mutual funds.

(b) There is no specified limit on total number of units to be offered for public subscription by mutual funds under various schemes. Also there is no upper limit for maximum amount of subscriptions.

#### Patents on Cost of Medicals

1769. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any data has been collected to analysis, determine and demonstrate the impact of product patents on the cost of medicines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Indo-US Joint Business Council (JBC) has examined those datas;

(d) if so, the views expressed by JBC thereon particularly with regard to the impact on drug; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). 1. During the discussions in the Indo-US Joint Business Council of December, 1992, it was agreed, inter-alia, that data would be gathered and analysed to determine and demonstrate the impact of product patents on the cost of medicines generally.

2. Medicines covered by products patents tend to carry higher prices than those not covered by patents because of the exclusive rights granted under the patent system. It is, however, not possible to quantify precisely the higher prices that may arise from the patent system because this would

depend on various factors like the availability of alternative non-patented medicines, the nature and extent of the demand for the medicine, the technology involved in its manufacture, price-control mechanisms and the likely. As for the likely general impact on prices of medicines, it may be stated that about 10 to 15% of the total production of medicines in the country may at best be covered by product patents granted in other countries.

3. Government has taken note of the deliberations of the JBC.

### **Pension Scheme for Organised and Unorganised Sector**

1770. SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES:  
DR. D. VENKATESWARA  
RAO:  
SHRI MANORANJAN  
BHAKTA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have cleared the Pension Scheme for both organised and unorganised sectors;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) No, sir.

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

### **Schemes of Lead Banks in Maharashtra**

1771. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes prepared by Lead Banks in Maharashtra during 1992;

(b) the amount of credit made available by the Banks and various financial institutions under these schemes in Pune; and

(c) the number of the agriculturists and small scale industries who received the credits under these schemes in Pune?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED):

(a) and (b). The banks make available credit to the individual/group of individuals as identified by the State Government agencies under various Control/State Government sponsored schemes. In each district, the lead bank prepares District Credit Plan and does coordination with other banks to implement the same. Some of the important schemes implemented during the year 1991-92 in the State of Maharashtra are Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Scheme for providing Self Employment to the Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY), Self Employment Programme to the Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY), Self Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP), Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME), Employment Promotion Programme (EPP) and Schemes of Lokshahair Annabhau Sathe Development Corporation, Mahatma Phule backward Class Development Corporation, Special Component and Vimukta Jati & Jana Tana Taati Development Corporation, Special Component Plan (SCP) and Bio-gas Schemes, etc.

The credit made available by the banks and financial institutions in Pune District during the year 1991-92 under the various above mentioned schemes is as under:-

*(Rs. in crores)*

		<i>Accounts</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1.	IRDP	9063	507.53
2.	SEEUY	264	49.67
3.	SEPUP	212	8.58
4.	SUME	161	12.90
5.	EPP	23	18.48
6.	Lokshahir Annabhu Sathe Development Corp.	564	18.15
7.	Mahatma Phule Backward Class Developmen Corp.	1245	47.21
8.	Vimukta Jati and Jana Jati Development Corp.	131	2.86
9.	Special Component Plan		359.00
10.	Bio-Gas	1197	50.11

(c) The existing data reporting system does not incorporate the information in the manner asked for. However, credit received by agriculture and small Scale Industries

Sector under Annual Credit Plan( inclusive of Corp Loan disbursements) during the year 1991-92 in Pune District are as under:-

	<i>No. of A/c.s</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
Agriculture	103677	9133.29
Small Scale Industries	1473	1747.86

#### **Production and Import of Rubber**

1772. SHRI C.P. MUDAL  
GIRIYAPPA:  
SHRI K.H. MUNTYAAPPA:  
SHRI A. CHARLES:  
SHRI P.C. THOMAS:

(a) whether there is any gap in demand and supply of natural rubber in the country during this year;

(b) if so, the estimated production and consumption during the above period;

(c) whether the Government propose to import natural rubber during 1993-94;

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:



(d) if so, the amount of foreign exchange involved therein and the quantity of natural rubber proposed to be imported;

(e) the rate at which it is to be imported and the international price at present;

(f) whether the Government have received any request from the Rubber Board in regard to save the interests of the small rubber growers; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Revised estimated production and consumption of natural rubber during 1992-93 is 395,000 MTs and 414,000 MTs respectively. However, coupled with carry over stock of previous year and imports made by the manufacturers against export entitlement, there is no deficit between supply and demand of rubber during the current year.

(c) to (e). Yes, it has been decided to allow the rubber consuming industry to import 10,000 MTs of natural rubber to meet the demand-supply gap during 1993-94. The amount of foreign exchange involved in this import will depend on the price of natural rubber in the international market on the date of contract for purchase.

The price in the Malaysian market as on 1st March, 1993 for RSS-3 grade of rubber (which is normally imported) is as under:-

US\$ 843.8 PMT f.o.b.\*

US\$ 50.00 PMT-freight & Survey charges

Total: US \$ 893.8 PMT C&F

\* As per Reuter Report.

(f) and (g). The Government had received suggestions from the Rubber Board to revise the Bench Mark Price of natural rubber. The Bench Market Price for natural (RMA-4 grade) has since been announced on 5th January, 1993. Since the local market prices are ruling above the recently announced bench Mark Price, there has been no need of procurement of natural rubber by any agency of the Government.

[Translation]

### Foreign Exchange Earnings

1773. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:  
SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign exchange earnings of the Government have been declining for the last two years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the sources through which the foreign exchange is being earned;

(d) the contribution of each source in raising the foreign exchange reserves; and

(e) the foreign exchange reserves as on January 31, 1993?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED):

(a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Foreign exchange is earned by the country through the exports of goods and

services and capital transactions.

(d) The foreign exchange reserves reflect the balance of payments position. The level of reserves at a point of time are the net result of a large number of transactions in the external sector. Hence it is not possible to determine the contribution made by individual items towards the increase in reserves.

(e) the foreign exchange reserves (excluding gold and Special Drawing Rights) were Rs. 13,688 crores as on 31.1.93.

[English]

#### **India Trade Promotion Organisation to Boost Exports**

1774. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India Trade Promotion Organisation has suggested measures for boosting exports;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) No specific measures for boosting up exports have been suggested by ITPO.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) The question does not arise.

#### **Financial Assistance for Sick Small Scale Units**

1775. SHRI HARISINGH CHAVDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total financial assistance provided to Gujarat by various Government financial institutions during the last two years, for revival of sick small scale units; and

(b) the amount earmarked for the above units during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) The small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has reported that Gujarat State Financial Corporation (GSFC) and Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation (GIIC) have together in the last two years (viz. 1990-91 & 1991-92) sanctioned rehabilitation assistance amounting to Rs. 349 lakhs in respect of 13 SSI units in the State of Gujarat. Under its refinance scheme for the rehabilitation of sick SSI, Units SIDBI has sanctioned assistance amounting to Rs. 33.60 lakhs to two units in Gujarat during this period.

(b) SIDBI has reported that it not feasible to fix any quantitative target for such assistance. However, need based assistance is given on a case to case basis for rehabilitation of potentially viable sick SSI units. During the current year, 1992-93, an amount of Rs. 24.73 lakhs has so far been disbursed by the two State Level Financial Institutions in Gujarat and SIDBI has disbursed Rs. 13.26 lakhs under its refinance scheme.

#### **Pension Scheme for the Industrial Workers in Private Sector**

1776. DR. K.D. JESWANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce pension scheme for the Industrial workers in private sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). The Central Board of Trustees, Employees Provident Fund, had recommended introduction of a suitable Pension Scheme for the EPE subscribers working in the private sector. The proposed Scheme provides for payment of pension in the contingencies of superannuation retirement, permanent total disablement, death, etc. The recommendations of the Board are at an advanced stage of consideration of the Government.

**Profit and Loss to Central Cooperative and Regional Rural Banks in Orissa**

1777. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of average profit earned and loss incurred by the Central Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks in Orissa during each of the last three years; and

(b) the steps taken to ensure that these banks do not incur loss in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED):

(a) The average profits of the profit making Central Cooperative Banks (CCBs) and average loss of the loss making CCBs in Orissa during each of the three years namely 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 (latest available) is reported as under:

*(Rs. in lakhs)*

	<i>Profit</i>	<i>Loss</i>
1988-89	14.6	79.0
1989-90	4.5	21.9
1990-91	21.2	20.0

In case of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in Orissa, the figures for the last three years namely, 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 are as under:-

*(Rs. in lakhs)*

	<i>Profit</i>	<i>Loss</i>
1989-90	18.27	100.55
1990-91	53.12	119.80
1991-92	27.32	250.41

(b) The losses incurred by the CCBs arises on account of various factors like low business turnover, high cost of management, low operative margins, lack of diver-

sification of loan portfolio, failure to manage funds prudently and low recovery. CCBs are under the administrative control of State Government and are governed by the re-

spective co-operative legislation of the State. CCBs are inspected by the State Government and the National Bank for inspected by the State Government and the National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD) also conduct their statutory inspections and suggest remedial measures. As regards the poor recoveries of cooperative credit institutions the State Governments were requested to publicise through their media and their extensions machinery the importance of repayment of dues to credit institutions. The banks have also been advised to keep their cost of management within reasonable levels.

The performance of RRBs is monitored by NABARD and the Government of India at regular intervals. The Committee on Financial System which submitted its report recently had recommended that in order to impart viability, the RRBs may be allowed to engage in all types of activities though their focus should continue on the target groups. In September, 1992, NABARD has advised that RRBs may at their discretion go in for financing non-target groups to an extent not exceeding 40% of their incremental lending. The paid-up capital has also been increased from Rs. 50 lakhs to Rs. 75 lakhs respect of all the 196 RRBs. A proposal for establishment of a National, Rural Bank of India (NRBI) has also been mooted.

#### **J & K State Road Transport Corporation**

1778. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jammu and Kashmir State Road Transport Corporation has completely wiped out the total capital employed by it during last financial year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Gov-

ernment to provide adequate public transport to the people of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 contains provisions for liberal grant of State Carriage Permits to private operators. Central Government have already written to the State Govts. including Jammu and Kashmir Government to grant permits to private operators liberally to meet the requirements of the commuting public.

[*Translation*]

#### **Customs Duty on Import-Export**

1779. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount collected from custom duty on export-import during 1992-93; and

(b) the total number of cases of recovery of customs duty relating to import-export are pending in the courts and the total amount involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY): (a) The total amount collected from customs duty on exports and imports during April-December, 1992 is Rs. 17809.61 crores.

(b) The information regarding number of cases of recovery of customs duty relating to import-export pending in High Courts/ Supreme court as on 31st December, 1992 and the total amount involved therein is as under:

<i>No. of cases</i>	1992
<i>Amount involved</i>	Rs. 432.05 crores.

[English]

### Transchart Wing Service

1780. DR. (SHRIMATI) K.S. SOUNDARAM: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to charge from India Companies using the Transport Wing Services to hire ships and ferry cargo;

(b) if so, the percentage of fee; and

(c) the time by when it is likely to come into effect?

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

(b) and (c) It has been decided by the Government to levy 'Chartering Services Charge' at 1 per cent of freight/deadfreight and demurrage (if any) w.e.f. 1st February, 1993 in respect of Indian vessels hired from

India shipping companies on tramp basis by TRANSPORT.

### Export of Processed Cashew

1781. SHRI S B. THORAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of processed kernel has declined during the last three years;

(b) if so, the quantity of processed cashew kernel produced and exported during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether cashew industry is facing any serious crisis; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). Exports of cashew kernels during there last three years are given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Q<sub>t</sub> (MT)</i>	<i>Value (Rs. crores)</i>
1989-90	45807	365.07
1990-91	49812	441.40
1991-92	64692	668.45

(Sources: DGCI&s, Calcutta)

Statewise export figures of kernels are not available.

(c) and (d). The most serious problems facing cashew industry are:-

(i) Indigeneous production is not enoug and they industry has to take recourse to

substantial imports; and

(ii) low levels of productivity.

The Ministry of Agriculture has there-

fore taken in hand a programme for integrated development of cashewnut in India. Under this programme measures such as area expansion, distribution of improved planting material, pest control, popularisation of clonal cultivation etc. has have been taken up. The Ministry of Agriculture has allocated a sum of Rs. 30 crores for this programme during the 8th Five Year Plan.

### **Sharavathi Bridge**

1782. SHRIMATICHANDRAPRAABHA URS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether sharavathi bridge, near Hannover on National Highway No. 17 in Karnataka is in dilapidated condition;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to improve the condition of the bridge; and

(c) the funds likely to be released for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Certain distresses have been observed in Sharavathi bridge near Honnavar on NH-17 in Karnataka due to which only light vehicles are being permitted to ply on the bridge at present.

(b) The work of investigations and suggesting remedial measures has been entrusted to consultants.

(c) As the repair plain is yet to be finalised, it is too early to indicate the funds likely to be released for repair work.

### **Privatisation of Ports**

1783. SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to handover one berth of Bombay Port to private party; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) At present the Government have no such proposal,

(b) 'Does not arise.

### **Credit Squeeze in Rural Areas**

1784. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is credit squeeze applicable to the Jinning and Pressing Mills located in the rural areas;

(b) if so, whether this is adversely affecting cotton purchases in the rural areas of the country, particularly in Andhra Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRARAHMED): (a) to (c). Advances to Ginning and Pressing Mills by banks are governed the provisions of selective credit control (SCC) measures applicable to sensitive commodities. SCC is a mechanism of credit control to achieve the appropriate distribution of credit to the various sectors of economy and also to prevent speculative holding of sensitive commodities without the help of bank credit. Under SCC measure, credit facilities granted to such units are subject to observance of minimum margin, rate of interest, level of credit etc. in accordance with SCC direc-

tives issued by Reserve Bank of India from time to time. With a view to ease the supply position of cotton and kapas to ginning and pressing mills thereby providing relief to cotton growers in the rural areas of the country including Andhra Pradesh, the margin requirement in respect of cotton and kapas which was 60% has been reduced to 45% effective from 19th January, 1993 and the margin for this commodity against warehouse receipt has also been reduced from 45% to 30% from the same date.

### Upgradation of Cities

1785. SHRI ANADI CHARANDAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received representations from various State Governments for upgradation of cities;

(b) if so, the details of such representations received during the last two years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the details of the cities upgraded so far in each State;

(d) the details of the representations which are still under consideration of the Union Government; and

(e) the time by which a final view is taken by the Union Government on such representations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI. M.Y. CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY) (a) to (e).

A number of representations from different quarters, including from hon'ble Members of Parliament, Staff Associations and State Governments, have been received for upgradation of cities/towns in various States and Union Territories like Orissa, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya pradesh, Pondicherry and Goa.

Upgradation/.re-classification of cities for the purpose of HRA/CCA is done on the basis of figures as reflected in the final population figures of the cities/towns on the basis of the decennial census. The final population figures of 1991 census have since been receive and action has been initiated to upgraded/reclassify cities, wherever necessary in accordance with the criteria laid down for the purpose.

### Performance of State Trading Corporation

1786. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present turn-over of the State Tading Corporation and its operations efficiently during each of the last three years; and

(b) the policy of State Trading Corporation in the light of liberalisation of economic polices during the Eighth Five year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):(a) Total turn-over of STC during last three years and the period April, '92-January, '93 is given below:-

	<i>Rs. in crores</i>			
	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	Apr '92-jan'93
Exports	752	369	625	308
Imports	1070	1332	610	293
Domestic	33	55	80	129
<b>Total</b>	<b>1855</b>	<b>1756</b>	<b>1315</b>	<b>730</b>

(b) STC has redefined its Corporation objectives in the light of the liberalisation of economic policies, and is laying greater emphasis on development of non-canalised trade both exports and imports.

### Trade Reforms

1787. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to launch second phase of trade reforms; and

(b) if so, the details regarding structural reform finalised/envisaged and distortion in tariff structure, pruning of negative list and promoting of self reliance and exit policy thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Reform is an ongoing process. The structural reforms undertaken in July-August, 1991 and consolidated in Exim Policy 1991-97, are aimed at enhancing India's export capabilities and promoting self-reliance under a deregulated frame-work of foreign trade. The reforms consist of a gradual elimination of quantitative, licensing and other discretionary controls including pruning of Negative List, provision of export-linked imports, reduction in import licensing and import duties on capital goods and raw materials including those for Extreme Focus products, strengthening of export incentives, introduction of unified exchange rate on trade account and removal of procedural irritants through simplification and streamling of policies and procedures.

### Pakistan's Aid to Terrorism

1788. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:  
SHRI RABI RAY:  
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:  
DR. D. VENKATESWARA  
RAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pakistan's inter Service Intelligence has shipped a huge consignment of automatic weapons to India through syndicates operating in UAE and Bombay;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check such nefarious activities in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to same Press reports indicating that Pakistan's Inter Services Intelligence has organised smuggling of arms into India with the help of some smuggling syndicates by effecting clandestine landings on the West Coast, especially in or around Bombay. However, available reports do not indicate such landings of firearms.

(c) Government has altered the field of formations and close coordination is being maintained among all the agencies concerned in the prevention and detection of such smuggling.

### Income Tax Exemption to I.D.B.I.

1789. SHRI C.P. MUDALA  
AGIRIYAPPA:  
SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India had been getting income-tax exemption?



(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) when this exemption was discontinued;

(d) whether there is a demand for income-tax exemption to a IDBI; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRA SEKHARA MURTHY) (a) and (b). Yes, sir. M/s. IDBI was exempt from payment of income-tax till assessment year 1991-92 by virtue of section 35 of THE IDBI Act, 1964.

(c) The exemption has been withdrawn w.e.f. assessment year 1992-93.

(d) There is no such request from IDBI.

(e) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Construction/Repair of Bridges on National Highways**

1790. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUGHAN:  
SHRI N.J. RATHVA:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bridges proposed to be constructed/repared on the National Highways in various States, especially Madhya Pradesh during the year 1993-94 and the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the funds earmarked therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT

(SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) During 8th Plan, it is proposed to take up for construction 75 major bridges at a cost of Rs. 460 crores and 353 minor bridges at a cost of Rs. 150 crores on the National Highways in various States including 10 major bridges at a cost of Rs. 52.70 crores and 32 minor bridges at a cost of Rs. 11.79 crores in the State of Madhya Pradesh. It is also proposed to take up for repairs/strengthening six highways in various States during the 8th Plan.

However, during 1993-94 the projects to be taken up on various National Highways as including those in Madhya Pradesh, can be indicated only after the Demands for Grants are approved by Parliament.

(b) No funds have been earmarked for the purpose and this would depend upon the allocation of funds by the Planning Commission-year to year.

**Vacant Posts of SC/ST**

1791. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts reserved for Scheduled Casts/Scheduled Tribes lying vacant in his Ministry/Undertakings upto December, 1992, category-wises with the reasons therefor; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to fill up these posts?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Child Labour**

1792. SHRIMATI SHEELAGAUTAM:  
SHRIMATI BHAVNA  
CHIKHLIA:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:  
 SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH:  
 SHRI S.B. THORAT:  
 SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:  
 SHRI PROBIN DEKA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have taken adequate steps to implement child labour about laws;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the estimated number of child labour engaged in organised sector/industry; and

(d) the time bound action plan worked out for providing relief and rehabilitation packages top these children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). For the purpose of implementation of child labour laws, various State Governments have notified the competent enforcement authorities under the relevant acts. These authorities are entrusted with the responsibility of making regular inspections of the work places and prosecuting the offenders in cases where violation of the legal provision come to notice.

(c) As per the 1981 census, 16.5 lakh children were employed in manufacturing, construction and transport sectors and in trade and other services.

(d) It is difficult to work out a time-bound action plan for providing relief and rehabilitation packages for these children on account of the socio-economic complexities of the situation in which the phenomenon of child labour occurs. However, increasing efforts are being made for progressive elimination of child labour.

#### **Raids by Customs Department**

1793. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased refer to the reply given to USQ No. 3728 on July 31, 1992 and state;

(a) whether the Government have collected the information in regard to raids conducted on the premises of big exporting companies

(b) if so, the company-wise details thereof:

(c) if not, the reasons for delay; and

(d) the time by which the requisite information is likely to be laid on the Table of the House?

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

(b) Details are given in the enclosed statement.

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

## STATEMENT

Name of the export-oriented Unit	State/Union Territory.	Year of search	amount of alleged duty evasion/contravention detected.
	2	3	4
1. M/s. Themis Chemicals	Gujarat	1991	Rs. 6.36 lakhs approx.
2. M/s. Nasa Continental Exporters Ltd. Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	1991	Rs.25 lakhs approx.
3. M/s. Aryan Fine Fab Ltd., Reipurkadi District Mahsana	Gujarat	1992	Rs. 29.03 lakhs approx.
4. M/s. Prime Home Computer (P) Ltd., Okhla	Delhi	1992	Rs. 39.68 lakhs approx.
5. M/s. Bombay Art Jewellers Falta Export Processing Zone	West Bengal	1992	3.5 kgs. of gold was found short.

*(English)***Finance by Foreign Shipping Companies for Purchase of Ships**

1794. SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES:  
SHRI MANORANJAN  
BHAKTA:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of foreign shipping companies have offered to provide finance for purchase of ships by India;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

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

**Export Business by STC**

1795. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of exports, made by the State Trading Corporation during the last six months;

(b) how much is the increase in comparison to the last year;

(c) the name of the countries to which STC is exporting; and

(d) the efforts being made to tap new markets?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Total exports by STC during the last six months

(Aug., '92 - Jan., '93) amounted to Rs. 211 crores.

(b) and (c). STC's exports during the last six months are lower compared to the exports effected during the corresponding period of last year (Rs. 322 crores) and the decline is mainly due to reduction of canalised exports.

Some of the major countries to whom STC's exports are taking place during the current financial year are:

Singapore, Australia, Germany, USA, UK, Sweden, Costa Rica, Brazil, Columbia, Yemen, Dubai, Japan, Moscow, Maldives, Italy, Iran, Pakistan, Korea, Philippines, Taiwan, Egypt and Kuwait.

(d) During the year 1991-93, STC has been successful in penetrating a number of new markets viz. Zimbabwe, Syria, Tanzania for light engineering items, Bahrain for eggs, Singapore for Rasgollis, Spain for leather garments, Ghana for indelible ink, France for Suitcases/flasks, Russia for cigarettes/perfumes, Germany for Jewellery, CIS market for packet tea, Vietnam for bulk drugs/drug formulations and Indonesia/Singapore for Corn Glutem meal.

**Permission for Joint Ventures Abroad**

1796. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian nationals would be longer have to seek permission to set up joint ventures abroad;

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

(c) whether the amount of foreign currency granted for such joint ventures has

also been raised; and'

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE  
(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Guidelines on overseas investment do to prescribe any limit on Indian equity participation in Joint Ventures.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

### Opium Production

1797. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of opium required for domestic consumption annually;

(b) the various purposes for which it is used;

(c) the target fixed for production of opium during 1993-94;

(d) the areas identified for growing poppy crop?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY) (a) and (b). During 1992-93, about 107 tonnes of opium is required in the country for manufacture of opiate alkaloids, opium cake, powder and for issue to State Governments for the registered addicts of opium. Another 143 tonnes of opium is required for importing Codeine Phosphate and Narcotine B.P. against export of opium on barter basis.

(c) No target has been fixed for domestic production of opium for the poppy crop year 1993-94.

(d) A statement showing details of area notified in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh where opium poppy cultivation has been allowed during crop year 1992-93 is enclosed.

### STATEMENT

*List showing details of areas Notified in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh where opium Poppy Cultivation has been allowed during Crop year 1992-93*

		<i>Extent</i>
<i>Tehsil</i>	<i>Tehsil</i>	<i>Pargana</i>
<i>District</i>		
<b>STATE OF MADHYA PRADESH</b>		
1. Mandsaur	Neemuch, Mandsaur, Manasa, Bhanpura, Jawad, Malhargarh, Sitamau and Garoth,	
2. Ratlam	Ratlam, Sailana, Jaora and Alote .	
3. Jhabua	Petlawad.	

*Extent*

<i>Tehsil District</i>	<i>Tehsil</i>	<i>Pargana</i>
4. Ujjain	Khachrod and Mahidpur.	
5. Rajgarh	Jeerapur	
6. Shajapur	Susner, Agar, Nalkheda and Barod.	
7. Gwalior	Gwalior.	
STATE OF RAJASTHAN		
1. Kota	Ramgan jmandi, Sangod, Ladpura.	
2. Baran	Baran, Chhabra, Chhipabarod, Atru.	
3. Bundi	Bundi	
4. Jhalawar	Jhalarapatan, Khanpur, Aklera, Pachap[ahar, Pirawa and Gangdhar.	
5. Chittorgarh	Chhotisadri, Bhadesar, Doongla, Begun, Nimbahera, Badisodisy Pratabgarh, Arnod, Gangrar, Kapasan and Rashmi.	
6. Udaipur	Vallabhanagar, Mavili, Dhariawad and Uddaipur (Research Dtation of Rajasthan College of Agriculture).	
7. Bhilwara	Mandalgarin, Kotri and Jahajpur.	
8. Banswara	Tehsil Pratabgarh of District Chittorgarh).	
STATE OF UTTAR PRADESH		
1. Faizabad	Magalsi (Teh. Faziabad), Khandasa, Rath and Acharya Narendradeo University, Kumarganj (Tech. Bikapur).	
2. Mau	Nathpur and Ghosi (Tech. Ghosi)	
3. Ghazipur	Zamania (Teh. Zamania).	
4. Barabanki	Surjapur, Rudauli, Mawai, Basaudhi and Dariyabad (Teh. Ram Sahehi Ghat), Pratapganj, Satrikh, Nawabganj and Dewa (Tech. Nawabganj).Baddoosarai, Fatehpur). Haidargarh, Ram Nagar and Kurshi (Teh. Fatehpur), Sidhaaaaaur and Subeha (Teh. Haidargarh).	

*Extent*

<i>Tehsil District</i>	<i>Tehsil</i>	<i>Pargana</i>
5. Lucknow	Mohanlalganj, National Botanical Research and in Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plant, Lucknow (Teh. Mohanlalganj).	
6. Rai Bareilly	Kumhrawan (Teh. Maharajani).	
7. Shahjahanpur	Jalalabad and Kanth (Teh. Jalalabad), Tilhar, Katra and Khera- Bajhera) (Teh. Tiihar).	
8. Bareilly	Bareilly, Aonla, Sirauli (North) (Teh. Bareilly), Saneha, Aonla, Sirauli, (South) and Ballia (Teh. Aonla) Faridpur (Teh. Faridpur) Isapur Farm of I.C.A.R., New Delhi.	
9. Badaun	Badaun and Ujhani (Teh. badaun), Salempur, Usait (Teh. Dataganj), Satasi, Bisauli and Islamnagar (Teh. Bisauli), Sahaswan and Kot (Teh. Sahaswan).	

[English]

**Cost of Export Credit**

1798. DR. (SHRIMATI K.S. SOUNDHAM): Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to lower the cost of export credit to world levels of six to nine per cent; and

(b) whether the Government also propose to allow duty free import of raw materials for export and to lower capital costs by reducing customs duties and interest rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED):

(a) Banks have already been providing export credit at concessional rates of interest which is lower by about 4 percentage points compared to other types of credit. Besides,

the interest rates on Rupee export credit have recently been reduced across-the-board by one percentage point with effect from March 1, 1993. The dollar denominated export credit is now available at 6.5% interest rate which compares favourably with international rates.

(b) Government has already allowed duty-free imports of raw materials, components, intermediates, consumables, parts, spares and packaging materials required for the purpose of export production under various categories of export licences. Under the Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) scheme, imports of capital goods at a concessional rate of 15 per cent are also allowed. Further, it has concessional rate of 15 per cent are also allowed. Further, it has been proposed in the Central Government's Budget for 1993-94 that import duty on projects and general machinery will be reduced from 55 per cent to 35 per cent and that the import duty on specified capital goods in the export thrust areas, such as

textiles, leather, marine producers, gems and jewellery etc will be brought down to 25 per cent from 40 per cent.

The interest rate of bank advances of over Rs. 2 lakhs has also been reduced to 17 per cent ( minimum ) from 18 per cent (minimum) with effect from March 1, 1993.

#### **Excess Defence Lands in Karnataka**

1799. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of excess defence lands available in Karnataka location-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to provide funds for housing projects by selling the excess defence lands to the Government of Karnataka and Municipalities at market price;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the amount likely to be realised as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) 182.59 acres of Defence land at Bellary, in Karnataka has been tentatively identified as surplus to Defence

requirements.

(b) No, Sir.

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

#### **Report of Extreme Focus Group on Processed Foods**

1800. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received the report from the Extreme Focus Group on processed foods;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A Statement indicating the main recommendations and the action taken by Government thereon is attached

#### **STATEMENT**

<i>Recommendations</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
1. The benefit of partial convertibility of the rupee should be continued.	Government have announced a unified exchange rate on the trade account.
2. NABARD to provide finance for horticulture produce at lower rates of interest.	During 1993-94, NABARD's investment re-finance support to Banks will increase by 22% from Rs. 2300 crores in 1992-93 to Rs. 2800 crores during 1993-94.



<i>Recommendations</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
3. Sufficient funds should be made available to APEDA for general publicity abroad.	Besides, NABARD, provides concessional rate of interest of 15% for loans over Rs. 2 lakhs in case of 100% export oriented agricultural projects.  The total outlay of APEDA has been enhanced from Rs. 1.9 crores in 1992-93 to Rs. 6.23 crores in 1993-94.
4. APEDA should initiate buyer-seller meets and participate in trade fairs.	This is being implemented.
5. Units which export 45% of production should be given a rebate of 25% on power tariff rates.	Government's objective is to create a policy environment for exports and not to introduce subsidy schemes at the cost of State electricity Boards. Hence the proposal is not within the realm of acceptance.
6. Enhanced availability of refrigerated vans with subsidy thereon	There is a scheme being implemented through Agriculture and processed Food Products Export Development Authority for extending subsidy on acquisition of refrigerated vans for carriage of agricultural items including horticultural produce for exports.
7. Shipping Corporation to reduce rates by 40%.	It is the objective of the Government to create a policy environment for boosting exports of horticultural produce and not to introduce subsidy schemes at the cost of the Shipping Corporation. Hence the proposal is not within the realm of acceptance.
8. Rate of interest should not exceed 9% on the pre-shipment and post-shipment credit.	Finance Minister has announced reduction of one percentage point in interest rate on rupee export credit.

<i>Recommendations</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
9. Ministry of Commerce should get quota allocation at concessional duties, particularly from EEC countries	Industrially developed countries grant tariff preference to almost all manufactured and semi-manufactured industrial products and some selected agricultural product imported from developing countries. Recently, we have made request to EC for improvement of their scheme by inclusion both agricultural and industrial products particularly of processed vegetables and fruits.

### Child Labour

1801. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a programme for elimination of child labour, under the aegis of the International Labour Organisation has been launched;

(b) if so, whether any fund is likely to be made available to the country by I.L.O.,

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the projects/schemes that have been launched under the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI. P.A. SANGMA) (a) Yes Sir,

(b) and (c). The Programme Steering Committee of ILO has earmarked US \$ 2.25 million (equivalent to Rs. 6.97 crores approx) for the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) in India for the period ending 31 st December, 1993.

(d) Thirty action programmes covering about 9,600 working children throughout the

country have so far been sanctioned under IPEC. These are focussed on children in industries (15 programmes), in agricultural sector (3) and those working in the informal and service sectors (12). In addition to awareness generation meant for the parents of working children and the community at large, the programmes envisage welfare activities such as non-formal education, nutritional assistance, health check-ups and vocational training.

[Translation]

### New Branches of Central Co-Operative Banks

1802. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open new branches of the Central Co-operative Banks in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the places where these branches are proposed be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b). Central Co-operative Banks (CCBs) are under the administrative control

of State Government and are governed by the respective Cooperative legislation of the State. In terms of Section 23 (1) (b) of Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (As applicable to Cooperative Societies), the CCBs need not obtain prior permission of Reserve Bank of India for opening of new branches within their area of operation. They are required to approach the register of Co-operative Societies (RCS) of the concerned State for permission to open branches within their area of operation.

**Loans Sanctioned in Bihar and Orissa**

1803. SHRI LALIT ORAON:  
DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the institution-wise details of the loans sanctioned and disbursed by the financial institutions of public sector in Bihar and Orissa during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 (upto December 31, 1992)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED):

(a) Institution-wise details of the loans sanctioned and disbursed by financial institutions in the public sector during the years 1990-91 and 1991-92 (latest available) in Bihar and Orissa are given in the attached statement.

## STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution	1990-91						1991-92					
		Orissa			Bihar			Orissa		Bihar			
		S	D	4	S	D	5	S	D	S	D	S	D
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
1.	Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI)	110.0	129.5	56.1	42.8	108.2	137.5	315.1	123.3				
2.	Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI)	47.4	62.6	24.0	5.5	40.4	42.3	6.4	12.7				
3.	Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)	50.7	45.5	44.4	43.5	56.2	42.6	47.0	33.6				
4.	Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India (IRBI)		1.2	1.7	5.7	0.5	-	2.4	5.5				
5.	Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC)	6.5	5.5	0.8	5.5	4.9	12.6	57.1	82.8				
6.	Unit Trust of India (UTI)	7.6	12.3	1.9	2.7	10.1	6.3	1.9	2.3				

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution	1990-91				1991-92			
		Orissa		Bihar		Orissa		Bihar	
		S	D	S	D	S	D	S	D
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC)	9.0	-	-	0.9	-	3.7	21.5	8.7
8.	State Financial Corporations (SFCs)	49.7	49.7	23.2	27.5	49.4	50.8	27.6	22.4
9.	State Industrial Development Corporations (SIDCs)	16.1	16.5	20.5	17.7	13.4	11.5	28.2	9.7

Note: S = Sanctioned

D = Disbursed

[English]

**Disbursement of Pension by State  
Bank of India**

1804. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether disbursement of pension is made to the pensioners by some branches of the State Bank of India only after 14.30 hours on working days;

(b) if so, the details of such branches and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by the Government to disbursement the pension in normal working hours?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRARAHMED): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

**Classification of Portfolow Managers**

1805. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have debarred portfolio managers from deploying their clients funds in bill discounting, badlla financing and lending activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the portfolio management have been henceforth classified into various categories; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER

OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRARAHMED): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have reported that their instructions to banks regarding Portfolio Management Services inter-alia provide that portfolio funds should not be deployed for lending in call/notice money, inter-bank term deposits and bill discounting markets and lending to/place-ment with corporate bodies.

(c) RBI have not made any such classification.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Repair of National Highway No. 12**

1806. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the road between Owedullaganj and Tendukhera on National Highway No. 12 is not in traffic worthy conditions; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to allocate funds for repair and development of this portion of the National Highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) National Highway No. 12 between Owedullaganj and Tendukhera is in traffic worthy condition. However, traffic gets disrupted in certain stretches during rainy season where the road is single lane and passes through black cotton soil.

(b) Six projects including widening at a cost of Rs. 319.03 lakhs have been sanctioned in Owedullaganj-Tendukhera section of National Highway No. 12. In addition, two

projects of widening at a cost of Rs. 655.90 lakhs have been sanctioned which cover part of this section and adjacent stretches of National Highway No. 12. An amount of Rs. 1,213.25 lakhs has so far been released for maintenance and repair of National Highways including the portion in question in Madhya Pradesh during 1992-93.

[English]

#### **Trade with South Africa**

1807. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to boost our export to South Africa;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the areas identified in this regard;

(c) the estimated volume of trade proposed with South Africa during the Eighth Plan period; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) There is a ban at present on trade with South Africa

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

#### **Import of Palm Oil From Malaysia**

1808. DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have finalised a deal with Malaysia recently for import of palm oil;

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

(c) the total quantity imported and foreign exchange spent so far?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) In August, 1992, 1992, an "Agreed Minutes" was signed between the visiting Malaysian Minister of Primary Industries and the then Minister of State for Commerce which provided for the import of palm oil by India from Malaysia over a period of two years.

(b) The agreed Minutes provide for purchase of a minimum quantity of 3 lakh tonnes of Malaysia Palm Oil a year for two years taking into account the demand-supply gap for edible oil. The agreed minutes also provide for reactivation of the Evidence Account Mechanism under which Malaysia will award projects to Indian parties.

(c) A quantity of 30,000 tonnes of Palmolein at an approximate CIF value of Rs. 39.66 crores has been imported by STC so far during the current financial year.

[Translation]

#### **Visit of Deputy Prime Minister of Russia**

1809. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Deputy Prime Minister of Russia visited India during January, 1993 and held talks with Indian leaders;

(b) if so, the bilateral issues figured in the talks and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the follow up action taken on the outcome?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The visit was to prepare for the Russian President Yeltsin's to India from 27-29 January, 1993. There were also substantial discussions on the rupee-rouble exchange rate issue. An agreement on the rupee-rouble exchange rate and its application to the repayment of India's rouble denominated debt to the former USSR was concluded during the visit of the Russian President.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA (Jadavpur): Sir, Fertilizer Promotion and Agriculture Research Division of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation is going to be closed down by the management from the 1st of April, 1993 and the Chairman and Managing Director has sent a note to the Minister of Fertilizer and Chemicals on 1-3-1993 for the retrenchment of about employees working in the States of Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal including 700 scientists. This is being done at the time when the Joint Committee on Fertilizer pricing has strongly urged the Government to evolve specially designed schemes infrastructure to educate farmers of the scientific and efficient use of fertilizers. Right at this time, the Prime institution is being closed down. It is not as if it was a sick unit. It was almost running on its own being aided by certain foreign projects. It is not as if there are any great financial implications for the Government either.

In spite of this, the decision to close down has been taken. Does the Government want that henceforth all our research on fertilizers, all our research on agricultural practices should be done abroad in U.K., Germany and not here? Why is this institution being closed down, we would like to know.

\*Not recorded.

At the same time, since the Minister is here, I would like to know whether in order to save this institution of national importance action on the following will be taken at the Government level. Firstly, whether the Government will take up with the Government of U.K. the matter about the clearance of the proposed aided project on farming system which has been recommended by the ODA; whether at the same time, this institution would be put under the control of the I.C.A.R. of the Ministry of Agriculture so that it can execute various agriculture projects under the rural development scheme of India.

I want to a response from the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Kumari Mamata Banerjee.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): The Minister knows the problem. He can react to it. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record which is said without my permission.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Kumari Mamata Banerjee.

(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record without my permission.

(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: (Calcutta South): Mr. Speaker, I think Finance Ministry should look into the matter. on (Interruptions) Let us raise issues. Finance Minister will look into it.

Please allow me to raise one important issue. I have already supported your issue.

MR. SPEAKER, it is reported in Bengali Press namely, Azakal that five Adivasi girls



have been gang raped in Raghunathganj, West Bengal.

*(Interruptions)*

Why are you laughing? You should not laugh.

*(Interruptions)*

Last time also, 12 women were gang raped in Manik Chak of Malda district.

In Birati, West Bengal also eight to ten women were raped and this time five women are gang raped. They are girl children.

This is most unfortunate. The advasi girls do not have any protection.

I want to request the Home Minister through Parliamentary Affairs Minister to investigate the matter and apprise the House of the real facts and to protect the interests of the women all over the country.

I want the dismissal of the West Bengal Government for this reason. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Suraj Mandal will not speak.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You do not have information about this incident. This incident has taken place at a particular place. It will be wrong for any other Member coming from any other part of the country to express her or his views on this point. Let me say that if you want some information from the Government, you have to give a notice of 20 days and send it to the Ministers and get the information. Here you are raising the issues without giving the notice to the Ministers also and expecting a reply. This is continuing like this.

I am saying first of all nothing will go on record except the statements made by those hon. Members whom I have permitted specifically in this hour.

Secondly, I seek your indulgence not to approach me in the Chamber to raise the zero hour because the zero hour is really starting in my Chamber itself: Every day, I get not less than 20 Members arguing with me that the zero hour should be taken up. It is very difficult for me.

I am requesting and I am making a very humble request. You are most welcome to meet me for anything in the Chamber but not for zero hour please.

*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL (Godda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you and through this House I would like to draw the attention of the Government to a very serious issue. On the 30th of August I had talks with the hon. Minister of Home Affairs about the Jharkhand issue. The hon. Minister assured us that the Government would announce its clear cut policy towards solving the Jharkhand problem within fifteen days. Since then six months have already elapsed, but the Government has not come out with its said clear policy so far. Consequently, we are once again launching the Jharkhand agitation. We propose to start economic blockade from 15th March. 14 other political parties are supporting us. The Congress Party, the Janta Dal, the I.P.F. are included in that list alongwith several other political parties. There are total 14 political parties. Besides, there are many other parties that are lending moral support, but a group of 14 parties have announced the economic blockade. We want to convey this information to the House as well as the Government so as to make it clear that we are nowhere at fault as was clarified by us during the talks with the hon. Minister of Home Affairs. When the Government invited us for a dialog, we participated in that and we reached an agreement. The Government has however gone back from its commitment whereas we still stand by it.

Today the people of the country opine that our agitations, dharnas, picketing and

meetings do not have that much importance simply because we are doing so in Gandhian way.

The Central Government had set up a C.O.J.M. Committee in 1989 and the report of the committee was laid in this very House on 30th August, 1992. Since then 6 months have already passed but no efforts have been made to implement the recommendations of the Committee. The policy of the Government is not at all clear. The people of that area having political and social awareness are now bound to realise that the Central Government and the State Government are no more interested in resolving the issue. The Government took a stand to resolve the issue. The Government took a stand to resolve the Bodo issue and the issue of Punjab. It supported the notion of the people that the Central Government cannot be concerned about any problem unless there is a violent agitation for it. Importance has not been given to the agitation being waged by us simply because we have adopted the Gandhian Policy.

I would, therefore, like to inform this House as also the people of the country that the Central Government has not stood to its commitment that it would announce its policy to solve the Jharkhand issue within 15 days after it reached an agreement with Jharkhand Mukti Morcha on the 30th August.

12.11 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR)

I would also like to know from the Government as to what were the circumstances that prevented it from coming out with its proposed policy. It is only as a result of that we are compelled to announce the bandh and economic blockade from 15th of March. I would like to submit that the Central Government should make its stand clear and should take the people of the country into confidence by providing them the information regarding the actual position.

\*Not recorded.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have got the names before me. I shall call you one by one. Now I call Shri Ram Prasad Singh to speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It will not go on record. (Interruptions)\*

(Translation)

SHRI RAM PRAŞAD SINGH(Biknamganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the Sasaram-Chausa and Balia road, which is 250 kilometre long road. This road of two hundred and fifty kilometres is of much importance from the points of view of commercial transportation and public transportation, but it is regrettable that this road of that much length and importance has so far not been converted into national high-way. This road, however, links one state with the other, this road is particularly used for transporting coal from the mines of Bihar to Ballia and other places of Uttar Pradesh. Now, I would like to submit that the Central Government should please take initiative to convert this road into a national high-way (Interruptions)

(English)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please resume your seats. Let us follow certain norms in the House. There are Members who have come to the House and have given their names to speak. The names are before me. I call you one by one.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are some names before me. I call them one by

one. Everyone will have a chance. We shall follow certain norms. I have already called Shri Ram Prasad Singh. Kindly resume your seats.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right. I thank the basic custom and tradition that we follow is this... please allow me to speak.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: By this time, he would have completed. It serves no purpose.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please resume your seat. Please let me speak.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Those who want to ventilate their grievances. What is the purpose of this?

*(Interruptions)*

*(Translation)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will also certainly get a chance to speak. Ram Prasad Ji, may please speak not...*(Interruption)*

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Would you like to ventilate your grievances in Zero Hour or you want to drag on the Zero Hour right up to 1 o'clock? Please hear me. Those who have given their names to the office before 10 o'Clock, I call them one by one right up to ten minutes to 1 o'clock. Mr. Singh, come forward and say whatever you want to say.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not compel me to deviate the norm. If I were to deviate the norms; then I will not be able to satisfy any of the hon. Members. They have come to the office, they have given notices,

their names are here and I call them one by one up to ten minutes to 1 o'Clock. Such of those people whose names stand, they will have the chance. You kindly bear it in mind.

*(Interruptions)\**

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH(Bikramgani): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yesterday, some hon. Members took a very strong objection. They said that in spite of coming to the office, giving notices, their names were not called whereas some Members who just raised their hands they got the chance. It is a discrimination. Therefore, let us follow certain norms. I call Shri Singh.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should have certain norms in the House.

*(Interruptions)\**

SHRI P.C. THOMAS(Muvattupuzha): Sir, you have made it very clear that you will call the names of the hon. Members one by one. *(Interruptions)*. This is not fair.*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Where is the Prime Minister?*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV(Madhapura): We simply want to submit that the comment should come out with a statement in this regard.*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am making a last appeal to the matured politicians of this august House. We have lost almost ten minutes so far. The thing is if any hon.

Members wants to raise an issue on the floor of the House, as per the rules, he should go to the Notice Office and give a notice for raising a particular issue. And when their names are listed, then only that particular hop. Member will be called to raise the issue in the House. Yesterday, many of the hon. Members took a very strong objection and they were saying that inspite of their coming and giving notices for raising an issue, their names are not being called, but those who did not give their names, they are being called. This is one of the strong objections raised by many of the hon. Members.

The names of the hon. Members listed for today are before me and I will call them one by one. One by one, they can speak for one or one and a half minutes and before ten minutes to 1.00 p.m., the Zero Hour will come to an end. I hope you will bear that in mind. Kindly oblige and I now call Shri. Singh:

*(Interruptions)*

*(Translations)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: This House cannot run like this that what we say is not put on record and what others say go to as on record. This trend is not good. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANNA JOSHI  
(Pune).....*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I do not allow this issue to be raised. You can give a notice on this issue and then only you can speak. Unless you give a notice, it is not possible for me to allow you to raise this issue.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANNA JOSHI(Pune): The Third Pay Commission has left many anomalies in the pay scale of SSA and foremen. These were accepted by the Government of India in 1974. Expert classification committee was appointed by the Government under

the chairmanship of Justice Puri. ECC submitted its report in 1979, but the report was not accepted by the Government. in the Joint Consultative Machinery, disagreement took place and the same was recorded on 22nd September 1982 and the matter was then returned to the Arbitration Board. The Arbitration Board was appointed under the Chairmanship of Justice M.L. Jain and the Board declared the decision on 12 August, 1985 in favour of the SSA. The matter was taken up by the scientific workers association Kanpur with the CAT principal bench New Delhi in 1986. The CAT principal bench gave the decision in favour of SSA in August 1989. The Government filed an SLP in the Supreme Court. In 1989 the Supreme Court finally decided the matter and gave decision in favour of SSA.

Sir, I appeal to the Hon. Defence Minister to look into the matter sympathetically and settle it once for all at the earliest. Thank you. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I call you all one by one. Shri Ram.Naik.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN( Rosera): We want a statement from the Prime Minister. This is not a small matter. *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGA RAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, unfortunately I do not know what has gone on record and what has not gone on record. We have been hearing this issues for the last four days. I have heard a name known as Goebbels where it is said that he brought out a theory that a lie repeated a hundred times becomes a truth. I recollect Shri Jaswant Singh as mentioning that the JPC will take up the matter. We are

willing for any enquire and I am informed that all that mews is not true. We are willing for any enquiry. Let the JPC enquire it. We do not mind. You have the right to enquire. Let them look into it. But why this method of adopting the Goebbels Theory in this fashion? Are they so desparate that they do not want an enquiry? It is a case of repeating a lie a million times and hoping that it sticks. *(Interruptions)*

This is nothing but a political drama. *(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi) : You are enable to give any answer to it. Come with a written answer to it. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: This matter will not go upto four days but 40 days..... *(Interruptions)*

12.30 hrs.

(AT THIS STAGE, SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN AND SOME OTHER HON, MEMBERS CAME AND STOOD ON THE FLOOR NEAR THE TABLE)"

*[English]*

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Did you bear my answer? you did not. You are not interested in knowing the truth. In fact the truth is something you do not want to see. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barrackpore): Sir, let him first withdraw his words.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: What do you mean by 'withdraw'?

Sir, it is true that everything is a 'political

drama'.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: Sir, he did not answar responsibly. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, we are responsible. They are standing in the well of the House and they are talking about responsibility. I will not withdraw. It is a truth.

*(Interruptions)*

They are not interested in an answer; they are only doing a drama which they want to enact. I have made it very clear; they are not willing to listen.

*(Interruptions)*

Sir, Shri Jena says that he would not listen.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): You withdraw your statement.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Which statement?

*(Interruptions)*

It is not unparliamentary. 'Political drama' is not unparliamentary. *(Interruptions)* It is not unparliamentary. 'Political drama' is a parliamentary statement. I can prove it that a million times this term had been used. Only because the truth is hurting you, you are saying this. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, you can see that they have decided to use Parliament as a public meeting forum. They are not interested in debates where the truth can be found. The misfortune is that this is the system which the senior Members of

Parliament have decided to adopt. (Interruptions) I made it very clear that four times this matter has come up; we have said that it is not true—the reports are not true. There has been a denial by Shri Prabhakar Rao; and on top of that, we have said that the JPC can happily investigate into the matter.

They will find that all this is not true. I thank, they know that this report is not true. That is why they are resorting to adopt this methodology. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, may I draw your attention for a moment? (*Interruptions*) I would like them to realise that I have gone on record to say that the news is not true. The Prime Minister's son is not involved. He has also issued a denial. Moreover, if they are interested in investigation, the JPC can investigate into the matter. We have no objection. For God's sake, do not spil the parliamentary forum for your political drama. (*Interruptions*)

1237 hrs.

[*English*]

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**(Annual Admission Report of the Contonment Boards for the year 1991-92)**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): on behalf of Shri Sharad Pawar, I beg to lay on the Table—a copy of the Annual Administration Reports (Hindi and English versions) of Cantonment Boards for the year 1991-92. (Placed in Library See No. 3506/93)

**Notifications Under Rubber Act 1547 And Coffee Act etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI

KAMALUDDIN AHMED): Shri Paranab Mukkerrjee on behalf of, I beg to lay on the table.

(1) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R.549 (Hindi and English versions) published in gazettee of India dated the 5th December, 1992 containing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 358 dated the 30th May, 1991, issued under section 25 of the Rubber Act, (Placed in Library See No. LT.3507/33]

(2) (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section(3) of section 48 of the Coffee Act, 1942-:

(i) The Coffee (second Amendment) Rules, 1992 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 865(E) in Gazette of India dated the 13 November, 1992.

(ii) The Coffee (Third Amendment) Rules, 1992 published in Notification NO G.S.R.6 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd January, 1993. [Placed in Library See LT-350193]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Inidan Institute of Packaging, Bombay, for the year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of packaging, Bombay, for the year 1991-92.

(4) A statement (*Hindi and*

[Sh. Kamaluddin Ahmed]

- English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT 3509/93]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Plastics and Linol sums Exports Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Plastics and Linoeems Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1991-92.
- (6) A state (Hindi and English verions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above. [Placed in Library See No LT 35 10/ 93]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council, Bombay for the year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promo-
- tion Council, Bombay, for the year 1991-92.
- (8) A statement (Hindi and English versions). showing reasons for delay the papers mentioned at (7) above [Placed in the Library See No LT 35 11/ 93]
- (9)(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Chemicals and Allied Products Export, Promotion Council, Calcutta, for the year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council Calcutta, for the year 1991-92.
- (10) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.[Placed in Library See LT 3512/93]
- (11) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English) versions) of the Rubber Board, Kottayam, for the year 1991-92 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (12) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.[Placed in Library See No. LT 3513/93]

**Notifications Under Apprentices act, 1961 and Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provision act, 1952 etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A.  
SANGMA): I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 2961 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th November, 1992 Specifying certain subject fields as designated trades, for Technician (Vocational) Apprentices, for the purposes of the Apprentices Act, 1961 issued under section 2 of the said Act. [Placed in Library see No. LT-3514/93]
- (2) A copy of the Employees' Family Pension (Second Amendment) scheme, 1992 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 535 in Gazette of India dated the 28th November, 1992 under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' provident funds and Miscellaneous provisions Act, 1992. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2515/93]
- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) on action taken on proposed to be taken on convention No. 163 and Recommendation no. 173 adopted at the International Labour Conference at its 74th Session (Maritime)-Geneve (September-October, 1987) alongwith

the text of the Convention and Recommendation. [Placed in Library See No. LT-3516/93]

- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) on action taken on proposed to be taken on Convention No. 164 adopted at the International Labour Conference at its 74th Session (Maritime)-Geneva (September-October, 1987), alongwith the text of the Convention. [Placed in Library see No. LT-3617/93]
- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) on action taken or proposed to be taken on connection No. 165 concerning Special Security for Seafarers (Revised) adopted by the 74 (meritime) session of the International Labour Conference (1987), alongwith the text of the Convention. [Placed in the Library see (T-3518/93)]
- (6) A statement (Hindi and English Versions) on action taken or proposed to be taken on the Convention no. 166 and the Recommendation No. 174 adopted by the 74th (Maritime) Session of the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation (September-October, 1987) alongwith the text of the convention and Recommendation. [Placed in Library see No. LT 3519/93]



**Notification Under Major Port Trust Act, 1963 etc..**

(ii)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): on behalf of SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER, I beg to lay on the Table-

A copy of the review (Hindi and English versions, by the Government on the working of the Bombay Dock Labour Board, for the year 1991-92.

- |         |  |         |   |
|---------|--|---------|---|
| (1)     | A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) Under Sub-section(4) of section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:-   | (3)     | A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.[Placed in Library See No. LT -3521/93]          |
| (i)     | G.S.R.807 (E) , published in Gazette of India dated the 13th October, 1992 approving the corrigendum to the Paradip Port Trust (Heads of Departments) Regulations, 1991.   | (4) (i) | A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Calcutta Dock Labour Board, for the year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts.     |
| (ii)    | G.S.R.837(E), published to Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 1992 approving the Mormugao Port Employees Superannuation and age of Retirement,(First Amendment) Regulations, 1991.   | (ii)    | A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Calcutta Dock Labour Board, for the year 1991-92.                     |
| (iii)   | G.S.R.879(E), published in Gazette of India dated the 17th November, 1992 approving the New Magalore Port Trust Employees (Contributory outdoor and Indoor Medical Benefit After Retirement) Regulations, 1991.[Placed in Library See. No. Lt—3520/93] | (5)     | A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.[Placed in Library See No. Lt-3522/93]           |
| (2) (i) | A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bombay Dock Labour Board, for the year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts.   | (6) (i) | A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Port Management, Madras, for the year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts. |
|         |  | (ii)    | A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Govern-  |

- ment on the working of the National Institute of Port Management, Madras, for the year 1991-92.
- (7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) Showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.[Placed in Library See No. LT-3523/93]
- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi transport Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92, under subsection (3) of section 35 of the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950.
- (ii) 'A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Delhi Transport Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92.
- (9) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above.
- (10) (i) A copy of the annual Accounts (Hindi and English Versions) of the Delhi Transport Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92 together with Audit Report thereon under sub-section(4) of section 33 of the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Govern-
- (11) A statment (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (10) above.[Placed in library See No. LT-3524/93]
- (12) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section(2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:-
- (i) Anual Accounts of the New Mangalore Port Trust for the year 1991-92 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the New Mangalore Port Trust for the year 1991-92.
- (13) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (12) above.[Placed in Library See No LT-3525/93]

**National Mineral Policy, 1993 (for  
Non Fuel and Non Atomic  
Minerals)**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): I beg to lay on the table a copy of the National Mineral Policy, 1993 (for non-fuel and non-atomic minerals) (Hindi and English Versions).[Placed in the library See No LT -3525/93]

**Notification Under Customs Act, 1962  
etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.  
CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY): I beg to  
lay on the Table-

(i) A copy of the following  
Notifications ( Hindi and  
English versions) under  
section 159 of the  
Costoms Act, 1962:-

(i) S.O.930(L) published in  
Gazette of India dated the  
28th December, 1992 to-  
gether with an explana-  
tory memorandum re-  
garding revised rates of  
exchange for conversion  
of certain foregin curren-  
cies into India currency of  
vice-versa for the purpose  
of exports.

(ii) S.O.931(E) published in  
Gazette of India dated the  
28th December, 1992 to-  
gether with an explana-  
tory memorandum re-  
garding revised rates of  
exchange for conversion  
of certain foreign curren-  
cies into Indian currency,  
of vice-versa for the pur-  
pose of imports.

(iii) G.S.R.941(E) and G.S.R.  
942(E) published in Ga-  
zette of India dated the  
24th December, 1992 to-  
gether with an explana-  
tory memorandum re-  
garding exemption to  
Ammonia and  
Cyclohexane, when im-  
ported into India for the  
manufacture of  
Caprolactum from the  
basic customs duty in  
excess of 40 per cent ad  
valorem and whole of the

(iv)

G.S.R.43(E) published in  
Gazette of India dated the  
2nd February, 1993 to-  
gether with an explana-  
tory memorandum seek-  
ing to impose provisional  
antidumping duty on  
specified grades of poly-  
vinyl Chloride Resin origi-  
nating from Argentine,  
Brazil, Mexico, Republic  
of Korea or United States  
of America, when im-  
ported into India at the  
rates specified in the no-  
tification.

(v)

S.O.53(E) published in  
Gazette of India dated the  
28th January, 1993 to-  
gether with an explana-  
tory memorandum re-  
garding revised rates of  
conversion of Italian Lire  
into Indian currency of  
Vice.Versa.

(vi)

S.O. 83(E) published in  
Gazette of India dated the  
29th January, 1993 to-  
gether with an explana-  
tory memorandum re-  
garding revised rates of  
exchange for conversion  
of certain foreign curren-  
cies into Indian currency  
or vice versa for the pur-  
pose of imports.

(vii)

S.O.84(E) published in  
Gazette of India dated the  
29th January, 1993 to-  
gether with an explana-  
tory memorandum re-  
garding revised rates of  
exchange for conversion  
of certain foreign curren-  
cies into Indian currency  
or vice-versa for the pur-  
pose of exports.

- (viii) G.S.R. 71(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1993 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 137/90-Cus., dated the 29th March, 1990.
- (ix) The Baggage (Second Amendment) Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 72(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1993 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (x) The Tourist Baggage (Amendment) Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 73(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1993 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xi) The Transfer of Residence (Second Amendment) Rules, 1993 published in Notification NO.G.S.R.74(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1993 together with an explanatory memorandum.[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3527/93]
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873:-
- (i) The Post Office Recurring Deposit (Amendment) Rules, 1992 published in Notification No.
- (ii) The Post Recurring Deposit (Amendment) Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R.42(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1993.[Placed in Library See No. LT-3528/93]
- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992:-
- (i) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Merchant Bankers) Rules, 1992 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 937 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd-December, 1992.
- (ii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Portfolio Managers) Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R.4(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th January, 1993.
- (iii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1993 published in Notification No. F. NO. LE/SEBI/IV/93, in Gazette of India dated the 20th January, 1993.[Placed in Library See No. LT-3529/93]
- (4) A copy of the Wealth Tax (Amendment) Rules, 1993 (Hindi and English

[Sh.M.V.Chandrashekar]

verions) published in Notification No. S.O. 94(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th February, 1993 under sub-section (4) on section 46 of the Wealth Tax Act, 1957. [Placed in Library See No. LT 3530/93]

12.38 hrs.

[English]

### Business of the House

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS: (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing 9th march, 1993, will consist of:

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

2. Discussion on the Resolutions seeking disapproval of the following Ordinances and consideration and passing of the Bills replacing these Ordinances:-

(a) The wild Life (Protection) Amendment Ordinance, 1993.

(b) The Industrial Finance Corporation (Transfer of Undertaking and Repeal) Ordinance, 1993.

(c) The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993.

(d) The Dentists (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993.

(e) The Oilfields (Regulation and

Development) Amendment Ordinance, 1993.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I request that the following may be included in the next week's agenda:-

1. Need for enacting necessary legislation to prevent misuse of religion in politics and separate religion from politics.

2. Discussion on the severe drought situation in Orissa causing starvation deaths.

[Transaltion]

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I request that the following terms may be included in the next week's List of Business:-

1. The Scheme of the handing over the Bakhtyarpur-Rajgeer railway line, in Eastern Railways, to the private sector and its dismantling should be withdrawn and it should be extended upto Gaya.

2. The Central Government should provide sufficient financial aid for overcoming the severe drinking water problem in Nalanda district.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Bhogandra Jha.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The submission by Mr. Jha can be taken up afterwards.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Submissions will be taken up afterwards one after another.

Now the House stands adjourned to meet once again at 2 PM.

12.41 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the clock.*

*The Lok Sabha Re-assembled After Lunch At Five-Minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock.*

*(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN(Rosera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in your absence we had raised the issue that the name of the son of the Hon. Prime Minister is appearing time and again in the newspapers. Yesterday, you allowed the leader of the opposition and Shri Sharad Yadavji and Shri Sharad Yadav raised this issue here with your permission. We have not levelled any charges against his involvement in this case but such news items are appearing in the newspapers. It is neither in favour of the supreme power of the country, the Hon. Prime Minister, nor it is in favour of the dignity of the country. Therefore, we would like to demand through you from the Government that a statement should be made in regard to it and if it is not possible today then it can be made on the day, when the House meets again. It is a serious issue. Such news are tarning the image of the country. You should direct the Government.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA(South Delhi): I would like to say that the Government should give a statment on it.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): The Government should give some details about it.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA(MADHUBANI): If the Government is not prepared to do so then you give it directives.

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to me carefully and later on I will ask both you and the Government. I would like to bring two or three things into your notice. I do not say these things since it is an issue but I want to

say all these things to handle such issues, when they come up time and again. I request you to please listen to me peacefully and not to interrupt in between.

MR. BASUDED ACHARIA( Bankura): I will speak later on.

MR. SPEAKER: If Acharia ji does not speak at first then he is not Achariaji. Rule No. 353 says:

[English]

“No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given adequate advance notice to the Speaker.....”

I am repeating, “Adequate advance notice to the Speaker”

Further:

“ And also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply:

Provided that the Speaker may at any time prohibit any member from making any such allegation if he is of opinion that such allegation is derogatory to the dignity of the House or that no public interest is served by making such allegation.”

I am reading Kaul and Shakhder. It says:

“As a rule, no allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature can be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker and taken his permission and has also informed the Minister concerned, so that the Minister could make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply. Nevertheless, the Speaker may at any time prohibit a member from making any allegation if he is of opinion that such allegation is derogatory to the dignity of the House or that it does not serve any public

[Mr. Basudev Acharia]  
interest.”

It is little respectful, but the most important thing is that the permission of the Speaker has to be obtained before raising such matters.

*Further:*

“It was against the rules of parliamentary debate and decorum to take defamatory statements or allegations of incriminatory nature against any person and the position was rather worse if such allegations were made against persons who were not in a position to defend themselves on the floor of the house.”

The person against whom you are making an allegation is not a Member of this House.

.....” The House should not be made a forum where the conduct and character of persons should be brought into disrepute, as the person against whom allegations were made had no remedy against a speech made on the floor of the House which was privileged. In order to safeguard the honour of the people generally it was imperative that the members applied voluntary restraint and resorted to making allegations in cases of extreme necessity where there was an element of public interest. Even in such cases, it was necessary that reasonable opportunity should be given to the Minister concerned to investigate into the matter and to produce, if necessary, defence on behalf of the person concerned.

• A member has to be careful while making an allegation. He has to satisfy himself that the source is reliable and the allegation is based on facts. In effect, he is required to make *Prima Facie* investigation into the matter.”

I am repeating” He is required to make *Prima Facie* investigation into the matter before he writes to the Speaker or the Minister, and more so, before he speaks in the House. A notice relating to an allegation

baked on newspaper reports is not allowed unless the member tabling it gives the Speaker substantial proof-it is. Not simple proof it is substantial proof- that the allegation has some factual basis. In the notice to the Speaker a member is required to give brief details about the allegations which he proposed, to make against a person or another member, so that the Speaker could judge the matter beforehand.”

• These are the decisions given.

“The Member should, before making an allegation in the House satisfy himself after making enquires that there is a basis for the allegation. The Member should be prepared to accept the responsibility for the allegations.”

It is not necessary that he has to obtain the permission, but it is necessary that he has to show that he has made a substantial enquiry and not only that, he has not to depend on the newspaper reports but he has to investigate himself, not only that, he has to take the responsibility for making these allegations.

So, the Member should be prepared to substantiate the allegation, not only take the responsibility.

Therefore, it is utmost important, the allegations based on solid, tested and checked facts only should be made unless they are supported and fortified by strong adequate proofs to substantiate. Then, in cases, the members making such allegations are challenged to substantiate them.

• Again, I will just read two or three lines and then I will finish it.

“ Member should not rely merely on the press reports”.

I am again and again repeating, the press is respected and we would like to respect them, but it is not enough that it appears in the press.

• The Member has to take the responsi-

bility, the Member has to be with the evidence to substantiate what he is saying. Only then, he will be allowed."

This is the rule.

"Members should not rely merely on press reports for making allegations in House and if they have to criticise any Minister of Member or any other dignitary they should make further enquiries and satisfy themselves of correctness of facts before tabling notice under this rule."

"Speaker did not allow member to quote a newspaper report containing allegations of defamatory and incriminatory nature against a Minister saying that unless member satisfied him *prima facie*, he was not going to allow the Member to quote."

Why I have quoted all those things here is that, simply because, there is a dignitary and something is written against the relative of the dignitary, if you are raising this matter on the floor of the House, as I said yesterday, the same principle can be made applicable to any person in the House. And please believe me that there are many things which are brought to my notice against many Members but they are not brought on the floor of the House, simply because, if they are brought on the floor of the House, we would not be able to do anything else but only that.

Now, if you have the information, if you have made the enquiry, if you are ready to take the responsibility and if you have given the notice to the Speaker, obtained his permission, given the notice to the person against whom you are making the allegation and who can come before the House, you have every right to come here and do it.

.But if you are not following that, please remember that this can be used against any

member in this House.

Having said this much, I would like to know from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs as to what he would like to say on this point. Is he ready? Not ready. But I am bringing this to your notice tomorrow you should not say that this.....

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi) Mr. Speaker Sir, we have not levelled any allegation.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not sufficient; this is not sufficient to rely. It can be against anybody; it can be against any Member. Please remember that.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: We are asking them just to clear the opposition.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): I am grateful to you for having made this position so clear. We are prepared to follow the procedure outlined by you. And I would like to say that the person against whom allegations are being made here is a stranger to this House. Now there he is not a Member of this House, neither he has an opportunity of coming and defending himself here.

As far as his relations with the dignitaries are concerned, we are prepared to give all the information that you require us to



[Sh. Vidyacharan Sukla]

give; and the entire matter can be discussed threadbare; nothing to hide, as far as we are concerned. But we would like to follow the procedure that has been outlined by you and fully cooperate with the House and with yourself in this matter. So, any direction that you may like give on this, I would like to follow that.

Again I would like to say that whatever has been spoken in this House or notices have been given they are merely based on the press reports; and as you have rightly pointed out, merely making such allegations on press reports is not only not fair out is also against the rules of the House and the directions given by the Speaker from time to time. And therefore I would like a proper procedure to be followed; and we would like to give the entire information whatever we have in this matter. If the procedure is followed, we are in your hands and we would like to follow your direction.

MR. SPEAKER: I think something has appeared in the newspapers; it has been explained in the newspaper. Now that the Members have been explained in the newspaper. Now that the Members have been raising it every now and then, whatever has been given outside and if it becomes available to you, you will pass it on the House. I don't think that anybody would be personally responsible for that information or any other dignitary can be responsible, because that is an information coming from a person who is not a Member here to whom we can put questions nor anything of that kind. Whatever you can get, please convey it to us. My request to the hon. Members is please let us not repeat this kind of a things: this is a sort of weapon which can be used against anybody.

SHRI V DHANANJAYS KUMAR.

SHRI BHOGENDR JHA (Madhubani) : My name had been called at the time when the House was adjourned for making a submission for the next week's business.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know. I will correct that. You have made your submission.

SHRI BHOGENDR JHA: About next week's business my name was called.

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**BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE (CONTD.)**

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair)

[English]

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore): I submit that the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:-

1. Need to allocate more money from the Central Road Fund to Karnataka to complete Madikeri-Galibeedu-Subramanya and Somwarper-Pushpagiri-Subramanya roads in particular.

2. Need to establish a Regional Passport Office at Mangalore.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): I request that the following may be included in the next week's agenda:-

1. Need for enacting necessary legislation to prevent misuse of religion in politics and separate religion from politics.

2. Discussion on the severe drought situation in Orissa causing starvation deaths.

[Translation]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Barailly): Sir, I request that the following items may be included in the next week's List of Business:-

1 The recommendations of the Saboor Committee to include extra departmental employees in the department should be implemented.

2 The service conditions of the employees of the Rural Development Agencies (those who implement the Central Government's programmes in the States) should be regularised and the uniformity should be ensured in the whole of the country.

[English]

SHRI BHOGENDRAJHA (Madhubani): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I request that the following may be included in the next week's agenda:-

1. Need to take immediate relief measures to immediate the starvation conditions in Bihar arising out of drought.

2. Need to make Western Koshi Canal a Centrally sponsored project and provided financial aid for its speedy completion.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I request that the following may be included in the next week's List of Business:-

1. Special arrangements should be made to provide security to the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the country, particularly in Madhya Pradesh. Arrangements should be made to provide security to the Scheduled Caste families of village Madopur Khera of tehsil Shajapur in district Shajapur.

2. The rail services should be extended in Madhya Pradesh and an express rail service D.M.U. should be immediately started between Ujjain-Indore and Indore-Bhopal.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the following items may please be included in the list of business for the next week:-

(i) A time bound construction programme for the construction of the Devri Rapta and Airach Ghat bridge in district

Jhansi in Uttar Pradesh need be started.

(ii) In view of the power shortage in district Lalitpur in Uttar Pradesh work on the construction of 32 K.V. power Sub-station in Mehrauni and the laying of power lines between Pali-Thalbehat and Lalitpur Mehrauni be immediately taken up.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the following items may please be included in the list of business for the next week:-

(i) A highpower transmitter need be installed in Doordarshan Kendra, Jaipur, so that the programme of this Kendra can be viewed all over Rajasthan.

(ii) More funds need be allocated for the upgradation of Jaipur Aerodrome as an international airport and for providing all the facilities at the aerodrome.

(English)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Sir, I would like to propose the following items to be added to the agenda for the next week.

1. Discussion on the Political, Economic, Educational & Social Status of Religious, Linguistic & Ethnic minorities in the country.

2. Discussion on the communal situation in the country with special reference to post-Ayodhya disturbances.

[Translation]

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the following items may please be included in the list of business for the next week:-

(i) Declaration of national highways in Maharashtra.

(ii) Immediately introducing Vayudoot Service between Bombay and Ratnagiri.

14.24 hrs.

**MOTION RE. JOINT COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO IRREGULARITIES IN SECURITIES AND BANKING TRANSACTIONS.**

[English]

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Now, we take up Motion Joint Committee to enquire into irregularities in securities and banking transactions.

**SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North):** Sir, I am on a point of order. I want to oppose moving of the Resolution by Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, who is the Chirman of our Joint Parliamentary Committee.

Before telling you the reasons for which I want to oppose this Motion and press for my point of order, I must clarify so that there should be no misunderstanding, that Shri Mirdha is conducting the JPC proceedings in a very wonderful and cordial way. Under his leadership the Committee has reached now heights as to how a JPC should function, particularly when the enquiry on securities scam was going on. We had seen how the earlier Committee were functions.

I mean no disrespect to Shri Mirdha in opposing this Motion.

I would bring to your notice Rule 254(3) which is about what is to be done whenever a vacancy arises. Rule 254(3) reads-

"Casual Vacancies in a Committee shall be filled by appointment or election by the House on a motion made, or nomination by the Speaker, as the case may be, and any member appointed, elected or nominated to fill such vacancy shall hold office for the unexpired portion of the term for which the member in whose place he is appointed, elected or nominated would have normally held office."

Two vacancies have arisen. They are to be filled now. There is no specific indication as to how the vacancies are to be filled.

But Kaul and Ahakdher gives the guidance's as to how the vacancies in Joint Committees are filled.

**SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh):** How was the Committee formed? Please tell us that.

**SHRI RAM NAIK:** The Committee was formed on the 6th August. Those proceedings are also with me. The Committee was formed by a Resolution passed in the House.

**SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh):** Is there any regular notice to oppose the Motion? Can it be opposed through a point of order? How can he do it?

**SHRI RAM NAIK:** I am on a point of order. Let me complete.

**SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:** I am addressing the Deputy-Speaker.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The question is whether the point that Shri Ram Naik is raising is in accordance with the law or not. Let us hear him.

**SHRI RAM NAIK:** This Committee was nominated by this House on the 6th August, 1992 by a Resolution moved by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. At that time Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad was the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs haveeee got the proceedings with meee. I think that there is no dispute that the Resolution was moved, it was subsequently adopted and the Committee was appointed. *Kaul and Shakddheerat* pages 661 says,

Filling of casual vacancies in Committees:

The procedure followed in filling a casual vacancy is generally the same as for original appointment thereto."

So, what was the original procedure followed in appointing this Committee? Aaa resolution was moved by the Minister of

Parliamentary Affairs and that was adopted by this House. So, if any vacancy has to be filled, that has to be filled by a resolution or a motion to be filled by a resolution or a motion to be moved by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

I will explain why I am doing this. Because, the Vacancies have been from the Congress party.

Shrimati Basava Rajeswari and Shri P.M. Sayeed have also done wonderful work. They have resigned because they have become Ministers. About that there is no dispute.

When these two vacancies are there, there should unanimity in the House. That unanimity can be arrived at if the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has consultations with all the Opposition parties. Otherwise, on the strength of numbers we can get one seat from this. Because if it goes for voting we can get one seat out of them. That we do not want to do because it would not be proper. As the same a time, it is absolutely necessary that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs follows the rules, follows the consensus which had been arrived at and that consensus saw its light in the Resolution which was moved and accepted unanimously at that time. That procedure has not been followed now. It should have been followed. So, on that point I want to oppose this Motion and it would have been most proper if that was followed.

Not only rules but propriety demands that there should be mutual consultations and after those mutual consultations two number, whomsoever the Congress Party wants to send, could come in. That propriety has not been maintained and it would be a very a bad precedent, when the House can be unanimous, not discussing with the other parties and to just bring a resolution, that too through the Chairman, puts him in an awkward position. We do not mean any disrespect to him.

But rules and the Practice and Procedure of kaul and Shakhher must be followed.

So, I would urge upon you to take a decision on the basis of the rules; on the basis of what Kaul and Shakhdher has said. The rule is not clear about filling the vacancy. It only said that it is to be done by moving the Resolution. Now, who should do it? The Kaul and Shakhdher says it should be done in the way in which it has been done while appointing the Committee. So, these are my observations. I oppose most humbly again without meaning any disrespect to our Chairman of J.P.C. for moving this Resolution. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN. (Kishanganj): We have moved on to item number 10 without completing the Business on item number 2 because the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has not responded to the various suggestions made on the floor for addition to next fixed agenda.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): I have made a note of all the suggestions that have been made by the Hon. Members. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Pawan kumar Bansal.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is a valid point raised by Shri Ram Naik. If there is any hon. Member who wants to participate, he can just participate. This is a point of law. Let me here.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANIL BASU(Arambagh): All sides of the House should be allowed to participate, not this side or that side. *(Interruptions)*

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is that Shri Ram Naik has raised an objection. The original mover is the Parliamentary Affairs Minister. Now, Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha is moving this Motion. The Point raised by him is whether Shri Mirdha is

competent to move the Motion or not. If any hon. Member wants to enlighten, he can just participate.

*(Interruption)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: With due respect to Shri Ram Naik, I would like to submit that there is some contradiction in what he has said. The first joint that I would like to make in this context is that he did refer to the convention in this regard and was can did enough to say that in filling the casual vacancies in Parliamentary Committees, the original procedure should be followed. What the basis original procedure in this case was that there were no elections for the constitution of the Committee. The constitution of the Committee was done keeping in view the relative strength of various parties represented in the Lok Sabha. *(Interruptions)*. This is an admitted fact that two Members of the Congress on their elevation to the Council of Ministers vacated their seats and what has been done is that the hon. Chairman of the Committee has sought to move this Motion. There is one distinction which we must remember that when the Committee was originally constituted, there was no Member of the Committee and it was something to begin with initially. We could not, at that stage expect anybody other than the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to move that Motion. A vacancy has now arisen; We have the Chairman of the Committee, it should be left to the Chairman of the Committee to move a Motion to that effect because once the Committee starts functioning, I personally feel that it is the function of the Chairman rather than that of the Minister concerned in this case the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs or in any other case a Minister dealing with any Ministry. The objection, as such, does not hold ground, and to say, at this stage, that if there were an election on the basis of the strength in the House, a seat could have gone to this party or that party, is not the point. It is just filling those casual vacancies which arose because the seats were vacated by Members from a particular party. What precedent we have to set, what convention we must follow is that seats

must go to the party whose members, for any reason, vacate the seats. Had there been a vacation of seat for any reason whatsoever, by any other hon. Member belonging to any other party, the Resolution or the Motion in that case also would have been moved by the Chairman, for taking a new member from that party to which the member vacating the seat belonged. So, Sir, really no point of order arises in this case and I do not think a should really be raising this point. Thank you, Very much.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs.

SHRI ANIL BASU: You should allow me also, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: One minute. let us hear the Parliamentary Affairs Minister. Your opinion also will be heard.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: Sir, may I say that the points that have been made by Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal, clarify that whole situation properly. We are all for consensus and we have nothing against consensus and consultations with political parties. Hon. Members know that on all matters that come before the House, we do have consultations with the members of the opposition Parties. So, here also there was no objection to making any consultation. But these are casual vacancies. It has been rightly pointed out that a substantive motion was made when the entire committee had to be appointed. But this is a casual vacancy and the Chairman of the Committee is fully authorised to move the motion. This has been the normal practice of this House that the Chairman of the Committee, where the vacancies occur, makes the motion before the House and normally the members of the parties whose members quite, are appointed. If the hon. Member wants that first consultation should be made and consensus should be obtained, we have no objection to that. We will consult them because this is a ritual consultation which we do not mind because it does not really make any difference to us. But this has not been the practice so far. if you direct, Sir, and if the

hon. Member so wants we have no objection to that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Anil Basu, you wanted to add something on legal point.

SHRI ANIL BASU: Sir, so far as the practice and conventions of this House are concerned, normally the Chairman of a committees moves the resolution for filling up the casual vacancies and in this case Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha is fully justified to move the resolution. I fully support Shri Bansal's view and I think that the point of order raise by Shri Ram Naik Should be rejected.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: In this case, Shri Ram Naik has raised a point of law that the original mover was the Parliamentary Affairs Minister, therefore, now Shri Mirdhaji has no right to move the resolution. Shri Ram Naik has not given any notice stating that he will be raising an objection. Secondly, does his point of order stand in the way of discharging the legal obligations. I think it does not stand the test of the time. Mirdhaji happens to be the Chairman of the Committee. Even otherwise also, any other hon. Member of this house is entitled to move a Resolution. Therefore, I reject the point of order raised by Shri Ram Naik. In spite of Shri Ram Naik's making a continuous and constant effort in substantiating his case, taking the support of Kaul and Shakhdar and the Rules of Procedure, Mirdhaji is entitled to move the Resolution.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA (Barmer): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this house do appoint Servzshri M.O.H. farook and A. Charles to the Joint Committee to inquire into irregularities in Securities and Banking Transactions in the vacancies caused by the resignation of Shrimati Baswava Rajeswari and Shri P.M. Sayeed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do appoint Sarvashri M.O.H. Farook and A. Charles to the Joint

Committee to enquires into irregularities in Securities and Banking Transactions in the vacancies caused by the resignations of Shrimati Basava Rajesuari and Shri P.M. Sayeed.

*The Motion was adopted.*

14.40 hrs.

*MOTION OF THANKS ON THE  
PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS- CONTD*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we shall take up further discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. The total time allotted was twelve hours and we have taken eleven hours and twenty-four minutes. The balance left is thirty-six minutes.

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA (Guwahati): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Address of the President to the Members of both Houses broadly outlines the policies and programmes of the Government in the coming years. It is also a kind of performance report of the Government in the preceding months. As such the discussion on the Motion of Thanks affords us an opportunity to evaluate, to scrutinise, to set our priorities, at times to criticise and indict. In short, the discussions dwell upon the multiferous problems facing this country.

We all know that this country and its people- its past and present- have been beset with numerous problems of complicated and diversified nature. The problems are so acute that at times the problems take the shape of a dilemma, at times they become puzzles and many times they become riddles.

And even the worst critics who criticise the Congress and our Government at the drop of a hat like chandra Shekharji, Somnathji and even Nitishji- who are not

[Sh. Krip Chaliha]

present now but who are experts in fault fighting- will admit that to india's sea of troubles no immediate solution is available. The Prosperos magic wand is not available either at the hands of the B.J.P. or at the hands of the National Front, the Leftists and, of course, for the matter at the hands of Congress and us.

It is because many of these problems have their origin in the distant past. Many of these problems are linked in the very process of development of Indian civilization, in the historical phenomenon of human migration, in the very basics of the Indian system of living for thousands of years of past, in various forms of exploitation going on for long years of past. For centuries and centuries onwards certain processes are going on and contradictions have become sharpened and we have reached a sstage today when we find ourselves amidst a boundle of contraditions and you will admit that even the Gods cannot change the past.

The Prime Minister, when he assumed the responsibility said, and I quote:

" The Problem of this country are much too complicated for one party or one-party Government to go about single-handedly to try to solve them".

He was not being apologetic. he was not being defeatist. He was being rational. He was being practical and he was beingsober, unlike many of my friends on this side of the House who have been butchering modesty almost every day and who are all modern editions of Ssherlock Holmes before whom you just any problem of Ram Manddiror Masjid, the Problem of Mandal Commission or the problem of poverty you name any problem and they will, like Ssherlock Holmes, say:

"Well, well, well Dr.-Watson, Elementary.

This is this and this is this and this is the answer."

Unfortunately problems have been defying solutions for quite a long time and what is needed if we have to be sagacious, if we are wise, if we do not have nay selfish motives , what is needed is a necessity of purpose and a real, unified, determined method of tacking the problems. Unfortunately, for quite a long time, we have been noticing that issues in this House and at times on various discussions, Parliament has started becoming something like an institution where interests clash on.

It is classing of interests only and solutions are not given.

In this connection I would like to quote Edmund Burke.

Who had said in another time and in another context. he said:

"Parliament is not a congress of Ambassadors from different and hostile interests, which interests each must maintain as an agent and advocate, against other agents and advocates. But Parliament is a deliberative assembly oof one nation, where not local purposes, not local prejudices ought to guide but the general good resulting from the general reason of the whole.

Most unfortunately this attitude has almost invariably been missing in the actions of Members from this side. Instead of cooperating for the solution of problems, almost every day we have been witnessing attempts to complicate the problems and create more problems. Take the example of this Ram Mandir- Ramjanambhoomi. Everybody has been speaking so much on this that it is no use, it is almost becoming difficult to mention about it. But unfortunately, on the 6th of December an event had occurred, an event about which I do not wish to speak, but it is impossible to be silent; I have to say something about it. On 6th of December a treachery, betrayal, and an act of perfidy was committed on the people of his country, on the ethos of this nation, on the very basic national interests of the country by a handful of people who have been *lying everywhere, lying in the press, lying in*

the public meetings, lying in the Supreme Court and lying in this House, and very stealthy, like a thief, they committed an act which has created so much of hearted malice and will amidst various communities in this country. It is very difficult to predict when the wound will heal, whether the wound will actually. However, Sir, unlike many, I still believe that even among the very best of us there is something evil and even among the worst of us, there is something good and that is why I do not like to be over-simplistic in my attitude, I do not like to act as a "know-all" person giving sermons. I would like to go into the depth of the problem and I would like to plead for a rational approach to the problem and I would like to plead before this House for a basic understanding about the intricacies of the problem facing this country.

Sir, the question that we are facing today is very simple. Can we allow the majority opinion to trample on the wishes of minority? Can we allow the stronger to go on dominating the weaker ones? Can we allow this country to have to be dictated by the numerical majority over a numerical minority? These are all fundamental questions and on these questions the existence of the country depended. Unfortunately, while India suffers from a crisis of identity amongst almost all sections in all the regions, even a majority has also now started inventing a crisis of identity for themselves in their own minds for political reasons.

Sir, on 6th of December some criticism has been made about the indecisiveness of those six hours when the disputed structure was being brought down. I would like to very humbly mention in this regard.

AN HON. MEMBER: They have got one hour. (Interruptions).

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: You discussed for half-an-hour on a point of order and you are not allowing me to make a speech. Right from the beginning you are objecting about the time.

Sir, on the 6th December, 1992, a lot of

things had happened and a lot of brickbats are offered against the Prime Minister also for what is called the indecisiveness of those six hours when that disputed structure was being razed to the ground. Unfortunately, the other aspect of the whole problem has not been seen by anybody. Nobody seems to be understanding the basic fact that during those six hours, the Prime Minister had to take a new course of action from what he really intended in the beginning. When he assumed office as the Prime Minister of this country, he gave us a national agenda which was based on consensus. The entire attitude of consensus which was the result of a mandate which was given by the people of this country and on which the Prime Minister had tremendous faith had to be reviewed and a new course of confrontation had to be adopted. The basics of Centre-State relations and the authority of the State was also to be decided. The question of human lives was there and of course, the political aspect was also there. Unfortunately, once again, we see only generalisation and we see condemnation around....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DILEEP BHAI SANGHANI (Ameri): Sir, I am on a point of order. My point of order is that in Article 100 of the Constitution it is enshrined that:-

[English]

"If at any time during a meeting of a House there is no quorum, it shall be the duty of the Chairman or Speaker, or person acting as such, either to adjourn the house or to suspend the meeting until there is a quorum."

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my submission is that who is to raise the issue of quorum? Issue of quorum is to be raised by the hon. Speaker, Hon. Deputy Speaker, or the hon. Chairman. However, even then issue of quorum as and when it is raised by the hon. Members is only taken note of not



[Sh. Shri Dileep Bhai Sanghani]

otherwise. As per the ruling Articles enshrined in the constitution cannot be overlooked. However, even then the hon. Members enjoy the privilege to speak on the Constitutional provisions. That's why I would like to draw your attention towards this which falls in your demand.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The bell is being rung - Now, there is quorum. The hon. Member Shri Chaliha may continue.

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: Sir, unfortunately we have seen time and again an imposition of this single track attitude of over-simplification and superficiality. We also see condemnatory observations on silly premises seeking some self-interests on each and every issue. The issues of volcanic dimensions should be thought over very deeply.

He has raised some sort of problem on one aspect of the Mandal Commission report. Where does the question of Mandal Commission come in? I find one comes trying to propagate one against the interest of somebody else. The positive attitude seems to be missing. In this connection, also may I say that there are so many aspects on the question of caste division in the country. It is also the result of long years of historic exploitation. But time has come when you have to re-evaluate the caste division taking place in the country. When some people from Vishwa Hindu Parishad have been raising the issue of customs again, they were saying, "We should once again go back to the system of varna." Instead of going towards the 21st century, you want going back to varna system. The time has come to see that the society leads itself towards equality. But mere politicisation on caste basis to gain votes will not solve our problem. We have to recognise social contradictions and see that social contradictions are gone and social justice is done to the people. It can be done only through social harmony. That is what

the Prime Minister has said.

On caste politics, let me tell you one thing. Everybody is taking about projecting this caste or that caste. But nobody is talking about those people who have defied customs long back and who have gone in for inter-mingling of various castes. What about those persons, whose high-caste people who are married from the lower castes; those lower caste people who are married from higher caste. I think, they are the people whose future has to be taken care of. You have to encourage that. If there is reservation for lower castes, there has to be reservation for those people also who are products of lower caste-high caste inter-caste marriage. Only then the bondage of customs will be broken.

Similarly on family planning, population growth is one of the most fundamental problem. Simply by giving advertisements in the paper or TV will not help. Definite incentive and disincentive schemes should be introduced. We have to make a concerted effort without going in for politicisation. The whole House must rise above political consideration and go for it. Unfortunately that spirit is missing. The genius like Dr. Manmohan Singh will not succeed unless there is population control. I know the amount of improvement that is taking place in the economic sector today in the last 20 months, from total bankruptcy to this atmosphere of confidence is because of the genius efforts of Dr. Manmohan Singh. But will he succeed if the population is not controlled. The population goes on expanding but we do not take any concrete steps but simply go on harmonising things. There are people, responsible people who talk about representation of jobs on population pattern. It not giving jobs on population pattern contrary to the efforts of population control.

Coming to unemployment problem; of course, many employment schemes are coming up and Dr. Manmohan Singh has also earmarked a lot of money for various projects. I must congratulate and thank him. One ancillary aspect of this is the corruption

which is taking place at various levels. It happens not only in the case of self-employed sector but also in respect of welfare measures. How much money has gone to the people and what is the supervisory role of legislators and the Members of Parliament. What powers or authorities we have and how far we have utilised those? We have to find ways to exercise the supervisory authority.

I must say that the President's Address has been given on a positive note. Let us be fair. It is better to light one candle than leaving a trail of darkness. BJP has been, of course, lighting on only one candle, the condole of Ramjanambhoomi extinguishing others and that has led to whole darkness today.

I come to Northeast now.

15.00 hrs.

There should not be any complacency in regard to the progress which has been made in solving the insurgency problem in the North-West.

I am sure my friend Shri Jagmeet Singh Brar will enlighten us on Punjab. There is no denying the fact that the situation has improved in Punjab and also in the North-Eastern region States. But we should not have a sense of complacency. It will be a big event if we can go to consolidate our position in Punjab and Assam.

In Assam, I feel that unless you treat the insurgency problem of the entire North-East together, unless you club Ulfa and NSCN and other organisations together, a genuine solution to the insurgency problem will never be found. Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, while speaking on the President's Address, pleaded for a tough attitude towards the extremists. I am always for toughness to deal with extremists. But I must say that this toughness has to be exhibited in real measure. In Assam, for the last almost 16 months, we have been having the army. But army operations do not continue. They go on for some time and stop suddenly. Then

again they go on and again they stop. Due to politics, Assam is facing many problems. In fact, you will be amazed to see newspaper reports of political authorities blaming army for communal riots.

Its it proper that Assam and Army should be emoroiled in such kind of controversy?

Similarly, we must take protective measures and we must be very alert about the situation prevailing in sensitive States in Assam. We must see that political authority and power is not misused. It is true that the extremists have to be apprehended and we have to take very harsh action against the extremist forces. But then we must also see that there is no misuse of the political authority and administrative powers. These are matter on which have to rise above party levels. One journalist wrote something for which he was placed under TADA. I have written to the Chief Minister and told him about it.

Sir, We have to behave with restraint. We must have a vision about the country and we must get out of this pettiness that is prevailing all around us today. What is needed for the uplift of the nation today is not pettiness. We should not be Lilliputs. We have to be men, capable of taking hard decisions, men who are capable of sacrificing their interests for greater national interests. This country has passed through many crises. But a number of more problems have to be overcome.

We have, for example, made very good progress in the solution of the Bodo problem. Very recently we had the Bodo accord. It is good. I congratulate the Prime Minister for the accord reached with the Bodo tribals. Autonomy is being given to the tribals. But is it not a fact that whatever autonomy is being given to the inlays uptill not is being given only in the North-East? It is only Assam which is time and again being divided. What about the tribals in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh? Why are you not taking any steps on that and why are you using Assam as a

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guinea ping? Will people tolerate it? You have to consider this aspect very seriously.

Although Assam is in the mainstream and although I am from Assam and pure Assamese, I do not believe that I am less Indian than anyone else in this country. But I have been feeling that we have been far off. In spite of modern channels of communication, many facts are not known in this country. One Doraisamy was kidnapped in Kashmir and you made so much noise in this House. Shri Madan Lal Khurana is every day standing up and making big news. In Assam, another Officer had been under captivity by the extremists for four months. Nobody was said a word about it. They have not bothered to know about it. Is it not the responsibility of the Government, of the entire polity of our country, including our friends there on the other side to have a unified assertion to understand the problems of small nationalities? Similar nationalities are daily facing even bigger problems. When Shri Somnath Chatterjee talked about regional disparities, when he talked about IMF and foreign capital coming, I have got a dream a nightmare, of the future of Assam. We do not have any infrastructure. We do not have even good roads in our states. Even, the main National Highway gets broken into two or three parts during floods. Will any foreign capital come there? Our Marxist friends say that foreign capital is coming into our country, it is overflowing our country and it is creating danger for our self-reliance. In the case of Assam, even if you give them all the incentives, they will not come. What is the benefit then? It will further aggravate the regional disparity. Calcutta will grow; Bombay will grow; Bangalore will grow. But a place like Assam will be the dumping ground; it turn out to be the dustbin of India's civilization. At this juncture, I thank Shri Manmohan Singh for at least the one good gesture that has been shown to Assam, that is, the five-year tax relief announced in his Budget. I must congratulate him for that. But far more urgent steps are required to be taken. For more urgent steps are required to be taken for building up the right kind of infrastructure

and for giving more incentives for localised growth in our North-Eastern Region. The North-East is far from Delhi. There is a feeling of isolation from Delhi. So, we have to see whether the north-Eastern region can be better linked with places like Singapore, Hong Kong etc. We have to see whether we can make it a centre of industrial or economic activity and we have to see whether we can derive some more benefits from them. All these possibilities will have to be looked into.

Sir, I do not want to take much time of the House. I have already taken enough time. I thank you for giving me this opportunity. I hope I will get further changes to express my views. With these words, I support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. I support the Motion moved by Shri Digvijay Singh.

SHRI MANABENDRA SHAH (Tehri Garwal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the President has referred to the danger to our secularism. Nearly every Member who has spoken so far has touched in one way or the other the issue of secularism. By the stances they had taken, I may safely say that there were no winners and the actions which are, in abundance, taken by the Government in the post-Independence India has certainly made the nation the loser. I can not dilate in detail on those issues. But I would like to touch some of them.

According to the Congress, Secularism means preferential treatment to the minority religions and not equality amongst all religions. This has nurtured and not cemented the breach. The proof lies to today when we find fundamentalism amongst the Muslims and the reaction of fundamentalism rearing its head in the Hindu.

Sir, the continuous extension of reservation beyond the period fixed by Dr. Ambedkar is a clear indicator that the Government has failed to raise the standard of living of the backward classes and the tribals. The basic promise of unity of the people has been threatened only because of our political games. Today when the

Member are wanting an increase in the quota of reservation, that is in a clear indicator of the failure of the Congress Government. That is an indicator that they have failed to a unite the country.

Sir, slowly, like a cancer, the centre has encroached upon the functions of the state and the subjects that have been given to the states by the Constitution. The weakening of the federal structure has forced many State Governments to protest and agitate for the restoration of their rights. Unfortunately, the Government is not paying heed to this. It is not hidden from this House that many States are even flooring with the idea of getting out of the union. This is a very dangerous thing that is happening due to the weak approach or the wrong approach of the Congress Government.

Further, people are now getting disillusioned even with the Judiciary. I would not like to Ccastany reflaction on the Judges. But I would like to say that because of the recent method case of appointment of judges, it has caused this loss of faith of the people in the Judiciary. Misuse and arbitrary use by the Government in other fields are also there before us. The glaring example is the enforcement of the Presidential rule in the four BJP- run States. The worst example being that of Himachal Pradesh. Only keeping the U.P. Assembly under suspension would have been enough. But that did not suit the Congress. And , therefore, the President's rule there. But in contrast, like in Tripura, where the Congress is ruling, they are hesitant to bring in Presidential rule. That is the double standard which is again affecting the faith in the executive.

Recently another example would be the transfer of Governors. The Governors are supposed to be independent, supposed to give their views to the President impartially and truly. But that does not suit the Government. They merely want their rubber stamp.

Financial scandals culminating in the scam and the dominating part played by the

dons which cannot be done unless they have a bit of political backing. It is a dangerous fact. For example, the land dons of Bombay or the drug dons of Rajasthan are becoming stronger. This is lot of ramifications and it is a dangerous thing to which the Government is not paying any heed to.

I would also like to point out that the Government seems to be taking one step forward and two steps backward where decisions are concerned. I will only give one example, that of Dunkel Draft. It is very important for us because it has very dangerous impact. The Dunkel Draft wants to limit the price support to agriculture, wants to stifle the agriculture to Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights and wants to encourage monopoly of the multinationals specially in the seed trade. But the Government has not come out with any specific proposals of how they are going to handle it in the Presidential Address. There seems that some Members within the Treasury Benches are not having confidence in the Government and this have partonised the recent farm rally which actually was not a farm rally but a political rally of pressurise their own Government to concede to oppose the Dunkel Draft. If executives cannot take a decision, this is a very dangerous thing. But they are forced indirectly by their own party, by their own people in the Treasury Banches for that. Therefore, I would like to congratulate my friend Shri Digvijaya Singh who at least had the courage to confess that the common man is losing faith in the present system. But worst the cause does not lie with what has happened in the recent past, cause does not lie with the opposition parties, cause liès with what was being built up in the Congress regime of four to five decades. Therefore, in this context, I do not see how I can support the official Resolution.

Briefly, I would like to take up the environment issue, the environmental issue which has lot of ramifications. And the greatest problem or the greatest controversial issue is the Tehri Dam. Last year in the similar Address I had in detail presented to

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this House the defects and the dangers caused by the Tehri Dam, I was very happy when the Prime Minister took personal interest in the matter. But it is very disappointing that the matter is still allowed to drag on. I will not go into the details. All that I would like to say is that let us forget the ecology, let us forget the disappearance of the Gangetic Valley and its people. But we cannot forget that it is an earthquake prone area, let us forget the Place of Worship (Special Provision) Act, 1991. Clause 40 sub-clause 1 does not only apply to individuals alone, does not apply to institutions but equally applies to the Government also. The Government has also to ensure that they will take no action that does not protect a place of worship. The destruction can be done manually or the destruction can be by destroying the natural topography. The creation of Tehri Dam will destroy or submerge the Purina Swyam Bhoo Sateyshwar Madadev of Tehri town. This will be a breach of the law of the land.

And, therefore, I request this House and the Government to honour the law and see that this breach does not take place. It can only be protected if, instead, a run on the river type of dam is made. I hope this will be taken cognizance of and the Government will come forward with a positive response

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR (Faridkot): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address to the Parliament on 22nd February.

First of all, I would like to submit that the President has referred in his address that the Ayodhya incident on 6th December is a blot on the glorious history of India. As an Indian I feel sorry for the Ayodhya incident. I would like to submit that since independence the Ayodhya incident is an isolated incident when the traditions and conventions of the country were turned a blind eye and the constitutional provisions were to-

tally ignored and obliterated. I would like to emphasize that the BJP and its allies are wholly responsible for spreading venom in the country and for destroying the healthy traditions and conventions of the country. Undoubtedly, the B.J.P. has committed a bigger sin than Nathu Ram Godse, who murdered the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, by demolishing the mosque on 6th December. (*Interruptions*)

I will come to that too Mr. Speaker, Sir, despite all this the leader of the opposition. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is a meeting of the panel of Chairman. I am also expected to go to that meeting. With the permission of the House, may I request the Senior Member of this House, Shri Indrajit Gupta, to preside over the sitting.

[*SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA in the Chair*]

15.19 hrs

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR: Sir, as far as I think it is not proper on the part of one of the prominent leaders to say that they are not ashamed of such a serious incident because it was a disputed structure which they have demolished. My submission in this regard is that if it is in their capacity, they would not feel ashamed to declare even the structures of Golden Temple, Jama Masjid, Mecca Sharief etc. as disputed one in this very House which represent about 85 crore of people of India and reflects their feelings and sentiments.....

(*Interruptions*)

They should admit that after the incidents that took place in Surat and Bombay, BJP, RSS and their alliances have also joined the category of killers. The great poet Iqbal had once said.

“Mazhabi nahin sikhata aapasnein bair rakhna Hindi hein hum watan hai Hindustan Hamara”

The coming generations and the history will never forgive them for the blow they have given to this felling.

In reference to their hunger for power, I recollect the sayings of a Sufi Saint Khwaja Sahib Nizamuddin who was a philosopher and a great regarded personality of the Muslim world. When Giasuddin Tughlaq, after conquering a number of States was coming towards Delhi, he expressed his determination to destroy at first the holy place of Faq-ir Nizamuddin. Somebody informed Faq-ir Sahib about it and asked the Saint as to why Giasuddin was planning to destroy his ‘Bharmshala’ even though the Faquir was serving the people without any consideration of caste, creed, religion and language. Giasuddin was only three km. away from Delhi. When Faqir Sahib came to know about this, he uttered the words “Hanooj Dillidoorast”. It means that Delhi is still far away for him and exactly this happened in this case. A balcony fell upon him and he died at the same place before reaching Delhi.

I would like to warn Shri Advani and Shri Vajpayee that they will have to walk over the dead bodies of the minorities poor people, adivasis, children and women to grab the power and to cross the side from opposition to ruling. They can reach the Prime Minister’s chair only after crossing over the dead bodies of the children and women as they have nurtured the innocent children and women in Bombay and Surat, otherwise their dream will never be fulfilled.....(Interruptions)

Now I come to the points raised by the hon. Members of Bhartiya Janta Party. Shri Dhupal is my close friend and belongs to my neighbouring state. Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Hon. President has pointed out a very important factor in regard to Punjab. He has stated:

[English]

These brave people deserved all credit for sending a clear message against the forces of separatism and disruption.

[Translation]

I am proud of it that there is a sign of peace in Punjab after a long spell of terrorism which continued for 12 years and taking the lives of about 20 thousand people. But in my opinion it is not a permanent peace, it is Bull before the storm. However, it is a remarkable achievement that after a long spell of cruel violence there is some peace. That is why the hon. President accorded a high appreciation to the people of Punjab as brave and courageous. I do not feel any hesitation in saying that as the people of West Bengal and Punjab suffered a lot after the partition of the country in 1947, similarly the people of Punjab suffered a lot for 12 long years. A famous Punjab poet has said:

“Sary loki tur gaye, laike naal kaza,

Galiyan hauke bhardiyan, rondi firey hawa”.

The people migrated from Punjab witnessing a long spell of ruin. Even the nature was weeping on this bloodshed. But after all the peace returned. I am reminded of Iqbal’s likes:

“Hum nevan mein koi gul hun ki khamosh rahun

Jurrat amoz aineroi tabey sukhan hai mujh ko

Shikwa allah se bhi khakam badhan hai mujhko”

I have against the Government that ten thousand sikhs were murdered in and outside Delhi nine years ago. Six commissions were set up in this regard and repeated assurances were given in the House but no justice was provided to this particular minority who is brave community of the country. I do not hesitate to say that Beant Singh

[Sh. Jagmeet Singh Brar]

and Kahar Singh were hanged for the sake of justice on the charge of assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

[English]

Law took its own course.

[Translation]

Thereafter Sukhjinder Singh and Harjinder Singh Jinda were given death sentence in Yarwada jail in Maharashtra on Oct. 9, 1992. It is also correct.

[English]

Law took its own course.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, (Shri Indrajit Gupta) you are a very senior political leader of the country. Though you, I would like to make a complaint against the Government that it could not be able to punish the people who are responsible for brutally killing the ten thousand people, even after the killers have also been identified. Rather some of them are enjoying the guard facilities and are openly residing in Delhi; some of these persons have been provided even Black Cat commandos for their security and they are roaming about freely in their cars, the Government remains unaffected with regard to it. As a democrat and as a worker of my party, I can complain about it to the Government, and I have a right to do so.

Through you, I would certainly say that it has given an opportunity to appreciate the bravery of people of Punjab. Another gift has been given to them and I would definitely like to mention it. For this, I would quote Shri Shukla, the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. We had a meeting with Shri Shukla with regard to the water dispute. M.Ps from Punjab met the hon. Minister. We told him that our Chief Minister had written a letter through which he had expressed his resentment that Punjab was not called to participate in the talks of Yamuna Water even though the Western Yamuna

Canal passes through the state and thus the Central Government has cheated the people of Punjab. Shukla Sahib told me one thing- if the minutes were recorded we might know the facts. Shukla Sahib suggested us not to insist for our share in Yamuna water, because in that case Haryana would also claim its right on Ravi and Vyas, and Punjab being a riparian state, will have to give share from Ravi and Vyas to Haryana. We agreed to it and said, that our complaint should be registered. But it would be wrong to say that since Haryana is a non-riparian state it would not be given any share from Ravi and Vyas rivers and that we do not want to give water to Haryana. The farmers of Haryana are our brothers and their needs are as much important as ours.

[English]

Punjab is the only state in the country today where seventy five per cent of its water is given to other States. It is on record. "India commits suicide"- by Prof. Gurdarshan Singh Dhillon.

[Translation]

Is there any other state which gave 75 per cent of its water to other States? It proves the bravery of the people of that State. At this occasion, I would like to quote one more thing with regard to water from the Book 'India commits suicide' by Prof. G.S.Dhillon. It clarifies one thing. It states when Punjab was reorganised in 1966.

[English]

"There is hardly any State which except Punjab now does not enjoy final and exclusive power in relation to irrigation and hydel power of its own rivers. Hence, the introduction of Sections 78 to 80 of Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966, which gave all powers to the Centre, is ultra vires of the Constitution being beyond the legislative power of the Parliament and being violative of the Articles of the Constitution referred above. In addition, these Sections are violative of the equality Article 14 of the

Constitution because these are discriminatory for the reason that while the Act gives exclusive rights of the waters of Yamuna to Haryana, it makes the waters of three exclusively Punjab rivers only distributable by the Centre but also vests their control with the Central Government."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Brar, you can continue next time because we have to take up other business now.

15.31 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBER'S  
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS  
FIFTEEN REPORT

[Translation]

SHRI SHYAM PRIHARI BIHAARI( Bilhour) : Sir, I beg to move.

" That this House do agree with the Fifteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 3rd March, 1993."

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: "That this House do agree with the Fifteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 3rd March, 1993."

The Motion was adopted.

15.35 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE REVIEW OF  
DISINVESTMENT POLICY— Cont.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I put the Resolution, moved by Shri Rupchand Pal, to the vote of the House, I may inform the Members that on 4th December, 1992 when the moved of the Resolution pressed

for division and after the lobbies were cleared, it was found that there was no quorum in the House, the Chair adjourned the House and the division on the Resolution was held over.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

" This House calls upon the Government to immediately undertaken a comprehensive review of the disinvestment policy of the Government in reported of Public sector undertakings."

The Lok Sabha Divides

15. 34 hrs.

Division No, 1.

Abdul Ghafoor, Shri

Acharia, Shri Basudeb

Bala, Dr. Asim

Barman, Shri Uddhab

Basu, Shri Anil

Basu, Shri Chitta

Chakraborty, ,Prof. Susanta

Jena, Shri Srikanta

Mahato, Shri Bir Singh

Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar

Manjay Lal, Shri

Mollah, Shri Hannan

Mukhopadyyay, Shri Ajoy

Pal, Shri Rupchand

Rai, Shri Lal(Babu)



Rai, Shri M. Ramanna	Digvijaya Singh, Shri (Rajgarh)
Ram, Shri Pram Chand	Galib, Shri Gurcharan Singh
Raychhaudhri, Shri Sudarsan	Gehlot, Shri Ashok
Singh, Shri Pratap	Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh
*Tara Singh, Shri	Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad	Gomango, Shri Giridhar
*Wrong voted for Ayes.	Handique, Shri Bijoy Krishna
Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin	Inder Jit, Shri
Akber Pasha, Shri B.	Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.
Ayub Khan, Shri	Janarthanan, Shri M. R. Kadambur
Banerjee, Kumari Mamata	Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram
Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar	Kaliaperumal, Shri P. P.
Bhagey Gobardhan, Shri	Kanithi, Dr. Viswanatham
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal	Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Bhonsle, Shri Tejsinghrao	Kewal Singh, Shri
Brar, Shri Jagmeet Singh	Khan, Shri Aslam Sher
Chacko, Shri P.C.	Khursheed, Shri Salman (Farrukhabad)
Chaliha, Shri Kirip	Konathala, Shri Rama Krishna
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati Maragatham	Krishan Kumar, Shri S.
Chaudhary, Shri Kamal (Hoshiarpur)	Kuli, Shri Balin
Chavan, Shri Prithviraj D.	Kumaramangalam, Shri Rangarajan
Chennithala, Shri Ramesh	Lakshmanan, Prof. Savithri
Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh	Nayak, Shri Mrutyunjaya
Dadahoor, Shri Gurcharan Singh	Nayak, Shri Subash Chandra
Dennis, Shri N.	Netam, Shri Arvind
Dev, Shri Santosh Mohan	Palacholla, Shri V. R. Naidu
Dighe, Shri Sharad (Bombay North Central)	Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav

Panja, Shri Ajit

Noes : 72

Patel, Shri Shraavan Kumar

*The Motion was Negatived.*

Patel, Shri Uttambhai Harjibhai

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, we are walking out in protest.

Patil, Shri Anwari Basavaraj

15.39 hrs.

Patil Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh

Prabhu Zantye, Shri Harish Narayan

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA and some other HON. MEMBERS then left the House.

Rahi, Shri Ram Lal

15.40 hrs.

Rath, Shri Rama Chandra

Reddy, Shri A. Venkata

RESOLUTION RE CREATION OF  
NEW STATES OF UTTRANCHAL AND  
VANANCHAL

Reddy, Shri M. G.

Sayeed, Shri P. M.

[Translation]

Shankaranand, Shri B.

SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA (Kanpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:

Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal

Singh, Shri Jeewan

"This House recommends to the Government that in order to remove the backwardness of the States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, two new separate states to be called Uttaranchal, comprising hilly regions of Uttar Pradesh and Vananchal, comprising Chhotta Nagpur and Santhal Pargana regions of Bihar, be created."

Singh, Shri Moti Lal

Sodi, Shri Manku Ram

Sukbuns Kaur, Shrimati

Thoma, Prof. K.V.

Thomas, Shri P.C.

Thungon, Shri P.K.

Topno, Kumari Frida

Umbrey, Shri Laeta

Upadhyay, Shri Swarup

Verma, Kumari Vimla

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.

Wasnik, Shri Mukul Balkrishna (Buldana)

Mr. Chairman Sir, the issue has been presented in the House today for a decision, but this issue has been causing a grave concern outside the House, specially in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Even after these 45 years of independence, there has been very little or negligible development in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh and in the 16 districts under Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Pargana area of Bihar. The people of these areas have been expressing their resentment on this issue from time to time. There are 8 districts-Uttarkashi, Dehradun, Chamouli, Almora, Nainital, Tehri-Garhwal, Pithouragarh and Pauri Garhwal- under the

MR CHAIRMAN: Subject to correction, the result of the division is:

Ayes : 21

\*The following members also recorded their votes:-

**Ayes** - Shri Mahi Ram Saikia

**Noes** -1. Cop. Rao Ram Singh

2. Shri S.B. Sidnal

3. Shri Tara Singh

[Sh. Jagat Vir Singh Dorona]

Uttaranchal area of Uttar Pradesh. A new state named Uttaranchal should be formed consisting of these 8 districts. Since the independence no educational and medical facilities have been provided to the residents of these areas. Majority of residents of these areas have not even seen a train till today. There are such places where it takes one to two months to reach and there are no means of transportation. There is acute scarcity of drinking water. There is no facility of providing employment to the educated people. Population wise Uttar Pradesh is the biggest state in India, which has a population of 14 crores. It has been proved from the previous experiences that total development of the state having such a big population can not take place. The Government is not able to treat all the areas equally and in a justified manner. There are 63 districts and it is quite impossible to control all the 63 districts through one administration. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you have a lot of experience and you will also accept that 14 crores is a big population. There are several countries in this world which have less population than this State has. Our country consists of 25 states and 7 Union Territories. Suggestions and proposals to this effect have been put forward earlier also, but the people living in Uttaranchal area are simple, patriots and are a disciplined lot. They have always raised this issue in a disciplined manner. I remember that my colleague and the Members of Parliament, Maharaja Manvendra Shah ji is present here. In 1957 a committee was formed by this House for the purpose. Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru was the Prime Minister at that time, he had asked the committee to look into the matter. Maharaja Manvendra Shah ji was a member of that committee. This committee drew conclusions and made certain recommendations that for the allround development of the area, it is our duty to provide all the required facilities including employment opportunities etc., to the people

of this region that they can make their contribution towards the development of the country. This was the conclusion of the committee in which Shri Manvendra Shah ji was present. The Committee

15.44 hrs.

[SHRI TARA SINGH *in the Chair*]

Recommended that a new state consisting of these hill areas should be formed. This effort was again made at the time of Shrimati Indira Gandhi and the same recommendation was given. Several such efforts have been made and still are being made. I am proud to say that whereas the people of other states have adopted the way of violence, agitation and strikes, the people of this hill area have shown discipline and patriotism and have always kept their problems in a disciplined manner. If this area is not developed, will we not be able to discharge our duty? Are not the residents of this area citizens of this country? Is it not their right to have their all round development? Should their children too not avail themselves of employment opportunity? Should their area not be industrialised? Should the means of irrigation in their area not be made available to them?

Sir, you will be surprised to know that about 82 percent people live in rural area in this region but the cultivable land is only 13 per cent there and all the efforts made there so far are not proving effective. We set up a hills cadre but every officer, when posted there declines to go there for one reason or the other. There is no teacher in schools. The persons who are appointed there in Government Service, make some excuses and avoid to go there and as a result of it, this area is still backward. You will be astonished to know that on the basis of official records 6 out of 8 districts are called zero industries zone. Out of these eight districts, barring the terai area, which is quite suitable for cultivation and where people from some other States have come and contributed a lot as also changed the condition as there are many irrigation facilities there, remaining

areas have only 13 per cent cultivable land where 82 per cent people make their livelihood.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a matter of great concern that this area could not have been developed it can be developed only when this area is formed as a new state by the name of Uttaranchal comprising of all the eight districts. By nature man has some weakness due to which he does not allow any area under his hold to be taken away by someone else. I understand that in spite of so many endeavours made so far and having the government of the same party at the Centre and in the State, we could not resolve this problem only because nobody wants to part with what is under one's hold. One is least bothered to pay one's attention to the all round development of the area. My party, i.e. the Bharatiya Janata party's Government took office in Uttar Pradesh, it paid due regard to people's feelings and submitted a detailed resolutions to the Centre for approval. But the same was returned to the State Government with certain objections, such as what was the basis of such demand. After giving satisfactory replies to those objections, the State Government sent it back to the Centre which is under consideration. In support of such demand, there is one more logic. If we base this demand in the backdrop of mythological legends pertaining to hill areas, we will find that it was known by the name of Kedar Khand. This area has its separate tradition and separate culture. It has its own values of life and in order to safeguard these values of life they should get the right to form their own state. You may have a look to the location of States like Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh in hilly areas in the North throughout the country. Just now my colleague was making a mention to Assam in the context of the President's Address. Six small States have been carved out of Assam, namely, Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, Maghalaya, Tripura and Manipur. It was done only because the people raised their voice that they should be given sufficient opportunities for all round development.

Sir, these are only 8 districts in Uttar

Pradesh to which justice is not being done. That is why, I have brought this resolution before this august House. We have deprived those people of their rights who are above politics. Justice was not meted out to them. they were exploited. Those 82 per cent people dwelling in villages have neither any industry nor any means of agriculture. They are compelled to migrate from that place to other places in search of employment. We find that since they do not have education, they have to work either in any hotel or in somebody's house. As such, the area could not make any progress. In free India, we want to provide equal rights and equal opportunities for development. For that, it has become essential to form new state namely Uttaranchal comprising of eight districts.

The area of these eight districts is 60,000 square kilometre and the population of these districts is 60 lakh. The area of Himachal Pradesh is just half of this area. The plan expenditure for the period 1985-90 for Himachal Pradesh was Rs. 2135 crore while the Uttar Pradesh government spent a sum of Rs. 1406 crore for these eight districts. Similarly, for the year 1990-91 the amount allocated for plan expenditure to Himachal Pradesh was Rs. 620 crore and an amount of Rs. 310 crore was allocated to Uttar Pradesh. It is gross injustice to allocate just half of amount in plan expenditure for the people of the area whose six districts may be zero-industry districts and whose area may be just double of that of Himachal Pradesh and whose population may also be larger. Due to this there cannot be any development of the people of such area. The Government should not push ahead this Resolution merely by holding discussion on it. In areas like Jharkhand or other such area where people are up in arms and where they have resorted to violence, their demand is entertained. But a message should not go from here to the helpless, noble and patriot people of this area that unless they resort to violence and get enraged, the Centre will not hold any talks with them. My submission is that it should be considered from this point of view. AS I have already mentioned that people living in this area have specific cul-

[Sh. Jagat Vir Singh Dorona]

ture, a different geographical condition and for such an area any administrative work or industrialization work or the means of irrigation or other development that will have to be explored will be quite different from those in plain areas and only after the people participate in it, the pace of progress will gear up. It is my personal belief and it has also its own basis. Only two hours have been allotted for this discussion. Some other speakers are also to speak and I want their participation in this debate. So, I am not going into too much details. While requesting once again about Uttaranchal I want to submit that we should rise above all political lines and do justice to the people living in this area so that they may feel themselves that they have been associated with this country. They should get an opportunity to have active participation in politics of the country. On this issue, all hon. Members are requested to extend their helping hand in the formation of Uttaranchal a new state-comprising of these 8 districts.

Secondly, I would like to say about Bihar State. The Jharkhand issue often discussed there. The people of that area have launched violent agitation. If we compare it with the situation in Uttar Pradesh, we will find a great difference. What will happen when the people get message from here that they will not get their rights unless they resort to violence. Shri Suraj Mandal is sitting here and he is agreeing to my view. After all every citizen of the Country, irrespective of his religion, class or caste, should be given equal opportunity for development. It becomes the duty of the Central government to do so. There is a talk for the last so many days that a Jharkhand Mahasabha was constituted and a number of development authorities have been formed since 1971. For this purpose Jharkhand Mahaparishad proposal was mooted to the effect that efforts were being made to form a Jharkhand state comprising of 16 districts of Bihar, three districts of West Bengal, two districts of Madhya Pradesh and out of 25 districts the rest from Orissa. Through you, I want to draw the attention of the House to the fact that wherever various State Government participate in such areas. Suraj

Mandal ji, the situation becomes complicated. In the recent past, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, where there were Governments of the same party or they were functioning with the support of the same party, there was a great controversy over the distribution of water of Cauvery river. So, such situation will always remain there. So, the proposal for formation of Jharkhand state carving out some districts from four States is not practicable nor it is in the interest of the country and the people of that area because difference of opinions among them will crop up from time to time which will stall the development schemes. In this connection, it is the well-considered opinion of my party that all the 16 districts in Chhotanagpur and Santhal Pargana areas have their own culture, their own thinking and their own language and a state by the name of Vananchal may be formed comprising of these 16 districts.

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL (Godda): You are changing history.

SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA: You make history. I shall change it. It is surprising that the population of entire Bihar is 8 crore. So far as I have the information, the population of these 16 districts is 2 crore 38 lakh. The State of Bihar gets 70 per cent of its revenue from this area. But it is unfortunate that only 20 per cent of allocation is spent for the development of this area. When there is such disparity what will happen to them. There are many big industrial units in this area. There are MECON, Bokaro Steel Plant, Heavy Engineering Corporation and others. Land belonging to local people has been taken over for these industrial establishments and big industries are flourishing there on this land. The State Government is earning revenue from these establishments but the people whose land was taken over for these industries have not been given their compensation as yet and there are many disputes over the take-over of this land.

Whenever, some industry is set up there, the people of the area welcome it with the hope of getting new employment oppor-

tunities. When they do not get employment, they become disappointed and they do not cooperate with the industry. Even after setting up many major industries, development could not take place there. There are irrigation projects, power projects in the area from there, electricity is supplied to industries in the whole of the country. I would like to give you some figures from which it would be clear as to how much electricity is generated in this area and how much is supplied from there. It will be clear as to how much revenue is received from the area and what type of treatment is meted out to them.

I have already said that while the State earns 70 per cent of its revenue from the area, it spends only 20 per cent there. The total agricultural production of Bihar is 1165.92 crore out of which only 172.92 crores is produced from Vananchal. The total irrigated land in Bihar is 23.7 lakh hectares and it is only 1.94 lakh hectares in the Vananchal. There are 67463 villages in Bihar out of which this area comprises 28893 villages. The Vananchal State we demand covers all these villages. A total of 43130 villages in Bihar have been electrified but in this area out of the total 28893 villages, only 12160 villages have been electrified. The discrimination is going on there. Those who are in power could never like to keep this area out of their control because this area gives huge revenue.

Electricity is supplied to other areas from there. It has never come to their mind that the area which lays golden eggs should be taken due care. These disparities give fillip to public resentment. If the country does not accept this fact, it would lead to violent action and give birth to disruptive elements. It is not in the country's interest.

There were some figures, which I have placed before you. It is obvious that unless a separate state is formed, the people there, will not have political approach.

16.00 hrs.

There will not be a political unit. They

will not be able to think seriously over the problems of their area personally in practical way. Till then the backwardness of this will continue. Personally, I do not expect anything from the present Government. It has always been the attitude of this Government. It spends only 20 per cent out of the total 70 per cent revenue earnings from the area. Even though the people make a hue and cry, the Government does not pay any attention to it. Though a practical proposal has been presented, in my view it is not at all practical. It involves four states. Therefore, there should be all round development in these 16 districts of the area. The people of this area should get an opportunity to run the administration.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, 13 hon. Members of this House have come here after having been directly elected from this area.

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this discussion relates formation of small states. The matter comes under the Home Ministry. There are 2-3 Home Ministers in the Council of Ministers but only the Deputy Minister is present here. I want that the Hon. Minister should be present here. It would have been very well had Shri Chavan been present here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mandalji, please take your seat. Hronaji, please continue.....

SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA: Mr. Chairman Sir, I was going to say that this area produces various minerals for the country. Out of the total coal production of the country, 46 per cent of coal is produced from here. It is a very useful area and it is full of mineral resources, yet the people of this area do not have clothes to cover their bodies. They do not have houses to live in and clear water to drink. If they fall ill, they do not have medical facilities. There are no schools in the area. Are we doing justice to them? I request the august House to pass this proposal to form the Vananchal State in these 16 districts for the all round development of this area and to provide justice to the people.

[Sh. Jagat Vir Singh Dorona]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri Suraj Mandal ji made an interruption and I was saying that 13 Members of this House are directly elected from this area. There are 81 Members Bihar Legislative Assembly from this area....(Interruptions) I have made a demand of 16 districts. It appears that there is a difference between your calculation and mine. I am concerned with the 16 districts of this area. There could be some difference since you know much. Mr. Chairman, Sir, when the people of that area tell the tale of their woes of the representatives also tell them that they elected and sent them to the Government for the development of that area, they do not reply to them. Now, a development committee has been constituted but the elected representatives do not have any say in it. It is under the control of officers. It has its headquarters in Ranchi. It was constituted in 1971 by the name of development authority but it has proved to be a failure. I would like to request that keeping in view the area and population of both the States, an opportunity to the people of 8 districts of Uttar Pradesh and 16 districts of Bihar should be provided to run the administration by themselves democratically by forming Uttaranchal and Vananchal State respectively.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, once again I would like to request that others should also participate in it. I request the Central Government to think over it seriously. The hon. Minister should carefully examine it and bring forward a concrete proposal. Though time was short, the matter was discussed here. If the august Houses resolves to adopt the proposal it will be in the interest of the country and the Government. Mr. Chairman, Sir, though you I personally request that the Government that it should ponder over the proposal and bring forward a concrete plan so that we can do justice to the people of both the areas. They will also be able to get their rightful dues.

(English)

MR. CHAIRMAN:: Motion Moved:

"This House recommends to the Government that in order to remove the backwardness of the State of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, two new separate States to be called Uttaranchal, comprising hilly regions of Uttar Pradesh, and Vananchal, comprising Chhotta Nagpur and Santhal Paragana regions of Bihar, be created."

MAJ. GEN.(RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI(Garhwal) : I beg to move: That in the resolution,- add at the and- "before 31 December, 1993"

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, as I have to catch the train I request you to kindly to permit me to express my views in short.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would like to thank the mover for making a demand of two new States, which are necessary and I wholeheartedly support it. That is why before leaving I would like to express my views in this regard. Ours is a nation with 90 crore population and if we and some more States to the present ones then it is not going to make much difference. The U.S.A. with a population of only 37 crores has 51 States, in our country we are generally in favour of bigger States, but we also consider it as an impediment in the way of development. The issue of Uttaranchal State is a longstanding aspiration and need of the people of that area and moreover its creation is not going to affect the development of U.P. in any way. It will rather help in the rapid development of the districts of Uttaranchal. Therefore, one does not find a reason not to support it. My colleague has asked to consider this issue seriously but seriousness does not mean that the current plan period will lapse but the proposed States cannot come into being. Therefore, please form this new State boldly. All the new States, whichever, have so far been created, were created after a lot of violence and riots. It happened in the case of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh. As such, there should be no violence at all for these new States. Like Uttaranchal a

separate State is also needed for Jharkhand. Vananchal word has been coined by the people but Jharkhand is a historical and cultural name. I am saying it because since our childhood we are used to listen the word Jharkhand. What is the need of giving a new name. When a name already exists in the minds of the people and it has also a national history which needs no elaboration, I feel that Jharkhand, which they have named as Vananchal should be created as a separate State.

There is an apprehension that it would block the development but it is my belief that it will increase the pace of development of Bihar. At present, a large number of people come there in search of employment. They do not their private business. Our intellectuals are running after jobs. They do not want to become their won masters. We have coal and other mineral deposits. We have the Himalayas, but we are enable to exploit its water resources. When Haryana was created, it did not hamper the development of Punjab. Punjab as well as Haryana have scaled new heights of progress. I feel that some politicians bureaucrats and some people who indulge in carrying goods from one place to the other are wrongly opposing this idea. Otherwise, it is very much in the economic as well as nation's interest to create a separate State of Jharkhand. The Minister of Home Affairs had said it once. I am saying nearly because straightway calling it a backing out of promise does not look nice. Backing out of one's promise is not good. When Ram was asked to go and live in the forests for 14 years, Dashrath said him that he cannot live without Ram. Ram told his father that he would return only after 14 years. When Kaikaayi went to persuade him, she also had the same answer. Even Bharat was asked to wait for 14 years. Therefore, Dashrath died, Lanka was burnt and Sita was abducted, but Ram returned just after completion 14 years' time. he did not make delay for a day even. That is why I have used the world nearly. Oral promises should not carry less weight than written ones, the Home Minister said it. He is the Home Minister of the Union of India. Had it been a question of personal world of Mr.

Chavan, then we would not have minded for it, but the word of the Home Minster of India should have its weight so that people are not disheartened.

Similarly, I request my colleagues of Jharkhand that economic boycott and economic blockade will cause harm for Jharkhand as well as for the country as a whole. They should not resort to this measure. I want this much that we should unanimoulsy vote for the creation of Jharkhand as a separate State which is essential for its cultural, linguistic, racial and all round development and to stop its all sorts of exploitation. Although such practices cannot stop completely as long as capitalism is there, but in order to reduce such practices and to accelerate the pace development Jharkhand should be created as a separate State.

With these words I support this Resolution on my own behalf as well as on behalf of my party. I also thank you for providing me time to speak.

*(English)*

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): Sir, India is a big country and it is a sub-continent. Time and again, demands for new States have been coming up. I am not opposed to the creation of any new State but the point is why these demands are bing raised. What is the reason behind the demands for creation of new States? Yesterday we heard about Jharkhand, today we are hearing about Uttaranchal. Somebody is raising the demand for Poorvanchal. In the State of Bengal, We are hearing about the creation of a new State - Gorkhaland. In Assam also we are hearing about the creation of a new State. So, what is the reason behind all these? We have to definitely look into the aspect.

It is mainly because of the regional imbalances that certain areas are completely neglected and no developmental activities are taking place in those areas. The demands of the people of those area



[Sh. Ramesh Chennithala]

are completely neglected. Even the bare necessities of the people of those areas have been completely neglected for years and years. Unemployment in those areas is increasing like anything. People in those areas are dying of poverty. Their sufferings are getting aggravated day by day. Their sufferings are not taken into account and there are no adequate measures to tackle their problems. Through local sources they are trying to uprise their situation. But, unfortunately, the governments which have been coming into power, have been neglecting their demands. They are not caring for their demands. They are not trying to solve their problems. So, this is one of the major reasons for demanding new States.

There are other aspects also but I am not going into all the details. Cultural Differences are also there. We have got a large number of sub-nationalities. There are differences among the sub-nationalities. There are differences in geographical conditions also. After all, India is a vast country. It is a sub-continent. We have got different languages, different cultures. Geographical differences are there but India has got unity in diversity. In this national identity, we have to adjust all these sub-nationalities. Then only our country will be united. Then only our country will be strong. Then only our country can move forward. Then only our country can be more developed. I definitely am sharing the sentiments of the hon. Member who is the mover of this Resolution. He rightly pointed out the difficulties of the people in the Uttaranchal region. I had 2-3 occasions to visit these areas after the earthquake. I myself personally visited these areas- the areas of Pauri Garhwal and other areas. What the hon. Member said is hundred per cent correct. The people of that area are living in very filthy conditions. No developmental activities are taking place there. Government is completely ignoring these areas. There is no drinking water facility. The basic amenities for the poor people are not available in these areas. Naturally the people get agitated and they will be demanding for a separate State,

naturally because their problems are not heard and there is nobody to look after their grievances.

So, as the mover of the Resolution rightly pointed out, the unemployment problem in that hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh is very severe. Of course, unemployment is a problem not only there but everywhere. It is a big problem. It is new coming to such a stage that it will become an explosive in situation in our country. But compared to other areas, the difficulties of the people of Uttaranchal and Vananchal are aggravating day by day.

Sir, day before yesterday I saw one hon. Member from the other side explaining about the developmental and rehabilitation activities in that area after the earthquake.

The people in these areas are completely disillusioned. They are completely neglected and so this type of demands are coming up. The basic reason for this is poverty as well as the under-development of the area.

Both Shri Suraj Mandal and Suraj Sibbu Soren are my friends. For the last so many years they are demanding for the Vananchal/Jharkhand areas. The resources are much in that area. Bihar State is getting more revenue from that area. But unfortunately, this area is also completely neglected. The people of this area are suffering a lot. Even though all the revenues are coming from that area, the developmental activities are nil. So, for years and years, my friends from the State are demanding for this. We have to view all these things in their totality.

Bengal people are demanding Gorkhaland. Assam people are demanding for creation of a new State. Now it is the case of Vananchal and Uttaranchal. Somebody is also raising the issue of a new State for Purvanchal in Uttar Pradesh itself.

So, the Government must take care of all these aspects. Earlier, there were so many commissions. I do not want to go into

all these details. Government will have lot of versions.

The State Reorganisation Committee, in 1954-55, had examined this aspect and the demand for formation of a separate State in South Bihar has been raised before the States Reorganisation Commission in 1954-55. The Commission was of the view that the separation of the South Bihar would affect the entire economy of the State and that it would be very inconvenient for the North as well as South Bihar and the relations will be Broken up. Government also, time and again, is refusing this demand.

My suggestion is that we must be very practical. We have to consider the demands of the people of these areas and other aspects also.

So, my request to the hon. Minister of the Central Government is : Simply don't say 'No'. Creation of a separate State is difficult for the Government, I agree. When the States reorganisation took place, lot of difficulties had arisen and the Government had to meet all these difficulties. But you are to view this aspect as I explained just now, the Center Government must consider this aspect. The Mover of the Resolution has rightly pointed out all the difficulties and problems which the people of that area are facing. So, my humble request to the Central Government is- you have to view this aspect in its totality because wherever terrorism comes, wherever people take to guns, the Government is coming forward to meet their challenge. The Mover of the Resolution has rightly pointed out that the people of Uttaranchal as well as the people of Vananchal are peace-loving people, they are not taking to arms, and they are not challenging the Government, they are not creating any trouble. That does not mean that they have no problems. Their problems are still there, their problems are to be tackled. So, my humble submission to the Government is that they should view all these aspects, study all these aspects in their totality and appoint a fresh Commis-

sion to look into all these aspects so that wherever it is necessary-because everywhere now new demands are coming up, we cannot accept all the demands. But if it is a genuine demand, which is of utmost necessity, they have to accept that. Recently the Bodos' problem was there, the Gorkhaland problem was there. Our Government is trying to solve all these problems. My humble suggestion to the Government is: appoint a fresh Commission which will be going into the details of the problem in all its aspects and view these aspects in their totality and accept the genuine demands of the people of this area. Thank you very much.

MAJ.GEN.(RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDDURI : When you are talking of the Commission, are you asking for a Commission on the British pattern that when you do not want to do a thing, appoint a Commission or if you mean, then would you suggest a time bound programme?

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Yes, Yes, it must be time-bound. Generally the Government is saying 'No'. Always it is negative. So, my humble suggestion was, you go into the details, you have to view the totality of the situation because the demand from Poorvanchal is coming, the demand for Uttaranchal is coming, the demand for Gorkhaland is coming and the demand for Jarkhand is coming. Some of the demands are very genuine, I accept it, I agree to them. So, to avoid the delay- I agree that there must be some time frame for that. In that time frame the Commission should submit the report and the Central Government should consider it seriously and accept the demand. Thank you very much.

SHRI PRATAP SINGH (Banka): Mr. Chairman, I cannot deny that there is some merit with this demand for creation of smaller States more specifically of two particular States mentioned in this Resolution— one is the Jarkhand State, Bihar, and the other is Uttaranchal. I also have my sympathies with the aspirations of the people who reside in that area. I can well under-

[Sh. Pratap Singh]

stand their grievances. Over the years they have defonately been neglected, the area has not developed according to the rest of the country and there was definitely a feeling that not only were they not able to develop economically, their very culture was also in danger. But, Sir, this is a very serious issue. It is not to be decided so readily and so quickly. And I certainly feel, Sir, and I would like to submit that a two-hour discussion on such a major topic is most inadequate. If we are talking about dividing this country eventually perhaps in innumerable little pieces, it is a process somewhat like balkanisation which has its inherent dangers. We need to be very careful about another fact.

We have to see the motivation behind making decisions of this nature. I know for a fact because I come from a region very close to that area. This Jharkhand demand is not a very recent one. It has been going on for the last 45 years and during this period, the various Governments which were in-charge of the destiny and the fate of my State in Bihar have eneglected their development certainly. Unfortunately, now at this point of time things are coming to a head and certainly it raises reasons of doubt as to how is there all of a sudden, a reversal in concept by this Government of the Congress(I) that they are willing to consider dividing this country into various units.

Therefore, I would like to submit that we must be very clear about the motivation behind this action. I will agree that smaller States will mean more concentrated attention in every sphere of a State's activity like its development, irrigation, culture development, education and things like that. It is certainly desirable from that point of view. But the motivation must be absolutely clear. We have singled out the State of Bihar for Jharkhand for which I have great sympathy and regard. But the demand for Jharkhand, I would like to remind the House, is not only comprising the State of Bihar; the demand would have influenced the State of West Bengal, Orissa and also Madhya Pradesh. I

see a reason for suspicion at this point of time when we are suddenly deciding to agree to a partial acceptance of a Jharkhand State in Bihar alone. This is not a very fair treatment of the situation and smacks of certain political motivations, not from the Jharkhand- they are genuine in their demand and their grievances- but from the Government at the Centre which has decided now at this point a of time to consider such a demand.

Sir, I would recommend more strongly that there is a necessity for having smaller States. But you should definitely allow more time to discuss this issue. We must allow the people to have a little more time for thinking on this issue. As the hon. Member has just now stated, there is a demand for Poorvanchal and so many other demands may come up. We cannot keep on having agitation's everytime and then deciding on it. We should in one full scoop decide once and for all what is going to be the configuration of States in this country. We must give more time and a more careful study to the matter. I am all for the Jharkhand State. But, if you wish to give a Jharkhand State, give it in its entirety, including portions of West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and other places. If you consider the demand for Poorvanchal, then a part of Uttar Pradesh will be taken away and placed along with the rest of Bihar. You cannot have such kind of a step motherly treatment for one particular State. It smacks of partisan intentions.

Sir, now my esteemed colleague who has moved this Resolution mentioned a couple of points that 70 per cent of the revenue income of Bihar from underground sources, mineral wealth etc., comes from this sector. I entirely agree with him. They have been receiving 20 per cent for their development which is also true. I have not studied the figures and I am quite willing to accept his figures. But, there is another aspect to it. We must remember that this area is comparatively under-populated. At the time of considering the demand, we must see how much revenue resources went for the development and work it out on

a per capita basis. We should see as to whether the State Government was unfair or fair in doing this kind of things. So, a greater deeper in-depth study is necessary. I would submit such a short time, two-hour discussion on such a major topic is somewhat not enough. I would request that there should be full-fledged discussion on this topic so that every hon. Member can also express his views.

Now my colleague has mentioned one more point. He has said that irrigation is not properly in this region. My constituency is virtually in Anthill Paragaana. In fact Chokai and surrounding areas are hilly areas. Basically on this sides and on other side also including Banks, the topography is such that no major conventional irrigation project can pprove successful to move water from across from any great reservior through various odd-shaped contours on the soil which is virtually impossible and very costly also. The problem of irrigation would have to be tackled in a more sensible way and perhaps in an unconventional way. This is, of course, for the experts to consider and decide.

While I have my fullest sympathy for this demand of Jharkhand State, I would not like this to be an isolated decision only in the case of Bihar. I would like this matter to be considered taking the overall view of the entire country. Let this country once for all decide, how many States it is going to have, which are the State which are going to be divided and how it is going to be done. This should be done, as my colleague has said, in a time-bound frame so that the people know there is a genuine in mention of this Government to have this matter settled once for all.

With these words, I do at this point of time oppose this Resolution but I would like to see a comprehensive policy on this subject.

[Translation]

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL (Godda) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the resolution on

the smaller States, moved by the hon. Member.

I would like to submit that in 1956, after independence the State Reorganisation Commission (SRC) was set up. One of the recommendations of the Commission was to form States on the basis of languages. At that time there was one state comprising of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. Orissa was formed in the beginning the basis of Oriya but later on, Gujarat was formed on the basis of Gujarati language and Asssam was formed on the basis of Assamese language. But, when the question relating to formation of Jharkhand state arose, S.R.C. report stated that Jharkhand must not be made a state because people speaking different languages are there in the region. The argument was given in the report. This was the injustice done to the backward areas. The Chairman of the S.R.C. was Shri Kunzru. When the question of making a demand at that time came up, we were too young, but we head from the elders about it. Even today our district head quarters is Dumka. Shri Vajpayee had been there twice or thrice. Something has been written on a wall there to the effect that there was a talk of merging our area with Bengal. It was written on the wall at that time that would not mmerge with Bengal, and that we wanted a separate state. These writings are still legible on the walls. So is not this travesty of justice. I would like to quote here the views of the former President, Giani Zail Singh, expressed at a seminar on Tharkhand yesterday, that such a commission should never be headed by any retired judge because they work on the basis of paper and statistics and lack first hand information of things. But, what is the logic behind saying that it will weaken the nation when the demand for the formation of the State is made. There is only basis for the formation of a new State and that is political. States have been formed for political gains and political losses. At the time of independence there were just 14 States in the country. A demand for the formation of Poorvanchal has been made just now and Shri Pratap Singh and Shri Ramesh Chenninthala were saying that out of Assam State seven new

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States were carved out known as the seven sisters. I would like to know how much is the population of these States? Population of some state is 6 lakh while it is 5 lak while of Mizoram, it is six lakh; it is six lakh of some other state. The population of Nagaland, is less than 5 lakh of Arunachal Pradesh, 17 lakh of Meghalaya and 24 lakh of Tripura. Regarding the demand for Jharkhand, let me tell you that as per the 1971 census report, 16 districts are there in this region and its population is 1,94,00,400. It was one state comprising of Bengal, Orissa and Bihar before 1912. Why was Bihar carved out of Bengal and in 1934 why was Orissa carved out of Bihar? Why were Haryana and Himachal Pradesh carved out of Punjab? In favour of the formation of smaller states there are many other precedents in the country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are demands on the lines Haryana was carved out of Punjab for other parts of the country. Haryana is number one state in the matter of development, i.e., both industrial and agricultural development. I believe that if smaller states are carved out of big states, it will undoubtedly strengthen the nation and industrial and agricultural sectors will develop. Framers of the constitution of the country Baba Saheb Ambedkar has stated in the first edition of his book, published by the Government of Maharashtra, that Bihar and Madhya Pradesh should be divided into two states each and Uttar Pradesh should be divided into 3 states at least. He wrote it long back. He has also written that they should be formed to facilitate development and administrative governance. But have the states been formed from this point of view? How many districts were there in Uttar Pradesh and how many in Bihar? In Bihar at present, instead of 24 districts, there are 52 districts. Each month a new district is being created and a new sub-division is being formed.

AN.HON. MEMBER: By someone's grace?

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: Somebody or

the other may certainly be doing grace. Sometime by Jaggath's grace and sometime by Laluj's grace, both are alike in this matter....(Interruptions) Today Jharkhand has been impoverished. Jharkhand may become quite rich and the people of the area are quite capable. It is a general impression in Bihar that if Jharkhand is formed, it will be difficult for the people to govern the state as the Britishers used to say that it will be difficult for Indians to govern free India. The same view is being repeated by Indians. This is no argument. Today a train carrying 70 wagons of coal starts from the Jharkhand region. The train carries coal to all the thermal power plants and it carries better quality of coal to Badarpur. Coal will also be supplied to the plant under construction at Yamunanagar in Himachal. The thermal power plant coming up at Dadri will also get coal from Piparwad. However, the work of washing of coal has been contracted to Australia and not to Indians. If the welfare of this region had been really the concern, then passenger trains should also have been introduced on the track being exclusively utilised for the movement of coal.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, 47 years of independence have elapsed. I would like to make a submission to the people opposed to the formation of Jharkhand state that everything available in India is found there. Take for example the uranium. It is used throughout the country. While the national average of uranium is 26.8, it is 20.3 in our region, Jharkhand. In addition to that the total deposits, of coal is 46 per cent of India's average..(Interruptions)

Sir, of the total mineral deposits, 41 percent are found in Bihar and of it 30 percent are found in Jharkhand. However, what is the development ratio of the area? As per the statistics compiled by the Government of Bihar it is 1 per cent in Sahebganj in Jharkhand region, 2 per cent in Pallamau, 3 per cent in Dumka, 4 per cent in Godda, 5 per cent in Giriddh, 6 per cent in Hazaribagh, 7 per cent in Gumla, 8 per cent in Devghar, 11 per cent in Ranchi, 12 per cent in Lohardaga, 13 per cent in Singhbhum and 19 per cent in Dhanbad. On this plea, the

demand for separate state of Jharkhand is being opposed. Let us have a look at the ratio of North Bihar.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as per the statistics compiled by the Government of Bihar the development ratio in Jahanabad is 21 per cent, in Munger 22 per cent, in Aurangabad 25 per cent, in Nawada 26 per cent, in Rohtas 31 per cent, in Gaya 35 per cent, in Bhojpur 36 per cent, in Nalanda 38 per cent and in Patna 39 per cent. These are the statistics compiled by COGM Committee. You are requested to go through the report, these figures are there in it....(Interruptions) Mr. Chairman, Sir, reorganisation of three big states, i.e., Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh, which send 85,54 and 40 M.Ps. respectively, was always opposed because these three states have got a major say in the formation of the Central Government. Though 45 years have elapsed since independence, yet everytime the Prime Minister hails from Uttar Pradesh. It is only for the first time that a man from South has become the Prime Minister in the changed political scenario in the country. Decisions depend on the prevailing political conditions. It will be nice and in the interest of the country too if separate state is formed before the Badarpur Thermal Power Plant is closed down. The argument that smaller states will weaken the country is baseless. Demand for Jharkhand has always been opposed. When an agreement was arrived at on Jharkhand with Shri Jaipal Singh, Pt. Vinodanand Jha was the Chief Minister of Bihar at the time. Agreement was arrived at with him on the promise that if the demand for separate state is dropped, he will share the power. Only on this promise Shri Jaipal Singh was inducted into the Congress.

However no development of the area was done. The people were not allowed sharing of power. Rather colonialism was no the rise after exploiting its mineral resources and establishing factories. The transfer of Land Act was passed by the Lok Sabha in violation of Chhota Nagpur and Santhal pargana Development Act. People of Bihar got it passed and thousands of residents from Patna were settled there. My

submission is that every things was experienced there, without forming a separate state now a solution to the problem could be found? The experiment was done by pandit Vinodanand Jha. A Commission was constituted under the guidance of Shri Hamid, a Joint Secretary in the Home Ministry. The Committee in its report made certain recommendations for the impvment in the administration and for the development of the area. It recommended that tribal minded and local officials should be appointed in the area so that they might work for the welfare of the area and provide protection to the people. No Government has so far implemented these recommendations. Rather the Personnel Department of the Government of Bihar issued a notification to convert non-tribals into tribals. I would like to know from the august House whether ours is a matriarchal or patriarchal country. The notification declared it a matriarchal area. Now the non-tribals have started marrying tribals though they are already married. The name of the child born of the non tribal wife is thus registered as a tribal, born of the tribal wife. In this manner the child born of the first wife is shown tribal and property is purchased in his name. In this manner these people are depriving the tribals of prestigious posts as that of IPS, IAS and Deputy Collector and encouraging colonialism. I would like to submit to the House and the country that there would be widespread acrimony in the area more dreadly than Punjab if this paradox continues. A violent situation that prevails in Punjab may arise there also. There is no example in the history of the entire world for such a long period right from 1992 to 1993. In Jharkhand, the people of Jharkhand Mukti Morcha have launched an agitation. My submission is that there is nothing wrong in the demand for a separate state through this Bill. The number of states can easily be inincreased from 25 to 50. In America, where the population is just 24 crores much lesser than that of India - the number of states is 50, why cannot the

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same be done in India? This Bill can give equal freedom to all, ensure participation in power and clam down the acrimony of people, thus strengthen the country.

With these words I support this resolution.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Resolution moved by my hon. friend Shri jagat Vir Singh Drona, not only because our party programme includes the demands for a separate 'Uttaranchal' and separate 'Vananchal' but also because it is the demand of the local people in the real sense. This demand is not politically motivated, rather it is to fulfil the requirements of economic development. As some members have pointed out, states were reorganised on language basis at the time of independence. At that time language was the main basis and it was but natural. If people speaking the same language remain in a single administrative unit, their development becomes easy and their cultural identity is strengthened. It was done so a long time ago. Now it appears that states formed on linguistic basis are too big to be administered properly, and their development is blocked. Their administration is also not smooth. Now the demand being raised is to accelerate the pace of development and run the administration properly. Small states would be helpful for this purpose. The proposal for the small states should be taken into consideration from this point of view. It is a wrong conception as has been pointed out just now by my hon. friend that it would weaken the country. Really, for formation of small states would be helpful in the development of the country. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you belong to Punjab. Had Himachal not been separated.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Vajpayee ji, I come from Haryana.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Haryana also has the same experience.

Had Himanchal not been separated, had there not been separate existence of Haryana, it would have lagged behind in the race of progress though it was a part of Punjab. It reduces the bitterness.

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am on a point of order. Shri Vajpayee has made a correct statement. I would like to point out one thing in particular that under the Chief Ministership of Shri Pratap Singh Kairon the areas of Haryana and Himachal Pradesh made equal development in the united Punjab. In fact, so far as I know major development took place upto Kullu and Lahaulspit. All this was done under the leadership of Pratap Singh Kairon....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sadar Jagme Singh ji, has it been so, Haryana would not have come into being.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, you have made my work easy. You may please tell him that such matters cannot be raised under point of order. If he wants to say something he should do so in the form of a speech. I thought that I misbehaved or violated some rule and there will be a demand to expunge my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Vajpayeeji, the youths of today are agitated. They want to say something.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is also a wrong notion that if Uttaranchal is formed then Uttar Pradesh would be divided and if Vananchal is formed Bihar would be divided. Somebody would also say that if Bihar is to be divided, it should be done on his dead body. There is no question of division. The question is of reorganisation. It will be a division if any part is seceded from the country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, if new districts can be formed, commissaries can be set up, then new states can also be formed though it is somewhat a lengthy procedure. However that would be within the country,

within the political set up and under the constitution. There is no question at all to weaken the country and divide it. The Uttar Pradesh Assembly has already passed a resolution in favour of the formation of Uttaranchal. The Resolution was forwarded to the centre but the Congress Party being the ruling party at centre did not pay any attention to the Resolution. The Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly has since been dissolved. Mr. Chairman, Sir, assembly could have been revived even after the dismissal of the State Government. Now there will be elections again and the Uttaranchal issue will be a major election issue we could get full support on this issue. The ruling side will be in loss again. Therefore, my submission is that Uttaranchal should be formed before the elections are held. At least we will lose on this point. Of course, other points will remain there. I am making a concrete suggestion. I am talking of their good. There is no loss in forming a separate State of Uttaranchal.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, backward areas demand attention. The resources should be utilised properly and there should be convenience of administration. In view of all this, Uttaranchal has a very strong case.

So far as, Vananchal is concerned, I would like to request the members from Jharkhand that for the present, they should accept the demand of separate state consisting 17.00 hrs. of Choota nagpur and Santahal Pargana. If they want to include some part of Bungal, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh in it, they will face opposition from all sides. Shri Singh Deo is not going to part with any part of Orissa.

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL(Godda): he wants to come. Sambalpur is his area. he wants to come to Talcher.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He want to come or you want him to come.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the change in the borders of several states will create a lot of problems. Santahal Pargana and Chhotta Nagpur combined together become a

geographical unit and these are backward also. They have also been expllited..(Interruptions).. We are with you, but the difficulty is that they never fight for it consistently. be with us and fight, only then something can be achieved.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, when a mass movement acquires momentum, several suggestions are given to mislead it. One such suggestion was of development board. You may remember when the demand for a Vidarbha state started gaining ground, it was suggested to have a development board, but Shri Shankarrao Chavan did not allow it to be formed. There was another demand of a separate state of Telangana in Andhra Pradesh. When such demands are politically motivated, they do not get public support for long. Even if they get support, for a short time they do not achieve their goals. I would like to submit that these issue should be considered in view of development of these areas and convenience of administration. I do not agree that a pandora's box will be opened, if the states are reorganised again and this Government does not want to open that box. This Government has already opened a number of other such boxes. I do not think that any new box will get opened if these demands are accepted. A Commission should be constituted and its terms of reference should be very clear. is it not necessary to reshape the political map of this country in view of administrative convenience and economic development? The Commission should submit its recommendations within a fixed time period, but the formation of Vananchal and Uttaranchal should not be stopped on the pretext of constituting a Commission. if just to avoid the demands of these states, a Commission is constituted, this will be injustice to the states and this will only increase the resentment. At present, the people are demanding peacefully and I would like to tell my friends from Vananchal area that they should not allow to turn this movement violent. Violence and democracy should not go side by side. This applies to all of us including myself. It applies to the Congress also where ever it is in opposition. If Congress becomes violent in Calcutta



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and preach non-violence to us in Delhi, it won't work. This will not help improve the situation, but will make it worse. It appears that the country is disintegrating. The norms should be one for all. I would request that while replying, the hon. Minister should make clear his stand on Vananchal and Uttaranchal. These states should be formed and if it is thought necessary, a proposal for the Constitution of Commission to decide the question of entire reorganisation should be brought forward. We will welcome that proposal, but there should not be delay in the formation of Uttaranchal and Vananchal states.

[English]

PROF. K.V. THOMAS (Ermakulam): Sir, this motion moved by our hon. friend on the other side, at the outset, may look very simple because it suggests the creation of new States of Uttaranchal and Vananchal. But, Sir, it is not as simple as it is. It will be opening of Pandoras's box. If you look at the history of the formation of States on the basis of language, you will find that there is a very long story about it. The British divided the country into provinces only for the convenience of administration. The Congress Party, even during the time of independence, was thinking as to how the nation had to be divided into units of States. During the freedom struggle, there were in-depth discussions in different sessions of the Congress Party. In 1930, the Congress Party decided to divide the nation into different units of States on the basis of language. In 1945-46, the Congress reiterated its stand on linguistic States. It was the Congress manifesto of 1945 and 1946. As soon as we got independence, many of our friends approached Panditji and pressurised him to form the States. What was his reply? Panditji said:

"The first thing should come first. And the first thing is the security and stability of India."

In 1953, the Commission was formed

and in 1956, linguistic States came into existence. And it did not end there itself. Again divisions took place. Greater Bombay was divided into Maharashtra and Gujarat. Similarly, Punjab was divided into three States and Assam was divided into seven States. Have these divisions helped to solve the problems? Even now, there are agitations going on in different parts of the country for smaller and smaller States like Jharkhand, Chodoland, Vidarbha, Telangana and Uttaranchal. These are the demands which have come from different parts of the country. So, the question is whether further division is going to help to solve problems or not. When many of our friends demand that the division of bigger States into smaller States will help the economic development of the region, there are still serious questions to be answered. Sir, will division of bigger States like Uttar Pradesh or Madhya Pradesh being divided into two to three smaller States help the economic growth of these small fragmented States? If that is so, how are we going to solve some of the problems which are still burning in many parts of the country? For example, there was a proposal to have a Cauvery basin state in the South comprising all the regions covered by the river Cauvery, that is, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala. Finally, even after the formation of the linguistic States, the Caveri water disputes still remains to be solved. The problem persists to such an extent that these four States are just like four warring factions. If these States are further divided, water disputes and other problems are going to be further aggravated. So, while the existing problems cannot be solved, this sort of a move may create more problems. In Tamil Nadu, rightly or wrongly, some of our friends are waging a war against Hindi.

Sir, we are beset with problems. Economic problems are there; social problems are there; and worse than that, we have to face communal problems. The entire country is burning on communal issues for the last three months. So, how can we think of having another Commission for the formation of States, which will invariably create more tension throughout the country? I still

remember the issue of Telangana, which had finally forced Shri Potti Sreeramulu, commit self-immolation. This problem of having smaller States cannot be taken as simple as the mover of this Resolution, my friend on the other side thinks. These issues are to be thought of seriously.

Our hon. Leader of the Opposition, Shri L.K. Advani during his visit to Bihar in Ranchi and Hazaribagh, has been vehemently arguing for the formation of a United States. Shri Vajpayeeji who just spoke before me, has been arguing for the appointment of a second States Reorganisation Commission. During elections in Uttar Pradesh, the BJP went to the electorate with an assurance that in UP a second State will be formed. Issues of this nature should not be used for political advantage. We have enough problems which are yet to be solved. Just for catching votes, just for coming into power in any part of the country, taking up another issue will not help in any way in solving the problems.

personally, I am not against the idea of formation of a new State, if it is going to solve the problems. But the difficulty is that it will create more problems. Here again, we know that we cannot believe many of our friends who are sitting on the other side. They may start an issue with innocent motives, but it will finally end up in setting the entire country ablaze. Therefore, these issues have to be studied seriously and in depth. Simply asking for the formation of smaller States is not going to help the financial upliftment of that particular region. If that can be achieved by this way, we can agree to it. But can we really achieve this purpose?

My personal feeling is that it is the decentralisation of power which is going to help the economic development of our nation. Our Panchayats have to be strengthened. Our district administration has to be improved. For strengthening Panchayats and Zilla Parishads, they should be given more power, instead of having more and more smaller States. For example, I came from Kerala which is a small

State with just three crores of people. But even in Kerala we are divided into three—we have the old Travancore, we have the very prosperous Cochin and we also have the backward Malabar. If you are going to create more and more small States in bigger States, even a small State like Kerala will be further divided into more fragments. Formation of new States will not be a solution to many of the problems, which are being faced by all of us. We being the highest forum in this country, where this debate is going on, we have to think about these issues far more seriously, irrespective of our political consideration. We have to tackle these issues rising above political consideration. I do sympathise with many of my friends sitting on the other side. There are serious problems with regard to our economy.

We have to find out the solution. The question is whether formation of a State will help. There are many problems at other places. There are many un-developed regions. These regions have to be developed. That is why in the General Budget when the Finance Minister, Shri Manmohan Singh announced that there will be five years tax holiday for regions like Assam, people welcomed it. Similarly, other under-developed regions should be helped so that there is an even development throughout the country. That should be our aim and in achieving this goal if formation of one or two States help, I have no objection. But formation of a new State should not lead to the opening of a Pandora's box.

*[Translation]*

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Roseria):**  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the resolution moved by Shri Jagatvir Singh. I demand that the Government should consider it rising above the party politics.

I have been to Kotdwara on last 7th. Had I not been there, I would not have been able to realize its importance. After visiting Kotdwara, I have come to know that be it

[Sh. Ram Vilas Paswan]

17.20 hrs.

activists of any political party or leader or general public, everybody has made up his mind about Uttarakhand, to which our colleagues call Uttaranchal. I feel that sooner or later, the Government will have to accede to this demand.

Atalji has rightly said that it is very unfortunate for this country that the Government does not give a serious thought to any demand unless and until there is a violence in support of it. This is a tragedy. We should form a policy in this regard and every such demand should be considered under it. To demand a separate small state within the limits of the constitution does not pose a threat to the unity and integrity of the nation. We have experienced it that small states have always prospered and the situation of law and order is also improved. Previously, Punjab and Haryana were one state. Now they are two separate states. Both of them had competition and are making good progress. Himachal Pradesh was also separated. Previously, Bihar, Bengal and Orissa used to be one state but now they are three separate states. Similarly, in the North East, Meghalaya, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh were created out of one state.

Likewise, you may see that Uttar Pradesh at one end touches Delhi and its other end touches Bihar border near Buxar. It is such a large state that even the head of the state sitting in a corner of the State is not able to have a first hand information about the incidents occurred in the another corner of the state. As a result of it the backward areas remain backward.

My colleague Shri Shibu Soren is sitting here. We have always worked together in the Dalit Sena. We have attended meetings dozens of times. We have also asked to fulfil the demand for creating the Jharkhand State. In Bihar, we have observed that the people give first consideration to castes and the food consideration comes next to it. You believe it or not casteism is an important factor in the state.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

Bihar had Chief Minister elected for almost all the castes including backwards, forwards and even scheduled castes but so far no Chief Minister has come from Scheduled Tribes. When a person becomes a Chief Minister, he cannot bring prosperity to his community. In case there is a Chief Minister from the Scheduled Tribes Community then what is the harm in it? But there has been no Chief Minister belonging to this community and that is why there is a wide-spread resentment among the Adivasi people. I would like to support the views of Shri Atalji that there should be no party politics while dealing with this issue. Because party politics gives it a serious turn. I support the original demands of Shri Mandal and Shri Shibu Soren. But they start playing politics even in it. If there is a B.J.P. Government in Madhya Pradesh they would refuse to give any part of M.P. Similarly the Government of West Bengal and Orissa are not prepared to give even an inch of land of their states. Then why Laloo Prasad would give his land. That is why, I would like to emphasise that there should be no party politics in this issue.

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: We helped Laloo Prasad in becoming Chief Minister because he had promised to provide us every help in creating Jharkhand state.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Everybody is protesting against it. It is not a particular party which is protesting. I had been Vidarbha - *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Just now Shri Mandal has accepted the proposal of Shri Atalji that he would accept two parganas of Bihar and he will not claim the areas of Orissa. Madhya Pradesh and Bengal. This conflict has been going on for the last 45 years. What do you have to say about it?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: This is the politics which is confusing the things.

Previously, we used to give a slogan like "Dhan, Dharti Bantkar Rahega, Apna Apna Chhorkar." Now we demand for a new state but, the States are not ready to part with their lands- (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karol Bagh): When B.J.P. Government was in power in U.P. even then its constant demand for Uttaranchal was there. This has been an old demand of B.J.P. and on this basis this bill has been included in the Private Member's Bills. We understand the problems of a large state as you have explained. We demand for Uttaranchal as a separate state.

SHRI BHAGWAN SKANKAR RAWAT (Agra): When there was a B.J.P. Government in Uttar Pradesh, the Assembly duly passed a resolution and had sent it to the Central Government for creating Uttaranchal State. Some reminders in this connection were also sent to the Centre.

SHRI KALKA DAS: Do not compare us with what they are doing in Orissa and Bihar. We do not play politics. We Constructively work for removing the problems of the people.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I want to submit that a policy and a law should be used as planer. It should not take round at the same place like a drill. Just now mandal Ji was telling us that all of us are having the same attitude on this issue. They were prepared to accept each and every condition for gaining the slightest things. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KALKA DAS: Wheen B.J.P. was in poer we had friendly attitude with them but they were nnot worthy for maintaining friendship. (*Interruptions*) we had an alliance with Janaaaaataaa Das also and helped to get them in powwer. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: We had been betrayed by Jagannath Mishra, Chandrashekhar Singh and Bindeshwari Dubey, so we though that at least Laloo Prasad Yadav would would do it definetely but he has surpassed even Dubey Ji, Singh

Ji and Mishra Ji with his deeds.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: This is a very serious matter which includes Uttaranchal and Jharkhand. The Government had made an agreement in respect of Bodoland. I think this is a good step in this direction. I am happy to say that the Government has taken some steps in the direction shown by us. I had asked at that time also that the government should keep the persons like us in confidence in dealing with the matter of Jharkhand but I do not know, what is the problem with Shibu Soren that he did not allow the Government to do so, there are a number of such issues like the issue of Vidarbha etc. for consideration before this Government. I would request the Government to appoint a States Re cognisation Committee to solve these issues; then only I may hope for a solution. There are such states for which there is no disagreement, and I think Utrakhstan is one of these issues where no disagreement exists. There may be some difffernces of opinion in the matter of Jharkhand ... (*Interruptions*) Now leave aside all these queries.

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: Now after a division in your party 14 political parties have joined hands together.

SHRI KALKADAS: Their party is in power there, so whatever they do wrong all the wrong doings are excused?

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He wants to place his views before the House as he feels fit. It is upto the hon. Members to accept them or not. They will also get a chance to speak. they can reput them if they do not agree with him saying that they are not scientific and reasonable. I request the hon. members not to interfere and cut short his speech.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Even now, we are ready to support the original

[Sh. Ram Vilas Paswan]

map of Jharkhand prepared by Jharkhand Mukti Morcha without any change in it. But if you make any amendment in it we will also think of making further amendments. Their original map covers areas from four States viz. Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: For the time being let us take Bihar alone.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: You take it. Who is preventing you. I would like to raise another important issue. Why demands are being made for separate states. This is the very basic question. Be it the issue of a separate Bodoland Jharkhand Land. Uttarakhand or Vidarbha, the demands for these separate States are made only when the Central Government or the State Government do not pay equal attention to all areas and a particular area remains backward. Then it is but natural that discontent grows in such neglected areas as has been the case of Bihar. All the ministers of Bihar are found in South Bihar, yet the Adivasis are very backward and they lead a very miserable life. When I was co-ordinating the case of Bodoland issue in my capacity as a Minister in the Government of India, the youth of the Bodoland proposed not to put forth their case by themselves. They authorised me to advocate their cause. When they proposed it, we asked the Government to do the needful. If these youth could have confidence in us, why do not they have confidence in you.

When land of the people belonging to Scheduled Tribes is encroached upon big industries are set up there and they are not paid due compensation, it is exploitation. It is quite but natural that demands for separate States would be made.

Recently, I had been to Potdwar. Never before did I come across such simple people. I have never seen such backwardness. There is neither any industry nor any other means of livelihood. I was going through this pressclipping. There are many

other States like Meghalay, Mizoram, Nagaland, Himachal Pradesh, Goa, Population and area these states are far less than that of Uttarakhand. If areas having less population and area can be made separate States, why these areas cannot be made separate States? Shri M.S.Negi is no more with us. He was a great leader of Uttarakhand. I was going through one more press clipping. This demand is being made since 1967, rather since 1952. Through you, I would like to submit that there are no two opinions on the Uttarakhand issue. There is no difference of opinion on it and I understand that the Uttar Pradesh Government must have sent a proposal to the Central Government also in this regard.

SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA: The Government of Uttar Pradesh has sent it to the Centre.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: If the Government of Uttar Pradesh has passed a resolution and forwarded it to the Central, the ball is now in the court of the Central Government. I understand that while in policy matters, the Government is empowered to take decisions in respect of all States. So far I know, the party has not supported the demand for smaller States. We have said that if smaller states are to be made, Uttar Pradesh should be divided into three parts, Bihar into two parts. Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh should also be divided. I would like to submit even to this extent that wherever there are Adivasi areas having 50 percent of their population they should be given the status of a Bodoland by including taken in the 5th Schedule. This will stop their exploitation. A policy should be formulated in this regard also that wherever their population is huge in the tribal areas, they should be given autonomy so that they could get political and economic powers and develop their areas.

• With these words while as a matter of principle I support the formation of smaller states, I also make a demand for reorganisation of States. I request the Government to give the States of a separate State of Uttarakhand immediately. I also demand that the case of all the residents of

Uttarakhand, the residents of these hilly areas, should be brought under the purview of Mandal Commission. There should be no caste discrimination. The hilly areas are backward. These people should be included in the list of castes recommended by the Mandal Commission so that they could enjoy the benefits of reservation in jobs and participate in Government through Government Services. Thereafter, it make a demand for a separate Vidharbha land. Again I would like to submit that if our colleague, Shri Suraj Mandal puts up the map of the Jharkhand land in its old form, we would support him. But I support the demand for a Jharkhand land in letter and spirit. A separate State of Uttarakhand should be constituted by including districts of Uttar Kashi, Dehradun, Chamoli, Almorah, Nainital, Tehri Garhwal, Pitoragarh and Pauri Garhwal in it.

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: Give us 25 districts or even 16 districts. Let the Government give us as many districts as it deems fit. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I said that it is a matter of four States. if you given areas together from all these States, we would put pressure on our Government.

With these words, I support the demand for a separate Uttarkhand State.....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: There should be no politics in it. But you are politicising it.. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: With these words I conclude.

17.35 hrs

ANNOUNCEMENT RE SITTING OF LOK SABHA

*(English)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Here is an announcement. I think this announcement

is very near and dear to all of you here.

As decided in the meeting of the Hon. Speaker, Deputy-Speaker, Members of the Panel of Chairman, Business Advisory Committee and the Chief Whips held today, the sitting of the House Fixed for Tuesday then 9 th March 1993, has been cancelled.

That means you are enjoying a holiday on the 9th.

Now, the time fixed for this item is over. Is it the pleasure of the House that we extend the time by one hour?

SHRI INDERJIT (DHARJEELING): This is a very important subject. We should devote more time to it. *(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): It is an important subject. More time should be allotted to it. About 10-12 hon. Members would speak on it.

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shall be extend the time by one hour.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: This is a very important Bill. Every member would like to participate in the debate. I think we must extend the time by one hour. Later on we may extend by one more hour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do you want to extend the time by two hours? For the time being we shall extend it by one hour. if there are more participants, then we will see later on.

SHRI INDERJIT : I support the proposal made by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan. This is a very important subject. There are lots of demands being made in the country and I would beg of you to extend the time initially at least by two hours. If necessary later on it may be further extended. I also support his view that all the members who

[Sh. Inderjit]

want to speak on the subject should have a chance, because similar demands are coming up all over the country and it is vital for the stability of the country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : For the time being the time is extended by one hour. Later on, if the House so feels a further extension can be given.

Now Shri Surya Naryan Yadav.

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**RESOLUTION: RE CREATION OF NEW STATES OF UTTARANCHAL AND VANANCHAL CONTEDED**

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN (Sahrasa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the Hon. Member who has brought forward a resolution seeking reorganisation of the States with a view to create smaller States. I support the resolution. It is the need of the day that the existing bigger states should be reorganised and instead smaller states should be set up. If you study the existing state of affairs you will find that the development programmes have not reached grassroot level i.e. the villages where common people live. Sir, one of the reasons for this is the concept of bigger states. For example Uttar Pradesh forms almost half of India. I think all this is due to the mentality of the Government. About eighty five M.P's come from Uttar Pradesh and almost all the Prime Minister have been hailing from that state. What is the reason? Whenever I have to travel from Delhi to Bihar. I find that till I enter Bihar, I am in Uttar Pradesh. If one has to go to Himachal Pradesh he has to pass through Uttar Pradesh. Therefore, I think for the development of villages, the creation of smaller states is very important.

Sir, I want to give an example. Punjab had been divided into three states. I had

paid a visit to Haryana. I noticed that it has become a very prosperous state. It has made a rapid progress. At that time people felt worried that if the state is divided what would happen? But Haryana is an example in the whole country. It has provided that an agricultural state can also make rapid progress. Today it is contributing in exports. They are exporting food grains and other items.

This is an example. But when our proposals for the creation of the smaller states are made, Chief Ministers feel concerned about it. He may be Shri Laloo Prasad Yadav or any other Chief Minister. They fear that their importance would diminish. (Interruptions) Since India became free, not a single year has passed when the Central Government and State Government have not spent crores of rupees on relief work in North Bihar. But not even a single Chief Minister has paid attention towards the development of agriculture in that state. Deposits of coal, steel and manganese are available in South Bihar. A huge sum is received as royalty for these deposits. But nothing is being spent for the development of this area out of this amount. Therefore, I would like to urge the Government to fulfil the demands of the people of Jharkhand immediately to ensure the development of North Bihar. No time should be wasted. People of North Bihar would not tolerate if you want to keep them alive through relief measures without fulfilling their demand of Jharkhand land. We only want that North Bihar should progress and the demand for a separate Jharkhand state should be accepted immediately. What is happening in North and South Bihar? The whole amount provided for the tribals is being misused. People want a separate state but all the leaders or the officials who pay a visit to the state do not have any sympathy for those people as they know that sooner or later they would get a separate state. My submission is that as soon as possible they should be given a statehood. Whether a division bench of High Court is not functioning in Ranchi. There used to be a Session of the State Assembly in the Governor's House during

the summer. But this has been discontinued. This is unjust. Government should contemplate seriously and fulfill their demand for a separate state. There is no dispute on the question of Uttaranchal. The more the state develops the more would be the importance of the Prime Minister. Nobody is doing anything. What is the harm in dividing Uttar Pradesh into four States? It would help in the progress of the country. If people live in smaller states, villages would progress. Sometimes an argument is put forward that there is financial constraint and a lot of expenditure will have to be incurred for a new State. But on the other hand crores of rupees are spent on relief measures. If the funds are available for the welfare of the poor, these should be used for the development of the State.

Sir, we are getting the hint. If the resolution is justified, it should be supported. But Shri Laloo Prasad had also sent a proposal. When the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Chauhan said that he was going to create Jharkhand State, Shri Laloo Prasad Yadav urged that the division of the state can take place on my dead body. Then Shri Jagannath Mishra also joined him for the exploitation of the poor. I think Government is empowered to create the state.. May be as Shri Ram Vilas was speaking...

**SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV** (Jhanjharpur): It is not a state subject. When the Union Government receive any proposal, then it becomes its duty to take a decision in the matter.

**SHRI SURAJ MANDAL** (Godda): When Centre was about to take a decision, and talks were in the final round, and 15 December had been fixed then Shri Jagannath said that if the state is to be divided he would open a pan shop.

**SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV:** Whether the Central Government will change its decision on his statement?

**SHRI SURAJ MANDAL:** He has given

it in writing yesterday.

**SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV:** As Shri Devendra Prasad has stated that Shri Laloo Prasad is ready and he would not change his stand. The Chief Minister is still in Delhi. We would welcome if he makes this statement in a Press Conference, this is not a controversial matter.

Sir, I would like to submit that smaller states should be set up as soon as possible. Our friend Shri Rahi is present here. There is no dispute in the matter of creating Uttaranchal state. So this proposal should be accepted and all such other proposals should also be accepted. There is no hurdle in the case of Bihar also. It is the responsibility of the Union Government and it should declare it immediately. If the Government have any difficulty in creating a new state for South Bihar then it should be given the status of a Union-territory. Time should not be wasted in this regard.

**SHRI SUIRAJ MANDAL:** Otherwise coal would not be made available.

**SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV:** This is your version. Our leader Shri Sorain is here. We have the right to launch an agitation but it should be non-violent. We are the residents of Northern Bihar. We are supporting the proposal full. Our party is ready to cooperate in your agitation. The leader of our party late Shri Charan Singh used to say that country can be powerful if states are smaller. He himself had taken initiative in this direction but he did not get enough time to do so. Today we follow his directions. This is the policy of Our party and we can say strongly that we would implement the same if we come in power.

With this, I support the resolution.

(English)

**SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI** (Deogarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is an important matter being discussed today in the House. In the fifties, we had a



[Sh. Sriballav Panigrahi]

Commission in our country on States' reorganisation on linguistic basis.

This States should be re-organised on the basis of language. That Commission submitted its report in 1956. There was furor in some parts of the country leading to blood-shed including in our State, Orissa. Although large Qriya dominate tracts were there in some of the neighboring States and that was the reasonable demand and expectation of the people of Orissa that those areas are merged with Orissa because they used to form part of Orissa some time earlier. But that could not be a reality. They way, as you know, not only in Orissa but elsewhere also there were disputes, even over water and you know what sort of fellings are being roused in our country.

But, in general, let me make it clear that I am also in favour of small States, in principle- small States, small, well-knit and composite States-so that unity inside the State could be strengthened, development work also could be stepped up and could be implemented properly, and it does not become unmanageable.

But, Sir, for everything there is a proper time and proper climate. We have to consider this.

People in different States are agitated over this matter. it is not the question of only Uttarakhand or van anchal or Jharkhand and some other areas. Day before yesterday, here, I was also making a claim, I was also making a point I used to say exactly the same- if such neglect continues and perpetuates in connection with starvation deaths taking place in Orissa in large numbers, it will be a big problem. Ours is the area-western Orissa- full of mines, forests, rivers and all natural resources but in spite of all these plentiful natural resources, starvation deaths do take place there. It has become a regular feature. Right type of

planning is not there. Proper approach and proper attitude is not there. The State leadership does not give proper attention to these areas. Therefore, if such neglect continues, naturally there will be no alternative other than to demand even for a separate State comprising all these backward areas.

This situation is, more or less, not peculiar to Orissa. More or less in different States it is there. In Kutch or Saurashtra in Gujarat or in Vidarbha in Maharashtra or in Telengana in Andhra Pradesh it is there.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: You have brought disgrace, you have brought slur on the good name, and you say, that we are under phobias (*Interruptions*). This is the type of your wisdom. (*Interruptions*).

Sir, this is the largest democracy, we are proud of that. Democracy is our pride, secularism is our pride and in this democracy, national unity and national solidarity has to be kept uppermost in our mind. So, Sir, today what is happening? Healthy political functioning also is very much needed for the democracy to survive, to prosper, and that way what I mean to say is that there should not be any type of exploration and at the same time, there should not be proper development, balanced development of all parts of the country. So, what I mean to say is, when our unity is threatened right now, you know, Sir, how communal frenzy has played havoc throughout the country barring a few places here and there. That has placed havoc with almost 2000 lives lost. Forty-Five or forty-six years after freedom, communal frenzy, communal riots have made a claim of about 2000 human lives in our country. If anybody can take pride in it, let them take pride, but I say it is a matter of national shame. So, that way, right now in any form if you organise.

MR. HON. MEMBER: What happened in 1984? (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is at the

fag end of his speech. Hardly we have got three minutes at our disposal. Let us not deviate from it. *(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI BALRAJ PASSI (Nainital): To which party did the Chief Ministers of Gujarat and Maharashtra belong?

SHRI KALKA DAS: The women who had been widowed during the 1984 riots are still holding demonstrations. Even the CBI have identified the culprits and the cases are not being filed against them including certain Members of the Parliament. The widows are still holding demonstration against them. You should be ashamed of.... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: I should be ashamed of? If you had the sense of shame it would have been a different matter.

*(English)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Unless the Hon. Member yields, I thank you cannot interrupt him.

*(Interruptions).*

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: What I was saying is that when we have such a problem right now, the Reorganisation of States, I am afraid, can open up a Pandora's Box and that will not be conducive to the national interest at the moment. Therefore, a Commission should look into all these aspects in greater details.

We had also our Sarkaria Commission's recommendations. The State and Centre relationship and all those things have to be gone into in detail and to start with, in the minimum, Sir, what I suggest also is that along the line of Bodoland steps be taken in

Vadarbha and all those places, at least, where people feel neglected, in fact backwardness is there, right development does not take place, people feel alienated and that spells danger to our much-designed national unity, solidarity and integrity.

So, judging from that point of view, Sir, some autonomous Development Council should be there. Of course I do not know about the functioning of the Hill Development Council. During Rajivji's days there was a Hill Development Council, some authority was given, some sort of arrangement was done inside West Bengal for the Darjeeling area etc., And I am told in Bihar also they were having some discussion about it. I do not know how far it has progressed, what is the latest position. And that way, some development apparatus with autonomy should be there. *(Interruptions).*

Sir, I will continue next time.

18.00 hrs.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today the discussion on this issue should be postponed for some other day. *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM LAL RAHI) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, no doubt the Resolution is important and many hon. Members would like to speak on the issue but my submission is that at least a time limit should be fixed for every hon. Member. If an hon. Member speaks for half an hour, next member would take minutes and in that case time would have to be extended. Already it has been extended by an hour. It can be further extended by one hour 8 need be, this is my submission.

[English]

will take some more time next time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Very good suggestion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right, Right now the time is up. The House stands adjourned to meet again on Wednesday, 10th March 1993.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL ( Hamirpur ) :  
Sir, it is a very good suggestion from the hon. Minister, and it equally applies to his Members.

1802. hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Panigrahi, have you closed it?

*The Lok Sabha then Adjourned till  
Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday,  
March 10, 1993/Phalguna 19, 1914  
(Saka).*

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Sir, next time I will continue. (Interruptions). I