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Friday, April 4, 1986
Chaitra, 14, 1908 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fifth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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C O N T E N T S

No. 28, Friday, April 4, 1986/Chaitra 14, 1908 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Friday, April 4, 1986/
Chaitra 14, 1908 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Construction of godowns by private parties for hire by F.C.I.

*555. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTA-
NAIK : Will the Minister of FOOD
AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to
state :

(a) whether it is a fact that initiative has been taken by Food Corporation of India to encourage private parties to construct godowns and rent it out to the Corporation; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the States covered by this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL
SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is given below.

Statement

The Food Corporation of India has advertised a scheme to get additional storage capacity of 2.5 million tonnes constructed through private parties. The

salient features of the scheme are as follows :

- (i) The minimum capacity to be constructed by the private parties at a place would be 5,000 tonnes or a multiple thereof.
- (ii) The parties should have physical possession of the land and also clear title to it.
- (iii) The land should be suitably located keeping in view its distance from the rail-head/mandies/ existing FCI depots and should be on or near the broad gauge points which should be equipped with railways siding facilities for handling full or half rakes.
- (iv) The parties would be required to invest at least 25% of the estimated cost of construction and may get loans from the banks for the balance 75% of the cost.
- (v) The construction would be in accordance with FCI's specifications, designs and layout plans.
- (vi) The guarantee to be given by FCI for occupation of godowns would be initially for a period of 5 years, extendable by two years at the option of the FCI.
- (vii) The permissible period of construction for a godown upto 10,000 tonnes would be 9 months and for godowns with a higher capacity it would be 12 months effective from the date of agreement with FCI.
- (viii) The rent payable by FCI would be Re. 1.00 per sq. ft. per month for godowns in rural areas and Rs. 1.15 per sq. ft. per month for godowns in urban areas.

The States/Union Territories proposed to be covered under the scheme are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : What is the total storage capacity available with the FCI to preserve food procured as on 31st January, 1986 and the total quantum of foodgrains annually procured by the FCI? At least, the figures for 1983-84 and 1984-85 may be supplied.

SHRI A.K. PANJA : We are taking First July 1984 because that is the peak procurement time. As on First July, 1984, the stock was 22.48 million tonnes and the storage capacity required at the 85 per cent utilization was 26.45 million tonnes. The storage capacity was 22.65 million tonnes. The gap was 3.80 million tonnes. Again on First July, 1985, the total stock was 28.65 million tonnes and the storage requirement at 85 per cent utilization was 33.70 million tonnes. The storage capacity was 23.81 million tonnes. The gap was 9.89 million tonnes. As on First July, 1986, the projected total stock figure is 28.65 million tonnes. The storage requirement at 85 per cent utilization is 33.70 million tonnes. The storage capacity would be 25.50 million tonnes. The gap projected, as expected, would be 8.2 million tonnes.

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : What arrangements are being made to preserve surplus foodgrains or stock that is available with the FCI for the present?

SHRI A.K. PANJA : The arrangement that has been made at present is this : the storage capacity which has been completed by F.C.I. is 1.12 million tonnes; that become available to us on 31st March, 1986. The storage capacity still under construction is 1.72 million tonnes. The total comes to 2.84 million tonnes. But it does not meet the gap.

These are the figures I gave regarding

covered storage. We are having covered and plinth storage which is called shortly CAP so that the portion which has not yet found place in the covered storage could be kept as far as possible in a scientific manner. Besides, we have taken several steps. First efforts are being made to increase distribution through public distribution system by liberalising issues. Secondly, Roller flour mills have been permitted to buy wheat in the open market and also utilise upto 150 per cent of their licensed capacity. Thirdly, export of wheat and wheat products by private traders and also by FCI has been permitted. Fourthly, all stock limits and movement restrictions on wheat have been removed to facilitate free trade.

Fifthly, issue of wheat to workers in National Rural Employment Programme, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme has been raised from 1 kg per man day to 2 kgs. per man day at a subsidised rate of Rs. 1.50 per kg. as against a Central issue price of Rs. 190 per quintal at which FCI issues wheat to the State Governments for the public distribution system.

Sixthly, foodgrains are also being given to tribal areas at specially subsidised rate.

Lastly, FCI was permitted to sell wheat at a fixed price of Rs. 193 per quintal till 31.3.86.

These are the some of the steps taken for the purposes of reducing the food-grain stock.

SHRI SARAT DEB : I have gone through the statement of the hon. Minister. He has permitted the private people to build godowns to accommodate 5000 tonnes of foodgrains. In that statement, he has said that 25 per cent of the money will be provided by the owner and 75 per cent will come from the State Bank. At the same time, he has said that they are giving Re. 1 per square ft. as far as urban areas are concerned, and occupancy by the FCI will be for five years. If such a huge structure is occupied only for five years, will that person be able to pay off the loan of the State

Bank? If not, what measures Government is going to take in this regard? If the construction is done in rural areas, what will be rate per sq. ft.?

SHRI A. K. PANJA : Probably the hon. Member has not seen the entire statement. So far as rural areas are concerned, it is Re. 1 per sq. ft and in the case of urban areas it is Rs. 1.15 per sq. ft. So far as bank loan is concerned, we are guaranteeing its use for five years with two years action with the FCI. We have calculated it. The reasonable worked out rent comes to 96 paise per foot, but we are giving them Re. 1 in rural areas and 15 paise more in urban areas because it is the liability of the owner to pay municipal taxes. Some of the applicants raised the question whether it would be viable. We have calculated it in this manner. These godowns constructed according to FCI specifications correctly, will have a life expectancy of 30 years. He will also get 75 per cent of bank loan at easier rate of interest and 25 per cent is his own money. Although there is a depreciation of the property, yet its market value rises. Even if it is terminated after five years, he is getting a capital asset which can be used for other purposes. That is why, we find that this is reasonable.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : I would like to know from the hon. Minister the amount being charged by the FCI for storing of wheat and rice per quintal per year and the amount being charged by FCI for handling charges for wheat and rice per quintal per year?

SHRI A. K. PANJA : It is a separate question; I need notice for this.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Just now the hon. Minister has said that the gap is 8.2 million tonnes. Out of that only 2.5 million tonnes capacity is being offered to the private sector. May I know what are the plans of the Department for increasing the storage capacity regarding the rest of the gap?

SHRI A. K. PANJA : In the Seventh Plan we did ask the Planning Commission

to give us a little over Rs. 500 crores for the purpose of making construction but, in fact, the Planning Commission has allowed only a little over Rs. 240 crores for the purpose of construction. But with that also we will not be able to meet the gap and that is why the CAP system is being provided because, as I have already said and as the hon. Member knows, this is a problem of plenty as we are having more production of wheat and rice since 1984 onwards. But it is not necessary that this will continue for ever. That is why we are taking two steps. One is the construction of permanent storage by FCI, by Central Warehousing, by State Warehousing Corporation as well as by private parties, as it has been given in the answer to today's question. Secondly, we are releasing these commodities in a better manner so that it goes to our people who need it most, like the tribals, the nursing mothers, the pregnant mothers and the children.

SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY : Sir, I would like to know how many godowns have been approved for Tamil Nadu so far.

SHRI A. K. PANJA : Sir, so far as the question as to how many godowns are existing in Tamil Nadu is concerned, I have not got the figure but for the scheme, 81 applications have been received up-til now, and all the 81 have deposited the earnest money. Those applications are under examination.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : I want to know the number of F. C. I. godowns in eastern Uttar Pradesh in the private sector, especially in Azamgarh, Ballia, Ghazipur, Deoria, Gorakhpur, Basti, Jaunpur, Banaras, Mirzapur, Gonda and Faizabad. Is there any F.C.I. godown in these districts and if not, the reasons therefore? Also, I would like to know as to why all the godowns in the private sector are located in Haryana and Punjab only and not in Uttar Pradesh?

[*English*]

SHRI A. K. PANJA : Sir, it is not possible to give specific answer about the

eastern part of Uttar Pradesh but, of course, if the hon. Member wants it, I will supply the information.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : There is none there. My submission is that not a single godown is there. Why is it so, that is my question ?

Why there is not a single godown ? Why this disparity is there ?

[English]

SHRI A. K. PANJA : Sir, so far as Uttar Pradesh is concerned, 127 applications have been received for this new scheme, out of which 32 have not deposited any earnest money. To satisfy the hon. Member I will look into it as to how many out of these 127 will become eligible and how many will be in the eastern part.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Sir, the question that I would like to ask is that there are certain sub-depots run by FCI directly in certain States, especially in Kerala. Now they are being wound up and are being given to private parties. Also in Madras, Visakhapatnam and Kandla, there were 6,000 workers working directly under the Food Corporation of India whose services were terminated and the work is being given on private contract I would like to ask the Minister when is he going to tender the whole functioning of the Food Corporation of India.

SHRI A. K. PANJA : Sir, a separate question might be put for this so that I may reply to the hon. Member because it does not arise out of the scheme.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my question has not been replied to.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Already you have asked and not got the answer.

Don't put it again..... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Sir, my question has not been replied to. It will be a wrong precedent that a question is asked about eastern Uttar Pradesh and the reply is given about Tamil Nadu. We want your protection. If you do not give us protection, who else will give ? My question must be replied to...

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You please take your seat. Already you asked the question and the Minister has replied. There is no point now. Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)**

Pending court cases of excise duties

*557. SHRI S. G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of cases of excise duty are pending in courts;

(b) if so, the number of cases and the amount involved therein;

(c) whether it is fact that one of the important reasons for increase in number of excise cases is buying time for paying the excise duties; and

(d) whether Government are charging interest on the amount from the date of order or any other action is taken ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) to (d) A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) and (b) The total number of cases involving excise duty pending both in the Supreme Court and the various High Courts as on 31.12.1985 was 7158. Many of the cases have a bearing on rate of duty, valuation and in some cases the excisability of the product. Therefore, precise quantification of the revenue involved

**Not recorded.

is possible only after the court cases are decided.

(c) and (d) In recent years the tendency to file court cases against the Government & get stay orders is on the increase. There is no provision in the Central Excise law to charge any interest on the amount due from the parties. However, in cases where the parties request the facility of payment in instalments, compound interest at the rate of 17.5% per annum is charged on the dues outstanding at the end of each month.

SHRI S. G. GHOLAP : Sir, he has replied that the value cannot be given as it is to be decided by the Court. But the decision must have been taken by the officers. So, my question is this. What is the value as per the decision taken by the officers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : As I stated about 7158 cases are pending in the High Courts and Supreme Court. The approximate amount involved is Rs. 2029 crores, 28 lakhs.

SHRI S. G. GHOLAP : As the interest is not charged the person who goes to the Court gets the advantage while the person who pays has to incur loss. So, what action Government is taking to amend the Act accordingly ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : It is true there is no provision for charging interest. However in the cases where the parties request the facility of payment in instalments, compound interest at the rate of 17.5 per cent per annum is charged on the dues outstanding at the end of the month. I have noted the suggestion which has been made by the hon. Member.

Effect of MODVAT on automobile industry

*558. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government are aware

that introduction of MODVAT and hike in excise duty has affected the automobile industry adversely;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken to help the industry;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) A statement is given below

Statement

As part of the 1986 Budget proposals, excise duty on fuel-efficient and non-fuel efficient motor cars and Jeeps and vans has been raised. Besides excise duty has been levied on body-building of the motor vehicles.

2. Appropriate adjustments in the rates of excise duty on motor vehicles were also made taking into account the input duty relief under the MODVAT Scheme by rounding them off to the nearest step in the new duty structure. For example, the various rates of excise duties, such as, 15.75% and 21% as applicable to medium/heavy commercial vehicles and light commercial vehicles, were rounded off to 20% *ad valorem*.

3. Representations have been received from the automobile industry in this connection. Measures taken to provide relief of the industry include raising of the exemption limit under the small-scale exemption scheme, exemption for job work and inputs used captively in the manufacture of final products.

[Translation]

SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my question was whether introduction of MODVAT Scheme and hike in excise duty had affected the automobile industry adversely ? The reply states only this much that representations have been received from the automobile industry in this connection. The introduction of MODVAT and hike in excise duty have sent shock waves in the automobile industry.

and at the same time, it has also adversely affected the clearance of motor vehicles and their spare parts. I want to know whether the Government have taken any step in this regard or does the Finance Minister propose to hold a meeting with the representatives of the automobile industry ?

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : We have been receiving representations from the concerned industry. We are looking into all these aspects. As the hon. Member knows, so far as the small scale industry was concerned we have excluded the value of chassis only yesterday.

[Translation]

SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : It is for the first time that 20 per cent excise duty has been levied on the bodies of the trucks and the buses which will push up the prices of these vehicles further. This in turn will have its impact on the common man also. The cost of body building of a bus comes to nearly Rs. 100,000. I want to know whether some steps are being taken to reduce its price ?

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I have very clearly stated this in the main reply. If the hon Member could kindly go through the main reply the answer will be very clear to him. I do not want to repeat it now.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : The first part of the question says : 'Whether Government are aware that introduction of MODVAT and hike in excise duty has affected the automobile industry adversely' and for that there is no direct answer given by the Minister. From the other answer given by the Minister we get the impression that it has got adverse effect on the motor car industry, the automobile industry. I want to know as to what is the effect of this MODVAT scheme on the Tyre industry. I want to know whether it has given any relief to the Tyre industry because the very component of the Tyre industry is again subjected to the excise duty. The tyre again is

subjected to excise after completing the production. Has MODVAT helped the Tyre industry ? That is my question.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : MODVAT scheme has been introduced to reduce the cost of the manufacture. As there is now controversy about this MODVAT system, it is better if I clear the doubts also. So, MODVAT is not a system that has been introduced now. Only the new name has been given. Earlier the system was there under a different name. That was, Proforma Credit of Duty Scheme. Now, a change has been made in the name. The scope of this scheme has been widened and it has been relaxed. Some people have been criticising it stating that it is detrimental to the interests of the industry. Actually, it is not that. On the contrary some of the industries have welcomed it. Here, so far as MODVAT is concerned—I am just coming to your point—under this new scheme, they cannot avoid taxes, they cannot suppress the duty paid documents and they cannot avoid the payment of Octroi, they cannot avoid the payment of income-tax and sales-tax and it is a measure against the black money, it is going to stop generation of black money also. Now, some people object to it, they refuse to understand the benefits that the mode available under this Scheme. By MODVAT there is no effect on any industry but at the same time we have imposed the duty on finished goods, Because of that, in some cases as a measure of additional resource mobilisation we have imposed some duty in order to collect more revenue. Even if it is coming under the tyre industry, we cannot help it

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : The tyre industry is expected to get relief under MODVAT because every component is subjected to excise duty.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Whenever the excise duty is paid and when they are covered under 37 Chapter, the benefit will be available for them. And about your suggestion, I will look into it.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : Sir, at the time of the presentation of the Budget, the introduction of the new scheme, namely, MODVAT was announced and it was mentioned at that time that the prices of finished products are expected to go down. But the experience is otherwise. But that is not my point.

My point is that so far as the excise duty in terms of this MODVAT scheme is concerned, the original importer or the manufacturer of the raw material pays the duty and passes on the goods to the wholesaler and then the wholesaler sends them to another small wholesaler. Thus, in between there are 6 or 7 agencies involved and therefore, the wholesaler can pass on some valid documents of excise and other things. I will give an example.

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You put the question.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : In between there are 5 or 6 agencies involved and they are not having the valid papers of payment of excise duty and therefore, ultimately between these 5 or 6 agencies it is difficult to detect as to whether there is any evasion of excise duty. On this I would like to know whether the Government has applied its mind and has seen the practical aspect or the implication of the trade.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : As I stated earlier, MODVAT as such is not responsible for the increase in prices. Because of MODVAT in respect of so many articles the prices have gone down. In order to neutralise it we have imposed duty on finished goods and in order also to lessen the burden of the benefit that is given to the industry, we have imposed duty on finished goods: It is not the case of the Government that because of MODVAT there is increase in the prices of other commodities. As I stated earlier, even, the industry and trade are aware of benefits of MODVAT. On the contrary, even now we have covered only 37 Chapter under it. Now those industries whose commodities or items are not covered are coming forward and asking for the application of this MODVAT for their indu-

stries also. Now, the hon. Member has stated about the tyre industry. I have got the information There is no increase in the case of tyre and they are eligible for MODVAT credit also. So far as this aspect is concerned, as I have clearly stated, now the scope has been widened because of the MODVAT. I am just bringing to your notice that honest taxpayers are rewarded by automatic credit. They can credit automatically the duties which have been paid earlier. By the system which has been adopted, the duty that has been paid earlier will get automatic credit.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Sir, with regard to MODVAT, it is actually not that you have been able to find out a new way. You are following the very same principle of taxation of what you have followed last year. I put it to you that you are bringing old wine in the new bottle, by stating MODVAT. It is not MODVAT at all; it is MADVAT. It can be said so because after the introduction of MODVAT, you have created so many troubles not only to the automobile industry but you have created trouble in the power tiller, tractor and all those industries also. I put it to you, yesterday the Finance Minister was kind enough to exempt from excise duties, tractors up to 25 H.P. but not the power tillers. Power tillers are being used only by small and marginal farmers. It ought to be exempted from the excise duties. I want to ask the hon. Minister whether such a step will be taken to the power tillers also and exempt it from MODVAT.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Sir, the hon. Member has made a point saying that it is not MODVAT but MADVAT. Some criticism has come saying that it is MADVAT. If some people refuse to understand that, I cannot help if they call it MADVAT. There are some people who refuse to pay the duty and they want to defraud the Government. They want to take the benefit by avoiding the payment of tax.

Now, here, as I have stated, the scope has been enlarged. Earlier, it was very restrictive and it was confined to 66 items only. Now, it has been extended to 500 groups having about 2,000 items. Now,

for that purpose, after introduction of MODVAT, while fixing the rates of duty, because of the duty imposed on final product, the prices of some products have gone down and the prices of...
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is telling "some".

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : For example, laundry soap, we have not touched. The price has come down. but in order to naturalise it, after all we have to get resources for the developmental activities. Hon. Members always say, while taking up the cause of Tamil Nadu, this that they want more money for more developmental works. For that, more money is required also.

SHRI P. KALANDAIVELU : But then, are you taxing...

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : We have to get revenue for naturalising it. We have imposed some duties. Here, the hon. Member has stated.....

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : I asked about power tillers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He asked whether you will exempt power tiller. That is the only point.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I am making it very clear. It is not a criticism of the hon. Member only because there has been criticism, I am answering to that. Coming to his suggestion, we are noting it.

DR. K.G. ADIYODI : Is it not a fact that the general price increase is due to the administered prices ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Is it related to MODVAT or you are raising some other thing ?

Next—Shri Jhansi Lakshmi,

Action against hoarders of coins and
Currency notes.

**559. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have advised States to deal firmly with coin and one rupee not hoarders ;

(b) if so, the results of this directive so far ;

(b) whether similar directives have been given to the Union Territories ; and

(c) and number of cases in which hoarders of coin and currency notes were detected and punished in the Union Territories, especially in Delhi Union Territory ?.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) to (c) There have been reports of hoarding of coins. Accordingly, attention of all State Governments/Union Territories has been invited to the provisions of the Small Coins (Offences) Act 1971, which *inter alia* empowers the Government to take legal action against any person who is in possession of small coins substantially in excess of his reasonable requirements for the purpose of melting or destroying. Four States have so far reported successful raids against the hoarders of coins. The details are as follows :—

Name of State and Place.	Amount
(i) Meghalaya at Shillong	Rs.2688.20
(ii) Rajasthan at Barmer	Rs.939.40
(iii) Maharashtra at Jalgoan, Akola and Bombay city.	Rs. 20512.74
(iv) Uttar Pradesh at Kanpur.	13.5Kg. of coins of denomination of Re. 1,50 paise and 25 paise.

(d) No cases of hoarding of coins or currency notes have been reported in the Union Territories including Delhi.

SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI : I Would like to know from the hon. Minister whether existing laws are sufficient

to punish the coin hoarders and whether the Government is considering to amend the laws for the rigorous punishment of the coin hoarders.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : So far only four cases have been reported and four State Governments have taken action and whether it is sufficient or not will be made known after going to the court when they are prosecuted and when they are tried.

SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI: I would like to know whether the Government is aware that lot of coins and one rupee notes are deposited in the Hundis of various temples in the country. Can the Government take them in exchange and re-circulate through the banks ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Whenever the notes which are found in Hundis are brought to the bank for exchange, definitely the banks are taking action on that and they are exchanging.

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM: I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what has happened to the proposal of using the stainless steel from Salem as a raw material for making coins.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : That proposal is under consideration.

Opening of branches of Regional Rural Banks in West Bengal

*560. **DR. PHULRENU GUHA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of branches of Regional Rural Bank opened in West Bengal so far and locations thereof;

(b) whether Government propose to open more branches of Regional Rural Bank in West Bengal during 1986-87; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) A statement is given below :

Statement

(a) Reserve Bank of India has reported that 639 branches of 9 Regional Rural Banks were functioning in West Bengal as on 1.12.1985. District-wise distribution of these branches is as under :—

District	No. of Branches
Purulia	22
Bankura	59
Midnapore	64
Malda	48
West Dinajpur	46
Birbhum	62
Coochbehar	39
Jalpaiguri	39
Darjeeling	22
Nadia	38
24-Parganas (North and South)	72
Burdwan	49
Howrah	36
Hooghly	16
Murshidabad	27
Total	639

(b) and (c) The current branch licensing policy aims at achieving a coverage of atleast one bank office for a population of 17,000 in rural and semi-urban areas of each development block. The policy also aims at elimination of spatial gaps so as to ensure that atleast one bank office is available within a distance of 10 Kms. from each village. The Reserve Bank of India will issue licences for opening additional bank offices on the basis of these norms. In the districts covered by the Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) preference

will be given generally to RRBs for opening new bank offices at rural centres.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA : The answer to items (b) and (c) given in the statement is not at all clear. It is said that the banks will be established within a distance of 10 Km. but the radius of a Branch is not mentioned. May I know the radius of the existing Branches? I am not asking for the future ones. Can you tell us the radius?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : It is not possible to say. As per the earlier licencing policy of banks for 1982 up to 1985, there shall be one Branch for a population of 17,000. Now it will be one Branch for 13,000/17,000 population in block level and also the spatial gap will be reduced. There shall be one branch for 10 Km.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA : My second question is this. On what basis the money is allotted? Our experience is that, many of these rural branches are not in a position to give loans or grants to people of that area allotted to a particular branch office.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Under IRDP during the Sixth Five Year Plan, there is a programme to give loans to 600 families in one block and as far as grant is concerned, the budgetary allocation is there on 50 : 50 basis. That is being given. The loan under IRDP could not be given to all the people at a time. A phased programme is there and under that scheme, it is given. Under the DRI Scheme, at 4% rate, the amount is given that is, 1% of the total advance.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Is the hon. Minister aware that due to the one officer bank—for example, in the district of Midnapore, 17 branches of Mayurakshi Gramin bank are one officer banks and most of the rural banks are one officer banks—when plans of IRDP are discussed, that officer cannot leave the bank and go? How can he go for anything else? Therefore, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister would change the structure of the rural banks so

that they are not one-officer banks but they are also provided with one Technical officer so that they can actually discharge their duties on the spot for fulfilling the Plan.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : It is true that some of the branches are one-officer branches. But here in spite of the constraints they are discharging their duties effectively and the suggestion made by the hon. Member—I am going to look into it.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Mrs. Gandhi nationalised the banks for the upliftment of the poor people. But I think, as the Minister is aware, that due to some communication gap between the people and the bank officials, people are not getting all advantages from the Rural Regional Banks. I want to know whether the Government has any proposal to set up a non-official committee to look after these things...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have put the question. Please sit down.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE :... so that the banks will do something for the poor people.

AN HON. MEMBER : Particularly in West Bengal.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Can the Opposition be so non-chivalrous?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : A spectacular expansion has taken place in the banking sector. All the bank officers or the bank employees are not bad. Some black sheep are there. It is there in every system. We have identified such people who are not dedicated and committed to the programmes of the Government. Here where some people are not having the mind to help the weaker people, we have identified such people also and proper action will be taken against such people also.

So far as the committee is concerned, in regard to IRDP, at the Block level Advisory Committees are there. Act the State level and at the District level how far

non-officials can be involved—we will look into it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : According to 1981 census the rural population of West Bengal is 3 crores and 40 lakhs. But the number of bank branches now is only 639. According to the present criteria, there should be one branch for 17000 rural and semi urban population. There should be at least 2300 branches in the State of West Bengal. So, may I know from the Minister the number of Branches proposed to be set up during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(b) I also want to know whether the Government of West Bengal has sent a proposal for setting up a bank 3 years ago. We were told that it is under active consideration. May I know from the hon. Minister whether that particular proposal for setting up a bank in the State of West Bengal is still under the active consideration and how long will it remain under active consideration ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : There are about 3284 branches in West Bengal today. Before nationalisation, prior to 1969, there was one branch....

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I am asking about rural branches.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Yes, I will come to that.

There was one Branch for a population of 80,000 as against one branch for 65,000 on all India basis. No that has been reduced to one branch for 22,000 population as against one branch for 15000 population on all India basis. There are 804 licences which were issued for opening of branches in West Bengal. Now branches are being opened.

The hon. Member has asked for the Seventh Five Year Plan projection. Here I can say that the proposal is that for one branch for 17000 population with a special provision that there will be one branch for every 10 km.

State Government and the banks have

been asked to identify such areas, such blocks.

The definite areas are to be identified. After identification by the State Government, the number of branches to be opened in West Bengal will be considered by the Reserve Bank of India and I will be in a position to give the actual number after 3 or 4 months.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Next Question.

[*Translation*]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : I have been looking towards you for quite some time. Why do you not look towards us ? You have always been doing so. I want to ask a question.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have seen. Please take your seat.

I will call you after some time.

AN HON. MEMBER : This is not the way for him to speak.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There are other Questions also which are important. I will call you also.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Yesterday so many Questions were not answered for want of time. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is why I want to give chance to others. There are many other Questions also. I have to accommodate them.

Shri Laliteshwar Prasad Shahi.

Important of shoddy and rags

*561. SHRI LALITESHWAR SHAHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of shoddy and rags imported annually during last three years for manufacturing woollen yarn;

(b) the reason for price rise of local raw wool from Rs. 16-18 per kg. to Rs. 30 per kg. in Indian market; and

(c) the number of sheep exported during last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c) A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) Imports of woollen shoddy Rags (Mutilated) during the years 1983, 1984 and 1985 were of the order of 34.38, 37.34 and 31.09 all in Million Kgs., respectively. Rags are imported for manufacture of shoddy yarn.

(b) The index number of prices of raw wool has exhibited an increase from 251.9 in 1983 to 292.7 in 1985. This is primarily on account of general inflation.

(c) Export of live sheep (Adult) is allowed within a limited ceiling on first-come, first served basis. Number of sheep allowed for export during the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 (upto Jan. 86) were 35025, 17455 and 39475 respectively.

SHRI LALITESHWAR SHAHI : Sir, part (b) of the Question, i.e. the reason for prize-rise of local raw wool from Rs. 16 to Rs. 30 per kg. is not a matter to be laid on the Table. It should be explained here.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : I have not understood the question itself. When a matter is laid on the Table of the House, the reason is also mentioned. For part (b) of the Question it is mentioned that the index number of prices of raw wool has exhibited an increase from 251.9 in 1983 to 292.7 in 1985. This is primarily on account of general inflation. This is already mentioned.

SHRI LALITESHWAR SHAHI : The country is facing acute shortage as far as raw wool is concerned.

Therefore, the production is also hampered. I would like to know as to how this Government proposes to meet the situation.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : There are two ways by which the Government want to meet the situation. One is to increase the production and the second is to allow the import of raw wool needed. Import of raw wool is on Open General Licence. As far as production is concerned, we are importing the varieties of sheep which can produce more wool and trying to hybridise and thereby increase the production.

SHRI LALITESHWAR SHAHI : Is there any programme for hybridisation; if so, what is the target ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Have you any programme for hybridisation ?

That is the question.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : I can give the figures. We have brought sheep from Australia, New Zealand and America and sheep are given to sheep breeders. We are cross-breeding and producing the breed which can give more wool.

SHRI H.A. DORA : Sir, sheep are being imported from Australia and are being brought into India from *frigid* zones. Our country is in *arid* or *temperate* zone. So, would it be possible for us to develop this sheep in our country's climate ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : As a matter of fact this question has to be answered by the experts in the area. We would like to get the sheep which can give better yield not only in the temperate zone but also in other zones. We will keep our experts informed that they should try to get the sheep of the kind which are required throughout the country.

[Translations]

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, what I want to ask

from the hon. Minister is that the Government imports shoddy and rags to manufacture woollen yarn and the rags so imported are sold here on the pavements which the poor people buy and wear. These rags cause communicable disease like AIDS. Have the Government conducted any survey in this regard and made efforts to check the sale of such clothes in the market ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Sir, according to our law, the worn out clothes which are in wearable condition cannot be imported into the country. Only such clothes are allowed to be imported as are totally torn and de-stitched. The stitched clothes or the clothes which are worth wearing are not allowed to be imported. If it has happened I think, a separate question arises out of it.

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the clothes do sell. You go to Chandni Chowk and you will find heaps of such clothes being sold there.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : These might be made in India.

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : They are not indigenous, they are foreign clothes.

(Interruptions)

[English]

Implementation of new Customs and Central Excise tariff classification

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*563. **SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN :**

SHRI B.V. DESAI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new Customs and Central Excise tariff classification has been implemented in the country;

(b) if so, whether it has resulted in having new tariffs;

(c) if so, whether it is higher or lower

than the present tariffs; and

(d) the estimated additional income or loss in one year due to this new classification ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) The new Customs Tariff based on the international nomenclature known as the Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System was brought into force on the 28th February, 1986. Simultaneously, a new Central Excise tariff, based broadly on the same nomenclature and taking into account the domestic requirements was also brought into force. These two tariffs provide essentially a revised nomenclature for classification. It was not intended to bring about change in the rates of duty.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Sir, the Hon. Minister has stated that the new tariff provide essentially a revised nomenclature for classification. But still I would like to know whether it has resulted in getting additional income or revenue to the Government. If so, the details thereof.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : There is no change in the rate of duty. Practically there is no additional revenue because of the new classification.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Since it is a question of new tariff in customs duty, I would like to know whether the Government is aware that the poor people from Kerala working in Gulf countries are being unnecessarily harassed by the customs officers at Trivandrum Airport. A vast majority of these people are working as labourers and when they come once in a year or two they bring some clothes, utensils for their family members or close relatives. I suggest that they should not be treated on par with the regular smugglers or even with the tourist passengers. I would like to know whether the Government is prepared to show some concessions in their case at least while increasing the limit of the free allowance. I would also say that I don't want a negative answer, if the Minister is

prepared to give a positive answer, at least let him consider.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I share the concern of the Hon. Member for the brothers and sisters who are working abroad and who are bringing foreign exchange to us. Regarding the difficulties and harassment, when complaints come we take action. So far as your suggestions is concerned, definitely a positive answer will be given we are looking into it.

Failure to supply ration in time to Fair Price Shops by Food Corporation of India

*566. **SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Food Corporation of India quite often fails to make a timely supply to fair price shops even if fair price shop owners deposit money well in advance resulting in harassment to ration card holders; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to ensure regular supply from the Food Corporation of India to fair price shops and consequent timely availability of ration to consumers at fair price shops ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b) A statement is given below.

Statement

Of the seven commodities viz. rice, wheat, sugar, imported edible oils, kerosene, controlled cloth and soft coke being supplied under the Public Distribution System, responsibility of the Food Corporation of India is confined to supply of wheat, rice and sugar. Food Corporation of India does not undertake supply of wheat and rice to Fair Price Shops directly in any State except in Kerala and West Bengal. In respect of other States, retail distribution of these commodities is the

responsibility of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations themselves. Food Corporations of India also works as wholesaler for supply of sugar in 13 States and Union Territory Administrations. However, in the State of Bihar, Food Corporation of India, on the basis of release orders given by the concerned State Government authorities, directly supplies sugar to individual fair price shops. Food Corporation of India has informed that necessary remedial action is taken in the case of local shortages whenever reported by positioning the stocks in their depots.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the reply given by the hon. Minister does not make the position clear. My question was that though the wholesalers deposited money in time with the Food Corporation, yet they were not supplied with commodities in time and they were made to take rounds of their offices. As a result of it, the wholesaler has to bear the extra expenditure which ultimately has to be borne by the card-holders. The card-holders too do not get rationed items in time. They are made to take rounds of the Fair Price Shops and they do not get foodgrains at the prescribed time. I want that the hon. Minister should reply to it.

[English]

SHRI A.K. PANJA : As the hon. Member knows so far as Food Corporation of India is concerned the responsibility of distribution is in case of rice and wheat only. So far as retail distribution is concerned it is the duty of the States concerned and the Union territories excepting the present system that is going on in Kerala and West Bengal. So far as sugar is concerned there are 13 States where Food Corporation of India takes the responsibility of supplying it to the retailers also. If any shortage is reported by the State Government immediately the zonal office is alerted and it is taken care of.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, he

has already read out this reply. When the wholesalers appointed by the Bihar Government deposit money with the F.C.I. to lift the stocks of wheat and sugar, they are made to take rounds of the offices of F.C.I. which ultimately affects the card holders. Such a thing is quite common in Gaya district of Bihar. I want to know as to why they do not supply commodities to the owners of Fair Price Shops in time ?

[English]

SHRI A.K. PANJA : Sir, I do not know which State, district or particular area the hon. Member is mentioning...

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : I am talking about Bihar.

[English]

SHRI A.K. PANJA : Sir, wholesaler or a retailer in a particular State the hon. Member may let me know the persons concerned certainly we will take steps but at present the total number of retail shops is 3,25,080 throughout the country. If there is a particular district or area.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : I am taking about Bihar State.

[English]

SHRI A.K. PANJA : If there is any complaint against any wholesaler in a particular State then bring it to my notice and action will be taken.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : May I know which one is true ? Is it as a result of the hike in price of wheat and only two items I am mentioning in FPS-and as a result of rice the 15 to 10 per cent increase by State Government as distribution charges the wheat and rice available in the open market are cheaper than in the ration shops ? Is that why, most often, shop owners do not come to lift or is it that they deposit the money and do not get the grains ? Which one is true ?

SHRI A. K. PANJA : Sir, this does not arise out of the present question but upto now whatever offtake is there we are finding, that is going in a particular pattern not showing....

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Which one is true whether the shop owner do not deposit the money or they deposit the money and do not get grains ?

SHRI A. K. PANJA : As I said if the shop owner anywhere deposits the money and does not get grains then it is the responsibility of the States except Kerala and West Bengal. So far as sugar is concerned besides Bihar there are 12 other States. So far as wheat and rice are concerned, if any retailer is depositing the money and still not getting the grains, if any particular area is mentioned I can make an inquiry.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Sir, to ensure supply of foodgrains to the consumer in the ration shop there are three stages. One, there must be a ration card; Second ensure supply in the ration shop and then the shops are divided into SR area and MR area. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the fact that in every state especially where statutory rationing area is concerned in the metropolitan cities...the number of people who are eligible to get the ration do not get it for not having received the ration cards at the appropriate time because of bureaucratic bungles. It becomes always the duty of the MPs and MLAs in the respective areas to meet the grievances. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will, in consultation with the State Government, ensure a policy that the recommendation of the MPs and the MLAs is accepted for issue of the ration card temporarily subject to the examination and thereafter permanent ration card so that one sort of the grievance is sorted out.

SHRI A. K. PANJA : This is a suggestion worth considering. I will look into it.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Sir, not only that we should ensure supply

of ration to the people, but we should also ensure supply of quality grains to the people. I thought that in the States the quality of grains was not good but even in Delhi, it is so; my experience is that in the past some weeks the quality of rice given in the ration shops varies. Will the Government ensure good quality of wheat and rice for the consumers ?

SHRI A. K. PANJA : It is true we have received some complaints regarding bad quality given to the consumers through the retailers. That is why wherever we have received such complaints, it is for the State Government, after taking it from the FCI godowns to take action.

(Interruption) In Delhi also, same is the case. The Delhi Administration takes it from the ECI and gives it to the retailers. So far as the Government is concerned and FCI is concerned, we have told the States that let there be a joint inspection at the time of taking delivery from the FCI godowns and thereafter it is the duty of the State Government or the local administration to see that that quality which has been approved and taken delivery of actually reaches the consumers, that is, the end users. That is the responsibility of the Administration. But we are not keeping ourselves aloof from it. We are repeatedly issuing instructions that (a) there must be joint inspection, (b) there must be surprise checks by the State Government Authorities and (c) the entire machinery for taking action against any defaulting party is with the State Government. Wherever anything is coming to our notice we are immediately sending our own team to have inspection of the fact reported either in the newspapers; or by the hon. Member and thereafter taking steps accordingly.

SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH : I would like to know from the hon. Minister as F.C.I. is supplying wheat and rice to the various States as per the allotment the Central Government and there are two systems at present existing in this country, one is through the State agency and the other is the one which is existing in Kerala and West Bengal—which system is better and why we are not implementing only one system

throughout the country.

SHRI A. K. PANJA : Sir, our idea is to enforce one system and that is why besides West Bengal and Kerala, one system is being followed. The infrastructure required, the law enforcement machinery and also the powers are with the State Governments by giving conscious delegated power. But so far as West Bengal is concerned, we wrote several times to the Government of West Bengal to take up the distribution to the retailers. We have not yet received any favourable reply.

Closure of jute mills

*567. **SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI :**

SHRI KUNWAR RAM :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the hardship of jute farmers in certain State following a steep fall in jute prices and the closure of several jute mills, rendering thousands of workers jobless;

(b) if so, whether any representations have been received by Government in this regards;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (d) A Statement is given below.

Statement

(a) It is true that raw jute prices have touched minimum support level during the current jute season 1985-86 mainly due to harvesting of a bumper jute crop but this has not resulted in closure of jute mills. On the other hand, with raw material prices coming down substantially, a number of those jute mills, which remained under closure during the first half of 1985 due to tight supply position and high

raw jute prices in the country, have reopened gradually.

(b) to (d) There have been representations from time to time about fall in raw jute prices. With a view to preventing distress sales of raw jute and to protect the interests of jute growers, the following steps have taken by the Govt :—

- (i) Announcement of minimum statutory price of raw jute and mesta;
- (ii) Expansion of market coverage both by the Jute Corporation of India and State Co-operatives;
- (iii) Enlargement of storage capacity;
- (iv) Full manning of purchase centres through recruitment of additional hands;
- (v) Sanction of credit on 'as required' basis by the Reserve Bank of India for undertaking price support operation.
- (vi) Issue of directive on 6.9.85 by Jute Commissioner to all working jute mills in the private sector to build up a stocks of raw jute up to specified levels so as to step up purchases of raw jute by jute mills;
- (vii) Grant of permission to Jute Corporation of India to export raw jute;
- (viii) Use of mass media by Jute Corporation of India to advise the farmers not to make distress sale of their produce at prices below the statutory minimum to unscrupulous traders and bring their produce to JCI/Co-operative purchase centres.
- (ix) Record purchase of over 27 lakh bales of raw jute by the Jute Corporation of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Sethi, you can put your supplementary.

SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI :
I have no Supplementary to put.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Reported bungling by travel agents under foreign travel scheme

*556. **SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4904 on 20 December, 1985 regarding news item captioned 'Foreign Exchange Racket Detected' and state :

(a) whether Government have conducted an enquiry into the cases of bungling done by some travel agents under Foreign Travel Scheme ;

(b) if so, whether the report of this enquiry has been received by Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken against the concerned persons on the basis of this report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The report of the Investigating Officer indicates prima-facie that Shri Kundan Singh has been buying and selling foreign exchange in an unauthorised manner exploiting the Foreign Travel Scheme.

(d) Adjudication proceedings have been commenced against Shri Kundan Singh by issuance of Show Cause Notice on 7.2.86 for violation of the provisions of Sec. 8(1) & 8(2) of F.E.R. Act, 1973 for U.S. \$ 3,47,248, £ 32,137 and Canadian \$ 3,061. The adjudication proceedings are in progress.

Investigations are also in progress in respect of S/Shri Charanjit Singh, Prem Chand, Tarsem Singh and

Saroop Singh. Appropriate action, under the law as warranted by the result of investigations, will be taken.

[English]

Minimum support price for tobacco

*564. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the minimum support price for tobacco to be paid to the growers during the current season as decided by Government and the corresponding figures for the last year; and

(b) whether the increase in the cost of cultivation was taken into consideration while fixing minimum support price for tobacco ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) A statement is given below

(b) Yes, Sir. The Minimum Support Price was fixed after taking into consideration all relevant factors including cost of cultivation on the recommendations of the Commission for agriculture Costs and Prices.

Statement

The Minimum Support Price for VFC Tobacco fixed during 1986 marketing season in Andhra Pradesh by the Government are as follows :—

(i) F2 Grade (Revised specifications) grown in black soil.	Rs. per Kg.	11.15
(ii) L2 Grade grown in light soils		12.00

The prices fixed in 1986 are the same as fixed in 1985.

The prices for other grades of VFC Tobacco during 1986 have also been kept at the level of 1985.

Growth in Gross National Product

*565. SHRI D. N. REDDY : Will the

Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Gross National Product increased over the previous year by 9.9 per cent in 1975-76, by 8.7 per cent in 1977-78, by 7.5 per cent in 1980-81 and by 5 per cent in 1985-86; and

(b) if so, the reason for lower increase in 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Gross national product at 1970-71 prices increased by 9.9 per cent in 1975-76, 8.7 per cent in 1977-78 and by 7.5 per cent in 1980-81. Estimates of growth rate in 1985-86 have not yet been made by the Central Statistical Organisation. However, on the basis of available information regarding production trends, in the Economic Survey for 1985-86 growth rate for the year is anticipated to be between 4.5 and 5.0 per cent. The relatively high growth rates in 1975-76, 1977-78, and 1980-81 reflected recovery from sharp decline in agricultural production in the immediately preceding year due to drought. The agricultural production in 1974-75, 1976-77 and 1979-80 had declined by 3.2 per cent, 7 per cent and 15.2 per cent respectively.

Structural changes in Life insurance policies for mass participation

*568. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to bring some structural changes in life insurance policies in order to encourage mass participation for good return in old age and also to have good medical care in the old age;

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

(c) whether Government also propose to have the matter examined by an Expert Committee to go into details and suggest some concrete proposal in this regard, as is being done in a number of foreign countries where the people's participation is increasing, to insure them for better life in old age ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The Matter of broad basing the life insurance policies is under constant scrutiny of the government. The Life Insurance Corporation of India have evolved, of late, a large number of group insurance schemes for different socially disadvantaged groups like landless labourers, village artisans, employees of shops and establishment etc. Under these schemes with a very low premium a substantial life insurance coverage is given to economically backward sections who otherwise will not be able to take individual policies. LIC have also annuity schemes for providing pension in old age.

(c) Government have no such proposal, at present.

Foreign assistance for setting up Talcher Thermal Plant and TB Thermal Plant in Orissa.

569. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some foreign organisations are coming forward to financially help in setting up Talcher Super Thermal Plant and Ib Valley Thermal Project in Orissa;

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

(c) the steps being taken to expedite the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The Talcher Super Thermal Project of NTPC is in the pipeline for World Bank assistance. While the project is being discussed with the Bank, the eventual trying up of the loan would depend on internal

clearances, completion of Bank appraisal and availability of rupee resources.

There have been some preliminary offers from external sources for the Thermal Plant in Orissa. Rupee resources have not yet been tied up and the Planning Commission has not so far approved the project.

[*Translation*]

Decline in Rupee Value

*570. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the rupee value has declined considerably in December, 1965 and thereafter.

(b) if so, the main factor responsible for this decline and the ratio of decline/value of rupee in various metropolitan cities of the country;

(c) whether Government propose to take any action to check the decline in the value of rupee; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) The purchasing power of the rupee, measured as the reciprocal of the All India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (base 1960-100), which is compiled on a monthly basis, was 15.87 paise in November, 1985, remained unchanged in December, 1985 and actually increased to 15.90 paise in January, 1986 (the latest available). The requisite information in respect of the four metropolitan cities of the country is as under :—

Metropolitan Centre/City	Purchasing power of the rupee during (in paise)			Extent of decline (—) appreciation (+) over the previous month (in paise)	
	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1986	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1986
Bombay	15.29	15.20	14.97	—0.09	—0.23
Calcutta	15.92	16.05	16.34	+0.13	+0.29
Delhi	15.20	15.34	15.20	+0.14	—0.14
Madras	15.43	15.36	15.31	—0.07	—0.05
All India	15.87	15.87	15.90	No.ch.	+0.03

The Government has been closely watching the price situation and has taken a number of steps to contain inflation within reasonable limits. The thrust of Govt.'s anti-inflationary policy continues to be on effective supply and demand management including strengthening of the public distribution system for essential commodities, supply of foodgrains to weaker sections under special schemes, enforcement of fiscal discipline and keeping the aggregate liquidity in the system under control.

Smuggling of Gold	Period	Value of gold seized (Rs. in crores)
*571. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :—	January to March, 1986	3.90
(a) whether the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence recently unearthed smuggled gold during the raids conducted in Delhi, Bombay, etc;	(b) and (c) Facts of the case referred to in the 'Hindustan Times' of 12th March, 1986 are as follows :—	
(d) whether any international gang engaged in the smuggling of gold has been detected as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' of 12 March, 1986; and	In pursuance of intelligence relating to receipt of contraband gold from Dubai via Pakistan by a gang of smugglers operating from Amritsar and Delhi, the residential premises at BJ-98, Shallmar Bagh, new Delhi, taken on rent by one Shri Gursharan Singh Sodhi, alias Saran, a motor vehicle dealer, was searched on 10/11.3.86 by the officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Zonal Unit, Delhi. The search resulted in the recovery of 100 foreign marked gold biscuits valued at Rs. 25 lakhs and Rs. 5,11,500 purported to be the sale proceeds of smuggled gold. Simultaneous raids were also carried out at the various residential and business premises of the above said Gursharan Singh which	
(e) if so, the details in this regard ?		
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The total value of contraband gold seized by/or on information of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence during the first three months of 1986 throughout the country, including Delhi and Bombay, is given below :—		

resulted in the recovery of Indian currency of Rs. 1.7 lakhs from the business premises and Rs. 40,000 from the residential premises and some incriminating documents. On the basis of the disclosures made by Shri Gursharan Singh Sodhi, another premises under his control at 143-A, Block-UV, Shalimar Bagh, New Delhi, were also searched resulting in the recovery of 221 foreign marked gold biscuits of 10 tolas each valued at Rs. 55 lakhs cleverly concealed in an in-built almirah of the bed-room wall. These premises were not occupied by any one but were primarily used as storage dump of the contraband gold.

In the whole operation, contraband gold valued at Rs.80 lakhs and Indian currency of Rs.7.22 lakhs and a Maruti car valued at Rs. 60,000 were seized under the Customs Act. Further investigations are in progress.

In this connection, Shri Gursharan Singh and his associates Pawan Kumar, Balwinder Kumar and Bikram Singh were arrested on 11.3.86, and since then have been detained under COFEPOSA Act.

[English]

Loss suffered by Nationalised Banks

*572, SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Punjab National Bank, the Central Bank of India and the Union Bank of India besides the Singapore Branch and Bahrain Branch of the State Bank of India have suffered huge losses during the past few year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and quantum of loss ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The published profits of State Bank of India, Punjab National Bank, Central Bank of India and Union Bank of India for the years 1982, 1983 and 1984 are given below :

Name of the Bank	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	1982	1983	1984
1. State Bank of India	1901	2375	2402
2. Punjab National Bank	799	853	901
3. Central Bank of India	388	399	307
4. Union Bank of India	280	290	311

The risk of certain debts going bad is inherent in the nature of operations of banks. Loan losses occur due to a variety of reasons, including marketing and management problems, and diversion of funds etc. Public Sector Banks make provision every year out of their annual income for meeting their liability towards bad and doubtful debts to the satisfaction of their statutory auditors. According to the forms of balance sheet and profit and loss accounts prescribed in the Third Schedule of the Banking Regulation Act, 19 9, which all banks are required to follow, and in accordance with the provisions of the statutes governing the Public Sector Banks, banks are given statutory protection from disclosing the quantum and details of bad and doubtful debts for which provision has been made to the satisfaction of their auditors.

Some of the overseas branches of the Public Sector Banks have suffered loan losses during the last three years. According to Reserve Bank of India these losses have been occasioned due to various factors such as erosion in the viability of some of the large Indian Joint Ventures Projects set up in the Third Countries, problems of externalisation of payments from some countries, multiple financing of borrowers, injudicious and unauthorised lending by local management in some cases, etc.

**Protests against tax raids on
Business Houses**

*573. SHRI P. M. SAYEED :
SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN
DEV :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the tax raids on certain Business Houses during the last four months have yielded the desired results;

(b) the number and names of the Business Houses thus raided and the tax evasion detected in each case;

(c) whether some protests have been received by Government from industrialists or Business Houses against tax raids; and

(d) if so, the nature of the protests and reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANAR-
RDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number and names of the more important business houses/industrial concerns raided and alleged tax evasion by them detected as a result of the raids are given below :

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The protests generally relate to alleged harassment/alleged mis-use of powers, unnecessary publicity etc. All such complaints have found baseless on enquiry.

	Total value of seizures/tax evaded (Rs. in crores)
1. Bajaj Group	1.18
2. Shri Bansi Lal Narain Dass Zaveri	1.25
3. M/s. Nagarjuna Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.	5.00
4. M/s. Somany Pilkingtons Ltd.	1.00
5. M/s. Sharda Plywood	2.00
6. M/s. M.M. Rubber Co. Ltd.	2.00
7. M/s. Kirloskar Group	22.70
8. Shri Ram Refrigeration Industries	1.35
9. Punalur Paper Mills	5.00
10. Valtas Ltd.	6.40
11. Orkay Silk Mills (P) Ltd.	1.02

**Income tax due from tea garden owners in
Tripura**

*574. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total income tax arrears due from the tea garden owners in Tripura (garden-wise break-up); and

(b) the action Government have taken to realise the income tax arrears ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANAR-
RDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The total income-tax arrears due from tea garden owners in Tripura is Rs. 2,59,901. This is outstanding against only one tea

garden namely, M/s. Vedvrata Chakravorty & others (prop. Meghliebound Tea Estate). The demand has been stayed by Gauhati High Court.

Assistance to sick units

*575. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sick units, both large and small scale which are still in need of assistance from Government such as concession of tax and the like for their revival and rehabilitation;

(b) whether there is any proposal to extend assistance to these units; and

(c) the number of workers affected in these units separately for large and small scale units and Governments programme to help them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) As per the latest information available from RBI, there were 545 large scale, 1287 medium scale and 91450 small scale sick industrial units in the assistance portfolio of scheduled commercial banks as at the end of December, 1984. The Govt. & RBI have been emphasising on the banks and financial institutions to make efforts to identify sickness in an industrial unit at the incipient stage itself, carry out viability studies and nurse such sick units which are considered potentially viable. Banks and institutions draw up rehabilitation programmes in respect of the potentially viable units on a case-to-case basis which may contain both short term and long term measures.

(c) The Ministry of Labour have informed that no information is available regarding the number of workers affected in sick units. The number of workers affected because of closure of units was 24045 during 1985, as per the figures collected by the Labour Bureau.

Contract for opening of branch office by Punjab and Sind Bank at higher rate

5255. DR. GOLAM YAZDANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Punjab and Sind Bank had opened their Branch Office, International Banking Division, Bombay in Colaba area, whereas licence given by Reserve Bank of India stipulates the opening of International Banking Division in Nariman Point area only;

(b) whether the premises acquired by the Bank has been contracted at a higher cost of rent than prevailing in Nariman Point area and certainly to that of prevailing market rent in Colaba area also;

(c) whether it is a fact that Bank had sufficient number of offers for premises in Nariman Point area which were kept aside without assigning any reasons thereto;

(d) if so, whether any bank officials is involved in the matter; and

(e) if so, action proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Reserve Bank of India have reported that the International Banking Division of the Punjab & Sind Bank is located in accordance with the licence issued by them.

(b) to (e) Punjab & Sind Bank have reported that they have selected the best offer from amongst all the firm offers received in response to their advertisement for accommodation, based on a careful evaluation of the relative merits of the offers.

Assistance to Tripura by North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation

5256. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4909 on 20 December, 1985 regarding assistance to Tripura by North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation and state :

(a) whether the information has been collected; and

(b) if not, when the information is likely to be collected and laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. Implementation report in fulfilment of the assurance arising out of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4909 dated 20.12.85 has since been submitted for laying on the Table of the House.

(b) Does not arise.

Observance of weekly holidays by Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar

5257. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar are the two major co-operative institutions in Delhi making available items of daily need to the public and the Government employees;

(b) if so, the reasons why these institutions observe weekly holidays and not rotate these employees by giving them off one by one thereby ensuring the availability of daily need items uninterruptedly except on three National Holidays viz. Republic Day, Independence Day and Gandhiji's Birthday; and

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to direct these institutions accordingly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The branches of the Cooperative Stores Limited (popularly known as Super Bazar) and the Central Government Employees Cooperative Society Limited (Kendriya Bhandar) located in

different parts of Delhi/New Delhi have to observe weekly off day according to the statutory requirements of Delhi Administration applicable to different areas. It is not considered feasible by these stores to rotate the employees of the branches to work on holidays.

(c) No, Sir.

Violation of licenced capacity by M/s Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd. and M/s. Kool Crown Corks Pvt. Ltd.

5258. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd. and M/s. Kool Crown Corks Pvt. Ltd. got licence to import a 30,000 bottles per hour bottling plant and 60,000 caps per hour crown plant respectively on 10 November, 1984;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in both cases substantially larger capacity plants have been imported;

(c) whether the plants invoice stating the capacity/size of plant are as per licence or as per shipment; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken against the companies for violation of licenced capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) M/s. Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd., and M/s. Kool Crown Corks Pvt. Ltd., had submitted applications for issue of Import Licences for machinery stated to have been destroyed/damaged during the riots in Delhi in early November 1984. The same was examined and cleared in the Ministry of Industry in consultation with the Technical Authorities concerned in accordance with the Policy adopted for quick rehabilitation of such units. Accordingly, following Licences were issued to the units by the office of CCI & E for the purpose :—

(i) M/s. Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd., were granted an Import

Licence for a cif value of Rs. 240 lakhs for import of (i) 1 No. Filler and Crouner Assembly Cap. 320 Bottle Per Minute Rate Rs. 40 lakhs each 1 No. Filler and Crouner Assembly Cap. 500 Bottle Per Minute (i.e., 30,000 bottles per hour) and allied accessories etc.

- (ii) M/s. Kool Crown Corks Ltd., New Delhi were granted an import licence for a cif value of Rs. 70 lakhs for import of 1 No. Automatic Crown Cork Manufacturing machinery with 60,000 crowns per hour capacity comprising of (A) Titan Press (B) Automatic PVC Compound injecting machinery (C) and spare parts.

(b) to (d) The licences were issued subject to production of the relevant documents. The firms have furnished certificates from the Chartered Engineer's certifying that the machines were damaged beyond repairs and that the machineries proposed to be imported are of the same capacity as already installed.

Import of raw sugar

5259. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of sugar factories in Maharashtra have faced closures for want of adequate supply of sugarcane;

(b) if so, whether a proposal has been given to give clearance to these sugar factories to produce sugar from imported raw sugar;

(c) if so, whether final decision has been taken in this regard; and

(d) if not, when a decision in the matter is expected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

(SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) Only 4 sugar factories in Maharashtra did not go into production in 1985-86 season due to various reasons including shortage of sugarcane. 87 factories which worked in Maharashtra during season 1985-86 have produced upto 15th March, 19.93 lakh tonnes of sugar as against 18.36 lakh tonnes of sugar produced upto the corresponding date in 1984-85 season.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The proposal has been considered and it has not been found possible to accept the same.

Grievances of members of Indian Economic Service

5260. SYED SHAHABUDDIN
SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
SHRI VISHNU MODI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the present strength of the Indian Economic Service, grade-wise;

(b) whether the members of this service have submitted a petition to Government listing their grievances;

(c) if so, the main grievances; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Present strength of the Indian Economic Service is :

Grade I=39

Grade II=50

Grade III=176

Grade IV=259

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) the main grievance of the petitioners is regarding the cadre structure of the Service.

(d) While some aspects are within the purview of the 4th Pay Commission whose recommendations are awaited, the Government have already taken action to alleviate some of the grievances. In order to mitigate the main grievance regarding the cadre structure, the Government had taken up a comprehensive cadre review. But in the meanwhile, Hon'ble Supreme Court in their judgement dated 11.2.1986 in W.P. No. 1595 of 1979 ordered revision of the seniority lists of Grade IV officers of the I.E.S. and review of all promotions made so far. Hence the Cadre Review will be taken up after the implementation of the orders of the Hon'ble Court.

Cigarette packets under Weights and Measures Act

5261. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether cigarette packets sold come under the purview of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act;

(b) if so, whether the prices printed on the cigarette packets will be taken into consideration in the implementation of this Act; and

(c) how cigarette manufacturers are showing profit to the retail sellers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Under the Standards of Weights & Measures Act, 1976, a packaged commodity, which is sold or intended to be sold in the course of inter-State trade or commerce has to carry, among other things, a declaration as to the sale price. According to the rules framed under the Act, the retail dealer is not authorised to realise from the customers any other charges except the local taxes over and above the sale price printed on the package, by the manufacturer or packer. The sale price indicated on the cigarette packets is inclusive of profit margins of dealers and manufacturers.

Central scheme for distribution of subsidised foodgrains to rural families in Tamil Nadu

5262. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the number of rural families and the number and names of the districts in Tamil Nadu State going to be notified for implementation of Central Scheme for distribution of subsidised foodgrains to rural families in the Integrated Tribal Development Project areas; and

(b) the details regarding the quantity of wheat, rice and other assistance provided in favour of Tamil Nadu ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) The scheme covers 9 Integrated Tribal Development Project areas in Tamil Nadu, spread over the following 5 districts :

Sr. No.	Name of District
1.	Salem
2.	North Arcot
3.	South Arcot
4.	Dharmapuri
5.	Tiruchirapalli

The population covered is about 2.5 lakhs (1981 Census).

(b) Under the scheme, only wheat and rice at specially subsidised prices are made available. The State Government have issued orders for implementing the scheme with effect from 10th March, 1986, and information regarding quantities lifted is not available.

Multi-fibre agreement

5263. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that European Economic Community is attempting to isolate and thwart India on Multi-fibre Agreement (MFA) which will in effect mean setback to country's textile and garment export as reported in the Economic Times of 7th March, 1986;

(b) if so, corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken;

(c) whether our Embassy in Brussels is seized of the problems; and

(d) if so, their suggestions in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (d) Negotiations are currently taking place in the GATT on the future of international trade regime in Textiles after the current Multifibre Arrangement expires on 31st July, 1986. All major textiles exporting and importing countries including India and EEC are participating in the negotiations. In this context, exporting developing countries have emphasised that the multi-lateral commitments by the developed countries including those undertaken by GATT Ministers in 1982 need to be implemented. These commitments call for substantial liberalisation of restraints on exports of textiles and clothing and the phasing out of the restrictive and discriminatory regime governing the exports of these products from developing to the developed countries. As the negotiations are continuing, it is not possible to comment on the evolving position of the participants.

**Starting of "single window service"
by Life Insurance Corporation**

5264. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Life Insurance Corporation Chairman has started a 'Single Window Service' for journalists only as reported in the Economic Times of 3rd March, 1986; and

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to

extend this service throughout the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, functioning of LIC has been decentralised with adequate powers to the branches in order to better serve all categories of policy-holders throughout the country.

**Equating 'B' Grade Clerks in UDC
scale**

5265. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued orders for implementing the ruling of 1979 of Bombay High Court in Malini Dhanji Pingle's petition No. 890 equating all downgraded 'B' Grade Clerks in UDC's scale;

(b) if so, whether a copy of these instructions in this regard will be laid on the Table of the House;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) how Government propose to implement this High Court Judgement, in words and spirit equating all downgraded 'B' Grade Clerks in various Ministries/Departments; and

(e) whether a copy of the said Bombay High Court Judgement will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (e) On the basis of a judgement of Bombay High Court delivered on 23-7-1979 in Malini Dhanji Pingle's Writ petition No. 890 of 1979, the erstwhile 'B' Grade Clerks of the Textile Commissioner's office who were in the scale of Rs. 62-120 prior to 1-1-1947 and had been placed in the scale of Rs. 55-130 with effect from 1-1-1947 on the basis of recommendations of First Pay Commission, were placed with effect from 1-1-1947 in the scale of Rs. 80-220 applicable at that time to the

post of Upper Division Clerks in the Central Government offices. While no general orders have been issued in this regard, each such case of 'B' Grade Clerk working in other Central Government Departments/offices, for according similar benefit is considered on merits on reference from concerned Departments/offices. 5 Copies of the judgement delivered by Bombay High Court in Writ petition No. 890 of 1979 have been placed in the Parliament Library.

Supply of Coal and Electricity to Dooars Tea Gardens

5266. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that shortage of electricity and coal in the Dooars Tea Gardens is affecting the production of superior quality of tea.

(b) whether it is also a fact that railway is not cooperating as it should have done to supply the required coal to the tea gardens in the belt;

(c) whether it is also a fact that low quality of coal is supplied to the tea gardens in spite of a number of representations received for supply of better quality coal which is needed for the modern firing technologies; and

(d) steps being taken to meet the demands of the Dooars Tea Gardens ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) to (d) Representations have been received from tea industry in North Bengal regarding inadequate supply of electricity and required grade of coal to tea estates in the region. Tea Board has been in constant touch with the concerned agencies to resolve the issues.

Loss of Revenue Due to Piracy of Music Cassettes

5267. Dr. B. L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that the piracy

of music cassettes has now reached alarming proportions as a result of which the national Exchequer has suffered an estimated loss of Rs. 80 crores or so; and

(b) if so, the effective steps which Government propose to take in the matter and prevent the revenue loss ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Reports of piracy of music cassettes have come to the Government's notice. The central excise duty on sound recorded cassette tapes was wholly exempted from the 1st March, 1984. Consequently, there could be no revenue loss on this account;

(b) in order to check piracy of music cassettes, the Copyright Act, 1957 was amended by Copyright Amendment Act, 1984, which came into force from 8th October, 1984, so as to increase the punishment for copyright infringement and thus have a deterrent effect on the incidence of such malpractices. However, copy right is a propriety right and it is for the owners of the copyright to institute civil and criminal proceedings in the appropriate court of law for enforcing their rights.

Per Capita Consumption of Foodgrains

5268. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the per capita consumption of foodgrains in the country during 1963, 1984, and 1985 among the rural poor;

(b) whether the consumption has been rising and if not the factors responsible therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to raise the intake and abolish starvation deaths ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) All-India per capita net availability of

foodgrains during the years 1983, 1984 and 1985 was as under :—

Year	Foodgrains (Grams per day)
1983 (P)	436.4
1984 (P)	477.9
1985 (P)	463.3

(P)—Provisional

No separate data in respect of rural poor is available.

(b) Per capita net availability of foodgrains rose to 477.9 grams per day in 1984 and came down to 463.3 grams per day in 1985, depending mainly on production in the country.

(c) Besides, steps taken to increase production of foodgrains, & issuing foodgrains at subsidised rates in the public distribution system, the following measures have been introduced to ameliorate the lot of the weaker and the vulnerable sections of the people :—

- (i) Distribution of foodgrains at a concessional price to the people living in the Integrated Tribal Development Project areas and the tribal majority States;
- (ii) Increased coverage under the nutrition programme for young children, pregnant women and nursing mothers; and
- (iii) Expansion of the coverage of Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme and National Rural Employment Programme.

Chit Fund Companies in India

5269. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of shroff companies (chit-fund companies) functioning in the country, their number State-wise.

(b) the number of those which are registered;

(c) the total amount of deposits with these companies;

(d) the number of companies that become defaulters during the last three years, year-wise;

(e) the number of persons affected and the amount involved;

(f) whether it is a fact that the chit-fund companies are increasing day by day; and

(g) the general rules for allowing these companies to run their business ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that according to the list maintained by it, the number of Chit Fund Companies incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 stood at 2337 as on 31.1.1986. Their State-wise distribution is given in the statement given below. RBI has reported that it has no information whether all of them are working.

(c) According to the annual survey of deposits conducted by the RBI, the amount of regulated deposits & exempted deposits held by 641, reporting Chit Fund Companies as on 31.3.1984 was as under;

	(Rs. in crores)
Regulated Deposits	1.5
Exempted Deposits (including Chit Subscriptions)	380.7

(d) and (e) The present data reporting system of the RBI does not yield the required information.

(f) The RBI has reported that the number of Chit Fund Companies in the corporate sector and included in its mailing list increased from 1220 as on 31.1.1982 to 2337 as at the end of January, 1986.

(g) With a view to regulating the

Chit Fund business and matters connected therewith, Government have enacted the Chit Fund Act, 1982. For giving effect to the provision of this Act, the State Governments are required to frame rules in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India. So far, 11 State Governments/Union Territories have reportedly framed rules for the enforcement of the Act. The matter is being pursued by the RBI with other State Governments.

Statement

The State-wise distribution of Chit Fund Companies, as on 31.1.1986, included in the mailing list of the Reserve Bank.

Name of State	No. of Chit Fund Companies.
Andhra Pradesh	300
Assam	6
Bihar	6
Chandigarh	3
Delhi	820
Gujarat	56
Goa, Daman and Diu	1
Haryana	10
Himachal Pradesh	1
Jammu and Kashmir	1
Kerala	373
Karnataka	158
Madhya Pradesh	8
Maharashtra	65
Pondicherry	17
Punjab	30
Tamilnadu	442
Uttar Pradesh	26
West Bengal	14
Total :	2337

Export of Iron Ore from Orissa

5270. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made to step up export of iron ore from Daiteri-Tomka sector in Orissa; and

(b) the total quantum of iron ore procured from Daiteri-Tomka sector for export during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) :

(a) The procurement of iron ore for export from Daiteri-Tomka sector in Orissa has gone up to 3.67 lakh tonnes (approximately) during the period April '85 to January '86.

(b) The total quantity of iron ore procured for export from this sector during the last 3 years was 1.30 lakh tonnes in 1982-83, 0.53 lakh tonnes in 1983-84 and 2.55 lakh tonnes in 1984-85.

Scheme for Development of Urban Consumer Cooperative Stores

5271. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sponsored any scheme for the developement of urban consumer cooperative stores in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the main purposes for opening such stores in urban areas; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to open such stores in rural areas also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b) The Central Government is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development and strengthening of consumer cooperatives in urban areas from 1971-72. Financial assistance is being provided under

the Scheme to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to assist urban consumer cooperatives for :

- (i) Setting up Department Stores, Larges/Small Sized Retail Outlets and Mobile Vans.
- (ii) Setting up of consumer industries.
- (iii) Rehabilitation of week wholesale/central consumer cooperative stores (and State Cooperative Federations in Eastern and North-Eastern States), and
- (iv) Strengthening of State level Consumers Cooperative Federation and Marketing-cum-Consumer Federations for diversification and expansion of their business.

(c) The main purpose for developing consumer cooperative stores in urban areas is to build up a strong and viable consumer cooperative movement for ensuring supply of goods to consumers at reasonable prices so as to exercise a healthy influence on the price structure.

(d) For distribution of consumer goods by primary agricultural credit societies and LAMPS in the rural areas, the Central Government is already implementing a Scheme through the National Cooperative Development Corporation for providing margin money assistance to such cooperatives to enable them to undertake distribution of consumer articles in rural areas.

Appointment of contract labourers on permanent basis in FCI depots in Orissa

5272. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether hundreds of contract labourers of various depots of Food Corporation of India located in Orissa are not made permanent in spite of their repeated representations;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the depots in Orissa where the contract labourers have not been made

permanent indicating the number of employees and the period for which they have been working;

(d) whether it is a fact that in many such depots the contract labourers have been working there for more than ten years, if so, number of such workers;

(e) the criteria for making them permanent; and

(f) when they are likely to be made permanent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) to (c) The operations in FCI vary from season to season and even day to day. In such a situation when the operations are not uniform, the work is carried on in 31 depots of Orissa through service contractors who employ their own labourers as per their own requirements.

(d) FCI does not have records of such labourers who are engaged by the service contractors.

(e) and (f) The FCI does not have any direct employer---employee relationship with the labourers engaged by the service contractors. Therefore, the question of making them permanent by FCI does not arise.

Financial assistance for construction of godowns in Kerala

5273. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have given financial assistance to the Civil Supplies Corporations of different States for construction of godowns etc.; and

(b) the amount given to the Kerala Civil Supplies Corporation for this purpose so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir,

There is a Central Sector Scheme, namely, 'Assistance to States/Union Territories of North Eastern Region, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir and Andaman & Nicobar Islands' for strengthening setting up of Civil Supplies Corporations and construction of godowns. During the financial year 1985-86, a sum of Rs. 14 lakhs has been released to the State Government of Himachal Pradesh.

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

Mismanagement at the Saharanpur Unit of N.T.C.

5274. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of management and supervisory staff in the National Textile Corporation Unit of Saharanpur is more than the requirement;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the management is indulging in below cost price sale of produce of the unit;

(c) if so, whether these are the main causes for sickness of the unit;

(d) whether there is a rumour of closure of the unit; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to revamp the unit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) The number of management and senior supervisory staff in the Lord Krishana Textile Mills, Saharanpur, under the NTC is within the sanctioned strength based on work requirement duly approved by the Board of NTC (U.P.) Ltd. However, in some areas where there were unqualified junior supervisors, continuing from erstwhile management of the mill supervisions has been strengthened by posting qualified personnel.

(b) Lord Krishana Textile Mills is selling its cloth and yarn at competitive

rates while taking into account the prevailing rates in the market. Floor prices for cloth and yarn are reviewed and fixed from time to time by a Central Sales Committee subsidiary level irrespective of cost, taking into account the rates of other mills in the market, rates of various mills under NTC and accordingly mills are advised to sell the production at such fixed prices. Cost of the production of Lord Krishana Textile Mills is more than the sale price due to old and outdated machinery, excess labour etc.

(c) The Study Team, appointed by the Government to look into the functioning of 8 weakest mills of NTC, including the Lord Krishna Textile Mill, attributed the following major reasons for continuous losses of these mills :-

(i) obsolete and outdated machinery;

(ii) defective lay-out;

(iii) poor maintenance;

(iv) inadequate modernisation;

(v) high labour complement;

(vi) lower productivity;

(vii) poor quality of product and low sales realisation.

(d) and (e) The Textile Policy states that the continued operation of units, which are incapable of becoming viable, would mean a continued drain on scarce resources and such units or parts thereof may have to be closed down to prevent any further losses. However, no final decision has been taken regarding the closure of any mills so far.

Proposal to create tourist centres for Buddhist Pilgrims tourists from abroad

5275. DR. A. K. PATEL : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Buddhist pilgrims/tourists from foreign countries who visited India in each of the last three years and in the present year;

(b) the places in India which they visited; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to create Buddhist Centre(s) specially for catering their needs?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM
(SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) No separate statistics of Buddhist pilgrims/tourists from foreign countries visiting India are being maintained. However, the prominent Buddhist places of pilgrimage which are visited by the foreign tourists are Sarnath, Kushinagar and Sravasti in Uttar Pradesh; Rajgir, Patliputra (Patna), Bodhgaya and Vaishali in Bihar, Sanchi in Madhya Pradesh and Ellora & Ajanjta in Maharashtra.

(c) Yes, Sir. Master Plans have been prepared for Kushinagar, Sravasti, Piprahwa (Kapilavastu), Bodhgaya, Rajgir and Nalanda through the Town and Country Planning Organisation and micro plans of Kushinagar-Sravasti through the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad.

An integrated master plan covering all the Buddhist Centres connected with the life of the Buddha in U.P. and Bihar has been taken up in conjunction with the concerned State Governments and the Archaeological Survey of India.

The Department has requested all the concerned State to submit the proposals for development of Buddhist centres in their States to be taken up in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

**Scheme of assistance to develop hiking in
Himalayan region**

5276. SHRI DINESH SINGH : Will the Minister of PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have prepared any scheme for assistance to develop hiking in the Himalayan region; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI
H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the 6th Five Year Plan, the Department of Tourism had released funds for the construction of trekkers huts in West Bengal and for purchase of trekking equipment in West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir.

During the current plan, funds have been released for the construction of trekkers huts and purchase of trekking equipment for Sikkim.

The Central Department of Tourism has set up a Himalayan Tourism Council for advising the Government on promotion of Himalayan Tourism including trekking. This will have representation from the concerned Ministries/State Governments and Experts.

**Increase in collection of corporate taxes
and personal income tax**

5277. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of increase in collection of corporate taxes and personal income tax separately on account of (i) Supreme Court decision on the question of 80J, (ii) Supreme Court decision on the question of interest on sticky deposits with the banks and (iii) collections out-of-standing demand taxes paid by Oil and Natural Gas Commission and other public undertakings including banks; and

(b) the net increase due to reduction in rates of corporate taxes and personal income tax?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The extent of increase in collection of Corporate taxes and personal Income Tax separately, during 1984-85 over 1983-84 is available only in respect of collection out of outstanding demand. These figures are as under :—

	(Rs. in crores)	
	1983-84	1984-85
Collection/Reduction out of outstanding demand from—		
(a) Companies	331.00	443.26
(b) Non-companies	348.64	460.29

The Corporate Taxes paid by Oil and Natural Gas Commission and the other public undertakings including banks during 1984-85 amounted to Rs. 1577.26 crores.

(b) No study has been conducted to ascertain the net increase due to reduction in rates of corporate taxes and personal income tax.

Opening of more stock exchanges in Delhi

5278. SHRI SALEEM I SHERVANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a single stock exchange in growing Metropolitan city like Delhi serves the public interest ;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to open two or three more Stock Exchanges in North, South and East Delhi for the convenience of the public ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) : The existing Delhi Stock Exchange Association Ltd., in Delhi is serving public interest.

(b) Government does not open Stock Exchanges.

(c) Does not arise in view of answer to (b) above.

Superannuated Persons working in Super Bazar

5279. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many retired officers are continuing in some of the departments of Super Bazar even after eight to nine years of their superannuation ;

(b) if so, whether it is not against the Prime Minister's instruction not to give

extension of service to retired employees ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for retaining superannuated persons in the service of Super Bazar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) to (c) Under the Service Rules of Super Bazar, the Cooperative Store Ltd., New Delhi, an employee retires at the age of 60 years. The Rules also provide for re-employment upto the age of 65 years with the approval of the competent authority. The Super Bazar has reported that two persons in its Drugs Department, viz. Adviser (Drugs) and Dispencer-cum-Pharmacist, who had retired in October, 1984 and December, 1980 were engaged in October and December, 1985 on a consolidated salary for fifteen months and one year respectively. This, according to Super Bazar, was done as suitable technical persons were not available to fill up these posts. An employee of the Delhi Administration who was on deputation with Super Bazar since 1980 retired from service on superannuation at the age of 58 years in December, 1985. He has been re-employed till attainment of 60 years as per Rules of Super Bazar.

Assistance to Fisherman by Banks

5280. SHRI K. PRADHANI ; Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the news item captioned "Usurers still net in Orissa fish folk" appearing in the 'Economic Times', New Delhi of 12 March, 1968 ;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter ;

(c) whether he proposes to direct some of the nationalised banks to launch a scheme for assisting these poor fishermen families to combat this exploitation ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) UCO Bank has reported that its Banpur branch has initiated a pilot scheme for assisting fishermen folk of Chilka lake through the organisation of cooperative societies with subsidy assistance from Orissa Scheduled Castes and Tribes Development Corporation. The Bank has reported that the branch sanctioned loans to 663 fishermen amounting to Rs. 23.50 lakhs and has already disbursed an amount of Rs.23.23 lakhs. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that a scheme is being operated by it in the Chilka lake area for 311 Scheduled Caste Fishermen beneficiaries belonging to a cooperative society with total financial outlay of Rs.10.89 lakhs. NABARD has also reported that some of the public sector banks such as Indian Overseas Bank, State Bank of India etc. are also financing Primary Fishermen Co-operative Societies of the area.

[Translation]

Income tax and excise duty outstanding from companies, HUFs, Individuals in Kanpur.

5281. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of those companies, persons, Hindu Undivided families and other persons in Kanpur metropolitan city against whom income and excise duty to the tune of Rs. 5 lakhs or more is outstanding, separately and the period from which it is outstanding ;

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure speedy disposal of appeals pending in Courts and to realise the revenue ; and

(c) the date from which each case is pending in Court and the effective steps being taken at present to realise the taxes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) : The information to the extent possible is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Long term fiscal policy

5282. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI :
SHRI D.N REDDY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the eminent economists feel that there is too much reliance on large deficits and there was also inadequate direction in regard to control of public consumption expenditure ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the long term fiscal policy does not take into account the human capital and ignores the living condition of a vast majority of our people including women and bonded labour ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) There is no unanimity among economists about the level of budgetary deficit over a given period or in regard to the specific areas where public consumption expenditures need to be controlled. The Long Term Fiscal Policy (LTEP) has categorically reiterated that the alleviation of poverty is at the centre of our Plans. It has also stated that in the coming years, the Centre's expenditure provisions will accord an even higher priority to programmes benefiting the poor, and that the scope of the programmes of crop insurance, and social security will be expended. The LTEP has also made it clear that it shall be the endeavour of the Government to ensure that the benefit of subsidies goes mainly to the poor and weaker sections of our society:

Opening of branches of Punjab National Bank in Himachal Pradesh

5283. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Punjab National Bank has submitted applications to the Reserve Bank of India after proper survey for the opening of new branches at the Nalti and Batran District, Hamirpur and Kathog, Tehsil Dehra, District Kangra in Himachal Pradesh ;

(b) if so, whether the licences have been issued by Reserve Bank of India and the likely dates by which the branches would be opened ; and

(c) if the licences have not been issued so far, the likely date by which these would be issued and the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that Punjab National Bank had submitted applications for opening its branches at Nalti and Batran in District Hamirpur and Kathog in District Kangra, Himachal Pradesh in April/May, 1985. As the applications were received after the expiry of branch licensing policy 1982-85, RBI had not issued licences for opening branches at these centres. The question of opening branches at these centres will be considered by RBI if these centres are included in the list of identified centres as finalised by the State Government under the current branch licensing policy for 1985-90.

Loan to water and waste water authority of Kerala by LIC

5284. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-

CHANDRAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Water and Waste Authority of Kerala had asked for loan from the Life Insurance Corporation of India during 1985-86.

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the Life Insurance Corporation propose to sanction the entire amount of loan applied for ;

(d) the terms of sanction ;

(e) whether Life Insurance Corporation is involved in ensuring and utilisation of the loan amount ; and

(f) if so, particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) Kerala Water and Waste Water Authority had approached LIC for a total loan of Rs. 546.81 lakhs, comprising of 385 lakhs for 11 urban water supply and sewerage schemes and Rs. 161.81 lakh for 17 rural pieped water supply schemes in the State of Kerala during 1985-86. LIC has already sanctioned and disbursed to the Authority on 20.3.86 total eligible loan of 543.61 lakhs comprising of Rs. 385 lakhs for urban water supply schemes and Rs. 158.61 lakhs for rural water supply schemes.

(d) Terms of sanction are :—

Name of scheme	Rate of interest & mode of payment	Period of repayment	Security
Urban Schemes	9.75% Half yearly	25 equal annual instalments with 3 years moratorium.	State Government guarantee
Rural Schemes	10% Half yearly	28 equal annual instalments with 3 years moratorium.	

(e) and (f) : LIC monitors the progress reports regarding utilisation of loans already granted for the purpose and also to ensure that adequate amount of expenditure together with matching contribution by State Government and/or concerned authorities is proposed to be spent during the financial year for which further loan is being granted by them. For new schemes they examine the financial viability and see that administrative approval and technical sanction for the same are obtained from the appropriate authorities.

**Request from Kerala Housing Board
for assistance from banks**

5285. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Housing Boards find it difficult to arrange finance for the purchase of land for housing construction as loans are not available from the commercial banks for this purpose;

(b) whether the Kerala Housing Board has made a request in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) Loans are not available from commercial banks for purchase of house sites. Investment by Housing Boards for house sites will have to be financed by State Governments from budgetary resources. The commercial banks are lending for house construction activities by way of direct finance to economically weaker sections, low income groups and others including Housing Development Finance Corporation (HDFC) and as indirect finance through subscriptions to bonds/debentures of HUDCO, Housing Board, etc. within an overall target allocated for housing from the banking sector. As per the information received from Reserve Bank of India, one of the nationalised banks has approached RBI under Credit Authorisation Scheme for a term loan to Kerala Housing Board in consortium with other

banks for meeting partly cost of construction of dwelling units for economically weaker sections affected by monsoon floods last year. The proposal is under process in the RBI. As the matter relates to an individual constituent of a bank, further details in this regard cannot be divulged under the statute governing the nationalisation of banks and in accordance with the customs and usages prevalent among bankers.

**Setting up of a permanent exhibition
centre in Abu Dhabi and other
countries**

5286. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether UAE has agreed to India setting up of a permanent exhibition centre in Abu Dhabi;

(b) the other steps taken to boost trade and industrial cooperation between the two countries; and

(c) the names of other countries where India has set up or proposes to set up similar permanent exhibition centres with a view to popularising Indian goods ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) No formal proposal has been made in this regard.

(b) With a view to promoting trade between India and UAE, possibilities relating to following matters are constantly being explored :

- (i) Promotion of UAE investments in industrial and other projects in India as also the possibility of joint projects in UAE or in third countries;
- (ii) Setting up of projects which should combine Indian skilled man-power and Indian technology with UAE capital and energy resources ;
- (iii) Joint Ventures;
- (iv) Exchange of delegations;

(v) Participation in the International Fairs held in UAE; etc.

(c) There is no proposal at present to set up permanent exhibition centres abroad.

Minimum fee for issue of professional certificate to goldsmiths

5287. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to fix a minimum fee for the issue of professional certificate to each goldsmith from the financial year 1986-87 onwards;

(b) if so, the minimum fee proposed;

(c) whether Government also propose that each goldsmith will have to renew his certificate at least once in three years; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (c) No such proposals are under Government's consideration.

(b) and (d) Does not arise.

Proposal for setting up export promotion council for betel leaves

5288. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up an Export Promotion Council for betel leaves;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH)

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Betel leaves have limited export market in some neighbouring countries and in the Middle East where we have a substantial ethnic population. Therefore setting up of an Export Promotion Council exclusively for this commodity does not appear to be necessary.

Increase in Indo-U.S. Trade

5289. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Joint Indo-U.S. Business Council has called for raising trade target with USA and vice versa and made positive suggestions in this regard;

(b) whether imports of luxury items cannot be restricted; and

(c) whether Indo-U.S. Business Council is serving any useful role ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) The Indo-US Joint Business Council which met on 12-13 March, 1986, called for raising Indo-US trade turnover from its existing level of US \$ 4 billion to US \$ 6 billion in the span of next 3 years. At the meeting, both sides agreed to make efforts to identify the areas in which two way trade could be expanded.

(b) This subject was not discussed. Imports of luxury goods into India are restricted under our import policy.

(c) It is a useful forum for establishing fruitful contacts between the businessmen of the two sides and provides a framework for exchange of views at non-Governmental level.

Promotion of Tourism in Maharashtra during Seventh Plan

5290. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government for promotion of tourism in Maharashtra during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether Union Government propose to develop some tourist resorts in the State during the same period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI
H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) The Central
Department of Tourism in consultation
with the Government of Maharashtra has
identified 17 places of tourist importance
which will be developed in a phased
manner with the combined resources of
State, Centre and private sector.

(b) and (c) The Central Department
of Tourism sanctions central assistance
for individual projects forwarded by the
State Governments based on the merits of
such projects and availability of funds. An
amount of Rs. 5.12 lakhs has been
sanctioned for floodlighting of Bibi-Ka-
Maqbara at Aurangabad in December,
1985.

Decline in production of silk

5291. SHRI MADAN PANDEY :
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased
to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the head
office of the Central Silk Board was
transferred to Bangalore on the request of
Government of Karnataka;

(b) whether the production of tussler
silk has declined despite the scope for
development of sericulture in Northern
and Eastern regions and the inter-state
development project undertaken; and

(c) the steps being taken by the
Central Silk Board in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI
KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes,
Sir.

(b) and (c) No, Sir, in fact, the
production of tussler silk has increased
from the level of 2.57 lakh kg. during
1981-82 to 4.44 lakh kg. during 1984-85.
In order to step up the production of
tussler silk, Central Silk Board (CSB) has

established a full fledged Central Sericul-
ture Research & Training Institute at
Ranchi to tackle the problems of tussler
Culture and to provide research and
development support to the rearers. This
Institute has a network of 19 Basic Seed
Multiplication and Training Centres, 3
Regional Tussler Research Stations and 11
Extension Centres located in various
States. Further, seven Oak Tussler Grain-
ages have also been functioning under
Central Silk Board in North Eastern
Region to consolidate production of oak
tussler.

Acceptance of draft, pay orders and
cheques issued by nationalised banks
by Delhi Custom House Treasury

5292. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to refer to the reply given to part (a) of
Unstarred Question No. 2931 on 6 Decem-
ber, 1985 regarding acceptance of customs
duty by draft issued by scheduled bank
and state :

(a) the reasons why Delhi Custom
House Treasury does not accept drafts,
pay orders and cheques issued by the
nationalised banks;

(b) the reasons why Custom House
Treasury has not been opened at Central
Warehousing Corporation, New Delhi to
facilitate the trade with above referred
facility of acceptance of demand draft and
pay orders etc; and

(c) the revenue collected year-wise by
the State Bank of India on account of
customs duty at the Central Warehousing
Corporation, New Delhi during the last
two years, year-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The
Delhi Custom House Treasury is accepting
drafts; pay orders and cheques issued by
nationalised banks for payment of
Customs duty.

(b) Under the departmentalisation of
accounts scheme, the assesseees are required
to deposit the duty in Delhi in the Reserve
Bank of India, State Bank of India, and

its subsidiaries as well as Punjab National Bank. Accordingly, the State Bank of India is authorised to collect duty at the Air Cargo Unit, Central Warehousing Corporation, Gurgaon Road, New Delhi. Departmental Treasury at Delhi Customs House was in existence even before 1977 and it has been retained as an additional facility to the trade.

(c) Customs duty collected by the State Bank of India at Central Warehousing Corporation, Gurgaon Road, New Delhi during the last two years is as follows :

1984—Rs. 169,62,40,126/-

1985—Rs. 190,91,71,935/-

Ajanta and Ellora caves in tourist map

5293. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that internationally famous Ajanta and Ellora caves have not been included in important tourist spots/map of India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what are the important tourist places in Maharashtra and the efforts made by the Government to develop the identified tourist spots in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. EHAGAT) : (a) and (b) Ajanta and Ellora are included in the "Right Place" Tourist Map of India published by the Department of Tourism.

(c) The important tourist centres in Maharashtra identified in consultation with the State Government are : Bombay, Pune, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad (Ajanta and Ellora), Nasik, Murud/Janjira, Ganpatiphule, Vengurla, Nagpur, Ramtek, Wardha (Sevagram), Chandrapur (Tadoba National Park). These centres are being developed with the combined resources of State, Centre and the private sector. The State Government is providing transpor-

tation facilities, conducted tours, accommodation facilities and other tourist infrastructure facilities for those centres identified. The Central Department of Tourism has sanctioned funds for strengthening of Elephanta Jetty and for the development of Ajanta Foot Hills.

Formula to determine cost escalation of prices in contracts for modernisation of NTC

5294. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4872 on 20 December, 1985 regarding non-payment of bills to contractors engaged in modernisation of NTC (U.P.) Ltd., Kanpur and NTC (WBABO), Calcutta and state :

(a) the formula applied to determine the cost escalation of prices;

(b) whether it is a fact that contractors bills have been pending for more than three years in spite of the fact that such firms continuously make representations without any result and as a consequence thereof most of them have stopped working;

(c) if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) the further steps being contemplated to quicken the process of modernisation and payment of bills to contractors and to provide proper cost escalation benefits in the larger interest of NTC itself ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) There is no fixed formula applied to determine the cost escalation of prices in connection with civil construction contracts. Such contracts are generally awarded on the basis that steel and cement will be provided by the mills concerned under the subsidiaries. Similarly, any statutory increase like excise duty, central sales tax, octroi etc. is also borne by the mills concerned.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The two NTC subsidiaries have informed that no bills are pending for more than three years, except

in cases where the contractors have themselves abandoned the work or have raised some dispute or when the matter is subjudice.

(d) Implementation on modernisation is closely monitored and suitable action is taken wherever necessary.

Opening of branches of State Bank of India in Phulabani District (Orissa)

5295. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of branches of State Bank of India opened in Phulabani district in Orissa;

(b) whether Government propose to increase the number of branches of State Bank of India in 1986-87 ?

(c) if so, the number of branches of State Bank of India proposed to be opened in Phulabani district during 1986-87; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that State Bank of India is having 29 branches in District Phulabani, Orissa as at the end of February, 1986. Under the branch licensing policy for 1985-90, the 8 unbanked centres were identified in District Phulabani and these were approved by the Government of Orissa for opening bank offices. RBI has since allotted all the eight centres to Kalahandi Anchalik Gramya Bank. As such, there is at present no proposal before the RBI for issuing licences to State Bank of India for opening branches in Phulabani District.

Discontinuance of wholesale dealer for distribution of essential commodities through PDS

5296. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union

Government have issued instructions to the State Government to the effect that wholesale dealer would not be appointed for distribution of essential commodities of daily requirements including foodgrains through public distribution system;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this measure will disturb the Public Distribution System putting people in difficulties to get their rationed articles;

(d) whether this instruction is applicable to all the States and Union Territories;

(e) whether any State Government has drawn attention of Union Government to the difficulties to be faced by it as a result of this measure; and

(f) the reaction of Union Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (f) Do not arise.

Export of handloom and textile products

5297. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of handlooms and textile products exported in 1983-84 and 1984-85;

(b) the total value of handlooms and textile goods export in 1985-86;

(c) whether Government have taken steps to increase the export of handlooms and textile goods; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b)

A statement indicating total value of cotton textiles (Millmade/Powerloom and Handloom) exported during 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 (April January) is given below.

(c) and (d) The following steps have taken to boost export of textiles including handloom :

- (i) Soft loan scheme is available for modernisation of the textile industry.
- (ii) Sophisticated textile machines not manufactured indigenously are allowed to be imported on OGL.
- (iii) Width wide shuttleless looms and rotor spinning machines are allowed to be imported at concessional import duty linked with export obligation.
- (iv) CCS rates have been substantially increased with effect from 1st January, 1984. These rates were continue during 1985. These rates have been extended upto 31st December, 1986 subject to review.
- (v) Import entitlements under REP licences have been liberalised vide Appendix 17 of the Import-Export Policy for 1985-86. Some items of raw materials/fabrics are permitted to be imported under the Advance Licensing Scheme and Duty Free REP Scheme vide Appendices 19 and 21 of Import-Export Policy for 1985-88.
- (vi) Under the 100% Export Oriented Units and Free Trade Zones Schemes, facilities for liberal import of capital goods and raw materials along with many other concessions are given with necessary export obligation.
- (vii) Foreign Collaboration is allowed to modernise indigenous textile machinery to enable exporters to have access to modern machinery.
- (viii) Government has announced introduction of new Import-Export

Pass Book Scheme of manufacturer-exporters under the new Import-Export Policy.

- (ix) Government has been giving additional assistance for new products and new markets. 10% higher REP is given for new products and new markets.
- (x) Government has been giving liberal assistance for sponsoring and funding promotional activities such as market studies, Buyer-Seller-Meets, Participation in international fairs and exhibitions etc.
- (xi) Export-Oriented Production programmes are also operated by the Government.
- (xii) The pre-shipment credit period of 90 days has been increased to 180 days.

Statement

(Rs. in crores)

(provisional)

Year	cotton textiles		Total
	Mill made/ powerloom	Handloom	
1983-84	319.44	125.89	445.33
1984-85	471.57	168.36	639.93
1985-86 (April 85-January '86)	395.91	136.46	532.37

Source : Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council, Bombay.

Purchasing power of rupee

5298. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that purchasing power of Indian rupee has declined sharply;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check inflationary trend in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The purchasing power of the rupee, measured as the reciprocal of the all India Consumer Price Index for Industrial workers (base 1960-100) declined from 17.01 paise to 15.90 paise between January 1985 and January 1986 (latest available.)

(c) The Government accords high priority to the control of inflation and has been taking remedial measures in the light of emerging trends. The thrust of Govt.'s anti-inflationary policy continues to be on effective supply and demand management including strengthening of the Public Distribution System, enforcement of fiscal discipline and keeping the aggregate liquidity in the system under control.

Clandestine trade by Indian Agencies with South Africa

5299. **SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD :**
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appeared in the Blitz of 14 Dec., 1985 where in it has been stated that despite repeated official denials, various Indian agencies are engaged in clandestine trade with racist South-Africa;

(b) whether the recent seizure of vessel in Cochin with 19 container which was declared in documents as meant for Maputo was destined for South Africa;

(c) whether it is a fact that an estimated Rs. 100 crores worth of goods are reportedly exported from India to South Africa every year;

(d) if so, whether any inquiry has since been conducted; and

(e) the action being taken by Government in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (c) Yes, Sir. Foreign trade with the Republic of South Africa is totally prohibited under the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947. However, as and when any case of violation of the prohibition is noticed, appropriate action under the law is taken.

(b) (d) and (e) A case of clandestine export of goods from India to South Africa by transshipment and manipulation of shipping documents was detected on 7th July, 1985 at Cochin. The ship "M. V. ATAIR" belonging to M/s. Gold Star Line, Hong-kong carrying the suspected cargo, manifested for Maputo, but suspected to be destined for South Africa, was detained while sailing from Bombay to Colombo and 40 containers were unloaded from the ship. The ship was seized under the Customs Act and later released on execution of a bond of Rs. 9 lakhs backed by bank guarantee. In this connection, 11 persons were arrested under the Customs Act.

As a result of the investigation, goods in 21 containers were permitted to be re-exported to Maputo in the absence of sufficient evidence regarding the contravention. The goods in the remaining 19 containers, totally valued at Rs. 55 lakhs were seized. Show-cause notices have been issued to 36 parties involved. Five cases have already been adjudicated resulting in confiscation of goods valued at Rs. 20.84 lakhs and imposition of personal penalties amounting to Rs. 11,500 and redemption fine of Rs. 22,500/.

Proposal to strengthen financial base of Coffee Board

5300. **PROF. P. J. KURIAN :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Coffee Board is not able to pay the price of coffee to the growers and bonus to employees due to inadequate financial allocation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure

payment to the growers and to strengthen the financial base of the Board ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) and (b) Coffee Board is able to make payments to growers in suitable instalments, as sales progress, in accordance with the provisions of the Coffee Act and guidelines approved by Board. Since Coffee growers have challenged the applicability of the payment of Bonus Act to employees of the Board and the matter is subjudice; subject to the final Court decision, interim payments being made to Coffee Board employees.

(c) Does not arise.

[Bank credit to chemical industry

5301. SHRI K. V. SHANKARAGOWDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received the report of the Sub-Committee set up by the Reserve Bank of India for review of chemical industry norms;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by the Sub-Committee to Government;

(c) the number of recommendations out of them accepted and implemented by Government;

(d) whether the Sub-Committee considered the norms set up by the Tandon Committee for providing bank credit to the chemical industry; and

(e) if so, to what extent Tandon Committee's recommendations have been agreed upon by the Sub-Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (e) The Committee on Direction set up by Reserve Bank of India to consider the issues arising in implementation of Tandon Committee's Recommendations, decided in October, 1984 to appoint a Sub-Committee for reviewing existing norms and evolving norms for the disaggregated sub-groups. This Comm-

ittee was to consider only residuals of the 5 groups of industries recommended by Tandon Committee i.e. Pharmaceuticals, Dye and Chemicals and Basic Industrial Chemicals. The Sub-Committee has submitted an interim report containing recommendations relating to dyes and dye-stuffs and the same are yet to be considered by the Committee of Direction. The Sub-Committee's reports on disaggregated groups under Basic Industrial Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals are awaited. Separate Sub-Committees had also been set up for Fertiliser Industry and Textile Industry (including man-made fibres). The recommendations of the Textile Industry, Sub-Committee have already been implemented in June, 1984. The Report of the Sub-Committee on Fertilisers has been considered by the Standing Committee on Co-ordination of Institutional Finance for Fertiliser Industry and its recommendations are under the consideration of the Reserve Bank of India.

[Translation]

Irregularities in free sale of wheat by the District Office of F. C. I. in Sagar (M.P.)

5302. SHRI NANDLAL CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of wheat sold in free sale on 31 January, 1986 by Sagar district (Madhya Pradesh) office of Food Corporation of India;

(b) quantity of wheat sold in free sale in various places like Vidisha, Bina, Gadarwara etc. under Sagar regional office on this date, separately;

(c) whether this office had been informed before time not to sell wheat in the last days proceeding 1st February, 1986 in view of increase to be effected in prices from 1st February, 1986;

(d) quantity of wheat sold in free sale by Sagar District offices during the period from 1st January, 1985 to 31st December, 1985, month-wise;

(e) whether his Ministry or the authorities of Food Corporation of India have received any complaints regarding irregularities in the sale of wheat on 31 January 1986; and

(f) if so, details thereof and action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PUNJA) : (a) The quantity of wheat sold on 31st January, 1986 in Sagar District, offices of FCI, Madhya Pradesh, was 2562.5 tonnes, including quantities covered by earlier release orders.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) For administrative reasons, the Food Corporation of India Headquarters issued instructions to their field units, on

30.1.1986, to suspend fresh sales of wheat. However, delivery of wheat against full payment at the unrevised rate received before the close of business on 31st January, 1986, has been allowed.

(d) Free sale of wheat at a fixed price commenced only in the middle of November, 1985. The month-wise sale, in 1985, in the Sagar Division, was as follows :

November 1985	3780 tonnes
December 1985	5916 tonnes

(e) and (f) Complaints have been received that some officials of the Corporation sold wheat in contravention of orders. Investigations are in progress. Pending detailed investigation, four officials have been suspended and their headquarters changed. The explanation of the District Manager, Sagar, has also been called.

Statement

Name of Centre	Number of Release Orders issued on 31.1.1986.	Quantity of wheat covered by Release Orders	Quantity of wheat actually issued
(Figures in tonnes)			
Bina	21	462	462
Gangbasoda	9	108	108
Gadarwara	25	296	354
Kareli	12	133.5	121.5
Narsinghpur	16	190	226
Sagar	57	870	865
Vidisha	35	416	426
		Total : 2475.5	2562.5

Closure Of Empress Mills in Nagpur

5303. SHRI MUKAL WASNIK :
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT ;
SHRI INDERJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of Textiles be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tatas have decided to close down their Empress Mills, Nagpur, one of the pioneer textile mills in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government have permitted them to do so; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose

to run the mills to save thousands of employees from unemployment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) M/s Central India Spinning, Weaving & Manufacturing Co. Ltd. (Empress Mills Nagpur) have applied to the Government of Maharashtra for the closure of their mill under the provisions of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947. The State Government is yet to take a decision on this application.

(c) Government of India do not propose to take over this mill. However a package of rehabilitation has been worked out by the Industrial Development Bank of India for the revival of the mill.

Proposal to bring Super Bazar under Municipal Corporation of Delhi

5304. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY :
SHRI MANIK REDDY :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Super Bazar is proposed to be brought under Municipal Corporation of Delhi;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware of a paper presented at FICCI Consumer Forum on 11 February, 1986 by a consumer group which has made certain positive moves in this direction; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) to (c) At the Consumer Business Forum meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry held at New Delhi on 11 February, 1986, the representative of the Consumer Education & Research Centre presented a paper in which it was, *inter alia*, suggested that the working of fair price shops, Mother Dairy,

Delhi Milk Scheme booths and outlets of the Super Bazar and the Cooperative Stores should be integrated and coordinated. There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to bring the Cooperative Stores Limited (popularly known as Super Bazar) New Delhi, under the control of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

New Areas for cashew and rubber plantation

5305. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state which of the areas have been earmarked for development of cashew and rubber plantations ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : Besides proper upkeep of rubber plantations in traditional areas like Kerala, Tamilnadu and Karnataka, rubber plantation in new areas like Tripura, Assam, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Orissa etc. can be undertaken during the VII Plan period.

The Centrally Sponsored Schemes on development of cashew is being implemented in the States of Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tripura, West Bengal, Orissa and Goa. Besides a multi-State cashew project with World Bank assistance is under implementation in Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa for area expansion as well as improvement of existing area under cashew.

Concession on import duty on pig iron

5306. SHRI C. D. PATEL :
SHRI AHMED PATEL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have been requested by the Government of Gujarat to grant concession on the import duty on pig iron ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Government of Gujarat had requested for reduction in import duty on pig iron, and with effect from 9th December, 1985, the basic customs duty on pig iron was reduced to 25% ad valorem. Auxiliary duty (30% till 28.2.86 and 40% from 1.3.86) and additional counter-vailing duty equal to excise duty are leviable in addition. A copy of the notification issued in this respect has already been laid on the Table of the House.

Foreign exchange earned by Indians working abroad

5307. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of foreign exchange earned by Indians going abroad for employment ; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange remitted by them to India during the last one year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) No precise information about remittances received exclusively from Indians working abroad is available, since details of remittances of Rs.10,000/—and below are not required to be reported to the RBI by the authorised dealers under the current rules. However, private transfer receipts which inter alia, include remittances received from non-residents of Indian nationality as recorded in the balance of payments statistics during the 3 years ending 1983-84 (latest available) are as follows :—

Year	Amount (Rs. Crores)
1981-82	2082.8
1982-83	2430.7
1983-84	2648.7

Cultivation of cashewnut plantations

5308. PROF. K. V. THOMAS :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of raw cashew nuts being imported; and

(b) the steps being taken to cultivate cashew nut plantations in India ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Import data are available upto 1982-83. Quantity of raw cashewnuts imported during 1981-82 and 1982-83 was 16057 and 1485 tonnes respectively.

(b) Centrally Sponsored Scheme on package programme on cashewnut introduced in Fifth Five Year Plan is being continued during Seventh Five Year Plan also. Under this Scheme subsidy is provided to the growers and the State Corporations for fresh plantation and maintenance. Besides a multi-state cashew project with World Bank assistance, is also being implemented in Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. It is proposed to cover an area of 61,250 hectares under expansion and area improvement programme. Under another World Bank aided project of Kerala Agricultural Development Project which is under implementation from 1977-78 the World Bank has extended assistance for the rehabilitation of State owned cashew plantation in 2280 ha. and for new plantings in 1470 ha. in Cannanore district of Kerala.

Remunerative price to farmers for Sugarcane

5309. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to give more remunerative price to the farmers for sugarcane so as to increase production of sugar and stop import of sugar; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

(SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b) For the season 1985-86, the Central Government have already fixed the statutory minimum price of sugarcane payable by sugar factories at Rs. 16.50 per quintal, linked to 8.5% recovery with proportionate premium for higher recoveries. This marks an increase of Rs. 2.50 per quintal over the minimum price fixed last year. Besides, a still higher minimum price, i.e. at Rs. 17.00 per quintal linked to 8.5% recovery, has been announced for the next sugar season. In actual practice, the cane growers are generally getting much higher prices than the statutory minimum.

[*Translation*]

Increase in price of Vanaspati Ghee

5310. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the price of Vanaspati Ghee has increased by rupees two to three per kg. in the market immediately after closing of the Delhi Cloth Mills;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to withdraw the increase in the price thereof and the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b) The price of vanaspati has not increased by rupees two to three per kg. immediately after closure of DCM in first week of December, 1985. Certain brands of vanaspati in small packs have shown an increase of about Rs. 0.75 to Rs. 1.35 per kg. in January, 1986 which has been attributed to reduction in percentage incorporation of imported edible oils and increase in

other input costs.

(c) : Vanaspati manufacturers of small packs have been advised to keep the prices at a reasonable level. Remedial measures, including effective supply management of imported oils will be taken to ensure reasonable prices for consumers,

**Per capita capital investment by
Financial Institutions**

5311. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the per capita capital investment made by various central financial institution in different States during the period of various Plans;

(b) whether there is any difference in the capital investment made in various States:

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by his Ministry to bridge this gap ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) The State-wise details of per capita financial assistance disbursed by the financial institutions from the years 1980-81 to 1984-85 are given in the statement given below. The sanction of financial assistance by the financial institutions depends upon the number of applications for viable projects originating from different States. With a view to encouraging industrialisation in backward areas the Government financial institutions provide various concessions and incentives such as investment subsidy, fiscal concessions, etc. to entrepreneurs for setting up projects in such areas.

Statement

(Amount in Rupees)
Disbursements

State	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
	1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	18.67	25.33	40.73	45.09	57.97

	1	2	3	3	4
2. Assam	2.56	3.92	6.05	6.17	16.11
3. Bihar	4.91	7.47	8.33	11.55	9.86
4. Gujarat	53.26	76.94	82.02	85.03	91.36
5. Haryana	26.01	42.08	48.37	59.82	97.63
6. Himachal Pradesh	22.43	60.04	64.53	70.56	92.19
7. Jammu & Kashmir	25.33	28.06	39.63	41.97	52.40
8. Karnataka	35.61	43.62	45.00	64.00	87.49
9. Kerala	19.65	27.42	25.19	25.90	38.52
10. Madhya Pradesh	9.55	12.60	17.97	27.88	37.81
11. Maharashtra	53.39	60.50	65.22	73.31	85.34
12. Manipur	3.12	5.56	10.93	5.71	2.00
13. Meghalaya	8.27	14.77	20.54	25.08	28.08
14. Nagaland	8.44	17.39	27.62	12.50	29.62
15. Orissa	15.69	22.81	35.63	36.23	39.32
16. Punjab	35.93	54.63	54.74	71.09	60.91
17. Rajasthan	20.35	28.74	40.43	49.47	42.38
18. Sikkim	11.56	5.73	12.33	29.00	67.00
19. Tamil Nadu	33.22	38.38	44.93	71.33	74.42
20. Tripura	7.85	7.26	15.19	5.43	2.24
21. Uttar Pradesh	11.02	14.72	14.28	19.20	26.86
22. West Bengal	21.72	29.38	24.94	30.90	36.57
23. Union Territories					
(a) Andaman and Nicobar	25.79	9.57	13.50	0.50	18.00
(b) Arunachal Pradesh	3.93	5.40	11.67	23.00	29.33
(c) Mizoram	—	—	3.60	20.20	29.40
(d) Delhi and Chandigarh	30.39	53.13	78.96	82.33	83.52
(e) Goa, Daman and Diu	170.08	197.25	241.27	227.91	200.73
(f) Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	105.00	141.00	187.00
(g) Pondicherry and Lakshadweep	30.94	55.32	122.33	258.17	368.83
All India	23.11	30.01	34.37	42.11	49.61

[English]

Collection of Taxes From Tea Companies of Tea Gardens in Assam

5312. SHRI MOHIRAM SAIKIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of headquarters of the Tea Companies of tea gardens in Assam located in Assam and how many are outside Assam; and

(b) the amount of Income-tax other than Corporate tax collected or assessed on these companies including taxes on salaries of persons employed in these headquarters and out of this revenue how much accrues to Assam and how much to States other than Assam ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent possible.

Setting up of sugar mills in Madhya Pradesh

5313. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI ; Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sugar mills in different districts of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether there has been scope for setting up more sugar mills in view of increasing production of sugarcane in Raigarh and some other districts in that state;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to set up some more sugar mills in Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) the steps taken in that regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) There are 8 installed sugar mills in different districts of Madhya Pradesh as given below :

District	No
Gwalior	1
Ratlam	1
Sehore	1
Mandsour	1
Ujjain	1
Morena	1
Indore	1
Khandwa	1

(b) It is for the Government of Madhya Pradesh to examine the scope to set up more sugar mills in the State, considering the availability of adequate sugarcane and other relevant factors.

(c) and (d) At present, no application for establishing a new sugar mill in Madhya Pradesh is pending consideration of the Government. Two Letters of Intent which were granted for establishment of new sugar factories in Madhya Pradesh, under implementation as per details given below :—

S. No.	Name of the factory	Date of grant of Letters of Intent	Daily cane crushing capacity (tonnes)	Sector
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s. M.P. State Agro Industries Development Corporation Ltd., Teh. Kareli, Distt. Narsinghpur.	19.4.84	1250	Public

1	2	3	4	5
2,	M/s. M.P. State Agro Industries Development Corporation Ltd., Tehsil, Amla, District Betul.	27.12.84	1250	Public

Plans to assist Andhra Pradesh Mineral Corporation by MMTC

5314. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India has any plans to assist the Andhra Pradesh Mineral Corporation in production and sale of barytes, granite bauxite and other minerals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any negotiations are being carried on in this regard with the government of Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH)

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) An agreement for marketing of Barytes produced by APMC through MMTC has been entered into and MMTC has given financial assistance to improve APMC's liquidity position. Other details are being discussed with APMC.

(c) and (d) The question of MMTC's equity participation in APMC has been referred to Andhra Pradesh Government by APMC Board of Directors. Its outcome is awaited.

Import and distribution of foodgrains in Sixth Plan

5316. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the distribution of foodgrains in India during the Sixth Five Year Plan, year-wise and State-wise; and

(b) the import of foodgrains in India in the Sixth Five Year Plan, year-wise and country-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) A statement I indicating the required information is given below.

(b) A statement-II indicating the required information in regard to import of wheat and rice is given below.

Statement

(In '000 tonnes)

State	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (P)	1984-85 (P)
Andhra Pradesh	582	588	690	1373	1216
Assam	486	507	548	575	587
Bihar	821	564	847	902	543
Gujarat	360	449	438	342	324
Haryana	118	144	204	140	157
Himachal Pradesh	82	72	90	71	75
Jammu & Kashmir	296	266	296	348	361

1	2	3	4	5	6
Karnataka	571	713	690	682	749
Kerala	990	1210	1336	1575	1505
Madhya Pradesh	941	541	493	388	220
Maharashtra	1489	1703	1570	1499	1023
Manipur	26	31	62	63	39
Meghalaya	58	91	97	101	97
Nagaland	44	48	65	70	73
Orissa	495	281	477	396	298
Punjab	242	238	397	169	201
Rajasthan	321	225	207	53	47
Sikkim	30	39	39	42	43
Tamil Nadu	742	1188	1328	1593	1725
Tripura	87	75	108	116	115
Uttar Pradesh	1369	931	1258	590	608
West Bengal	2162	2290	2997	2743	2024
A & N Islands	17	20	18	21	18
Arunachal Pradesh	22	27	34	40	43
D & N Haveli	Neg.	1	Neg.	1	Neg.
Delhi	786	868	890	823	768
Chandigarh	21	22	27	19	23
Goa, Daman & Diu	57	68	70	69	66
Lakshadweep	1	6	5	6	5
Mizoram	34	51	56	65	60
Pondicherry	8	11	14	29	14
Total	13258	13268	15351	14904	13027
(P)—Provisional.					

Statement-II

(Quantities in lakh tonnes)

Year	WHEAT		RICE	
	Country	Quantities contracted	Country	Quantities contracted
1980-81		—Nil—		—Nil—
1981-82	U.S.A.	15.15		—Nil—
	Australia	7.50		
1982-83	U.S.A.	39.50		—Nil—

1	2	3	4	5
1983-84	U.S.A.	9.80	Thailand	3.70
	Canada	5.00	Burma	3.50
	Argentina	6.50		
1984-85	—Nil—			—Nil—

[*Translation*]**Purchase of paddy by FCI in Madhya Pradesh**

5317. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Food Corporation of India has been authorised to purchase paddy at the support price;

(b) if so, the names of the States where arrangements for the purchase of paddy by the Food Corporation of India have been made;

(c) whether paddy is being purchased at support price by the Food Corporation of India in all the districts of Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) if not, when the arrangements for the purchase of paddy will be made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi and Pondicherry.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Food Corporation of India makes arrangements for the purchase of paddy in the areas allotted to it by the State Government and, in the rest of the areas procurement is undertaken by the State Government and its agencies.

[*English*]**Procurement of foodgrains in Punjab**

5318. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total procurement of foodgrains made from Punjab for the last four years;

(b) the stock of foodgrains lifted by the Railways till 1 March, 1986 and the quantity remaining unlifted till now in Punjab;

(c) the break-up of the stored foodgrains both covered and lying in open, purchased by different procurement agencies;

(d) the quantity of rotton foodgrains for the last four years; and

(e) the steps being taken to lift the piled up stocks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) Statement I is given below.

(b) 75.75 lakh tonnes of foodgrains were moved by rail from Punjab, during 1985-86, upto February, 1986. The stocks of foodgrains remaining in Punjab as on 1st March, 1986 was about 90 lakh tonnes.

(c) Statement II is given below.

(d) 1.28 lakh tonnes of foodgrains of the Food Corporation of India was damaged in Punjab in the course of procurement, storage and transport, and

due to rains, floods, and cyclones, from 1981-82 to 1984-85.

(e) Close coordination with the Railways is being maintained to maximise

supply of wagons for loading foodgrains in Punjab. The loading agencies have been geared up to achieve a higher volume of clearance and the movement has picked up. Additional quantities are also being moved by road to neighbouring States.

Statement-I

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

Marketing Years	Rice	Kharif Foodgrains	
		Paddy	Total in Terms of Rice
1982-83	16.10	24.63	32.52
1983-84	22.92	14.71	32.73
1984-85 (Prov.)	25.76	25.51	42.77
1985-86 (Prov.)			
(1st October, 1985 to 20th March, 1986)	18.76	34.66	41.87
			149.89
Marketing Years	Rabi Foodgrains		
	Wheat		
1982-83		48.26	
1983-84		51.77	
1984-85 (Prov.)		50.12	
1985-86 (Prov.)			
(1st April, 1985 to 24th March, 1986)		61.47	
		211.62	

Statement-II

(As on 1.3.1986, in Punjab)

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

Commodity	F.C.I.			State Government		
	Covered	CAP	Total	Covered	CAP	Total
Wheat	4.40	1.24	5.64	15.62	25.25	40.87
Paddy	7.73	5.87	13.60	—	NA	NA
Rice	33.75	—	33.75	—	—	—

Misuse of imported raw silk

5319. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the imported raw silk given to the importers for the manufacture of finished goods is being misused and is not used for export purpose;

(b) if so, the total quantity of imported raw silk misused; and

(c) the action taken against those who misused the imported raw silk ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. There have been some allegations of misuse of imported raw silk.

(b) 3334 kgs. (provisional).

(c) Investigations have been undertaken and action has also been initiated by the office of Chief Controller of Imports & Exports under Imports (Control) Order, 1955.

Decentralisation of storage of FCI's food stocks

5320. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to decentralise storage of the Food Corporation of India's food stocks and shift them to district and taluka headquarters also ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not decentralising in the context of the need to supply remote areas with food in times of distress ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) to (c) —The Food Corporation of India holds

buffer/operational stocks of foodgrains at a large number of nodal points which are located at district/taluka headquarters and other places. The selection of the nodal points where the Corporation's storage godowns are located is made keeping in view the need and operational considerations. The responsibility for lifting the foodgrain stock from the Corporation's godowns, its subsequent storage and distribution is that of the State Governments.

Speedy disposal of loan applications

5321. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the steps taken to ensure that loan applications received by branches of nationalised banks are speedily disposed of and harassment by way of delay or persistent documentation is avoided ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAN ARDHANA POOJARY) : Reserve Bank of India has been issuing instructions from time to time to all the scheduled commercial banks for ensuring speedy disposal of loan applications received by branches of nationalised banks. The main instructions are as follows :

(1) Loan applications under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Self-Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youths etc. should be disposed of expeditiously, say, within a fortnight of their receipt. All loan applications upto Rs. 25000/- even outside such special schemes but falling under the Priority Sectors should be disposed of by banks within a fortnight.

(2) A register should be maintained at branch wherein the date of receipt, sanction/rejection with reasons therefor etc. should be recorded. The register should be made available to all inspecting agencies.

(3) There should be a machinery at the Regional Offices to entertain complaints from the borrowers if the branches do not follow instruction issued by Reserve Bank of India in this regard.

(4) The officials dealing with the

borrowers should have sympathetic and helpful attitude. In the cases of branches which are found to be adopting undesirable practices, there should be no hesitation in fixing staff accountability and taking prompt and stringent action.

Reserve Bank of India has advised that the banks are required to take usual and necessary documentation duly executed by the borrowers.

[Translation]

Development of Bara Talab in Bhopal as a tourist centre

5322. SHRI K.N. PRADHAN : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme has been prepared by the Union Government or with their assistance for the development of 'Bara Talab' in Bhopal from tourism point of view ; and

(b) if so, the outline of the scheme and the expenditure proposed to be incurred thereon during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) The State Government has prepared a scheme for the construction of a boat house and introduction of water sports at Bara Talab in Bhopal. The Central Department of Tourism has sanctioned Rs.7.71 lakhs and released Rs.3.00 lakhs as advance during 1985 for the construction of boat house and purchase of sailing boats and O.K. Dinghies for Bara Talab.

The State Government has provided Rs.6.00 lakhs during the 7th Five Year Plan for development of Upper Lake Front. The India Tourism Development Corporation and the Madhya Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation are jointly implementing a 3-star hotel project at Bhopal at an estimated cost of Rs.190.00 lakhs which is scheduled to be completed during 1986-87.

[English]

Trade agreements signed with foreign countries in 1985-86.

5323. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of trade agreements signed by Government with foreign countries during 1985-86 ;

(b) the main financial features of these agreements ;

(c) the estimated increase in the export of Indian goods due to these agreements ; and

(d) the salient features of agreements which were entered with Japan, West Germany, Soviet Union, and USA during that period ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) and (b) India has renewed the Trade Agreements with USSR, Poland, GDR and Romania during 1985-86. The Agreements with these countries provided for payments for all commercial and non-commercial transactions between India and these countries in non-convertible India Rupees, besides balancing of trade over a period of time.

(c) In the case of all the rupee payment countries with whom the Trade Agreements were renewed the two trading partners have agreed that the trade turnover in the next five year period (1985-90) should be double of the volume of trade achieved during the preceding five year period.

(b) Of these countries Trade Agreement was entered only with USSR in 1985-86 The agreement with USSR allows the Rupee Payment system between India and the Soviet Union to continue for the five Year period. Payments for all commercial and non-commercial transactions between the two countries are to be made in non-convertible Indian Rupees and the rupees are to be utilised by the Soviet authorities for purchase of Indian goods

and services for export to USSR. The trade will, as hitherto, be conducted on a balancing basis over a period of time. The Agreement also provides for automatic renewal for subsequent periods of five years at a time unless either party gives a written notice to the other at least six months in advance of the date of expiry of the Agreement of its intention to modify it.

Non-inclusion of life saving drugs in list of drugs exempted from excise duty.

5324. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the list of 41 drugs exempted from Excise Duty in the budget for 1986-87 does not include life-saving and essential drugs like anti-TB and anti-malarial drugs ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). The 41 drugs exempted in the Budget for 1986-87 include certain anti-TB, anti-diabetic, anti-dysentery, anti-amoebic, anti-helminthic, anti-biotic, anti-asthmatic and cardio-vascular medicines. Certain drugs, already exempted from excise duty prior to the Budget, cover anti-malarial and a few more anti-TB medicines.

Annual General Meetings of public undertakings

5325. SHRI I. RAMA RAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some public sector undertakings under his Ministry do not hold Annual General Meeting (AGM) in time as required by the Companies Act, 1956;

(b) how many public undertakings have not held Annual General Meeting in time during 1984-85; and

(c) the steps his Ministry proposes to take to curb this practice ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) and (b) All Public Sector Undertakings under this Ministry except Tea Trading Corporation of India and Cardamom Trading Corporation of India have held their Annual General Meeting (AGM) in time during 1984-85.

(c) Instructions for holding Annual General Meetings in time have been issued to all the Public Sector Undertakings under this Ministry.

Survey operations under section 133A of Income Tax Act

5326. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of survey operations conducted under Section 133-A of the Income Tax Act, 1961 by the Income Tax Department, Delhi Range-wise and month-wise from April, 1985 to February, 1986;

(b) the number of surveys conducted under Section 133-A of the Income Tax Act, 1961 by the Intelligence Wings at Central Revenue Buildings and at Mayur Bhawan of the Income Tax Department, Delhi month-wise from April, 1985 to February, 1986;

(c) whether it is a fact that not much importance is being given for survey operation by the Income Tax Department, Delhi in view of the small number of operations; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The Income-tax Department at Delhi conducted 595 survey operations under Section 133-A of Income-tax Act, 1961 from April, 1985 to February, 1986.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Export performance of tobacco, oil cakes, spices, cotton, etc.

5327. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the export performance of tobacco oil cakes, spices, raw cotton, silk fabrics and jute manufactures has registered a negative growth during April to September, 1985;

(b) if so, the reasons of such negative growth in respect of each of these items; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to promote export performance of these items ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The main reasons for decline in exports of these items include increased competition from our competitors in the international market and higher domestic prices in respect of some of the specified items.

(c) The major steps taken to boost exports of these items include: establishment of APEDA and the Spices Board; abolition of export duty on unmanufactured tobacco and excise duty on branded cigars, cheroots and cigarelloes; higher cash compensatory support to jute carpet backing cloth and yarn on the basis of matching performance by industry; formation of STC—Jute industry consortium on 50:50 loss sharing basis for export of carpet backing cloth to North America; constituting a new Jute Manufacturers Development Council (JMDC) and Jute Fund out of proceeds of jute cess to give boost to R&D efforts and export promotion and making available substantial quantity of raw cotton for exports during the current cotton seasons (Sept. 1985—August, 1986).

**Report of committee on streamlining
accounting procedure of FCI**

5328. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee appointed to go into the question of streamlining the accounting procedure of the Food Corporation of India with special focus on losses, has submitted its report by January

1986; and

(b) if so, the details of the report and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) No, Sir. The report of the Internal Committee of officers looking into the working of Food Corporation of India including the existing pattern of maintenance of accounts is awaited shortly.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of silk

5329. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production of silk has increased substantially in the country in the last three years;

(b) if so, the total silk produced during 1984-85 and todate, Statewise details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to encourage more production and better quality silk ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes Sir, production of silk in the country has increased from the level of 5748 tonnes during 1982-83 to 7673 tonnes during 1984-85.

(b) A statement indicating total Statewise silk production during 1984-85 and that during first three quarters of the financial year 1985-86 is given below.

(c) Important steps taken to encourage more production and better quality silk are as under :

(i) Organisation of production and supply of quality silk work seeds to rearers through National Silkworm Seed Project.

- (ii) Implementation of Karnataka World Bank assisted Sericulture project.
- (iii) Implementation of intensive Sericulture Development Project in West Bengal.
- (iv) Implementation of Muga Seed Development Project in North Eastern Region.
- (v) Establishment of Central Silk Technological Research Institute for carrying out research in cocoon processing, reeling and spinning for improving quality of silk yarn and fabrics.
- (vi) Carrying out of extension work to educate the farmers in the improved techniques of silkworm rearing and control of diseases resulting in production of quality cocoons.
- (vii) In addition to above special programmes, the Board's re-research and service stations functioning all over the country have already evolved new varieties/ silkworm races suitable to different agro-climatic conditions for improving quality as well as increasing quantity of both cocoons and raw silk.

Statement

Statewise silk production during 1984-85 and that during first three quarters of the financial year 1985-86

State	1984-85	1985-86
Andhra Pradesh	1254	753
Assam	258	223
Arunachal Pradesh	6	2
Bihar	305	308
Himachal Pradesh	4	3
Jammu & Kashmir	53	23
Karnataka	4059	3089
Maharashtra	2	10
Manipur	45	36
Madhya Pradesh	43	35
Mizoram	Neg.	6
Meghalaya*	145	34
Nagaland*	7	4
Orissa	79	41
Punjab	4	Neg.
Tamil Nadu	750	635
Tripura	Neg.	Neg.
Uttar Pradesh	22	5
West Bengal	737	512
Total	7673	5719

* Estimated

Unemployment due to closure of Mica mines

5330. SHRI P. PENCHALAI AH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a glut in the mica trade as a result of which 90 per cent of the mica mines have been closed;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a large scale unemployment has been created as a result of the closure of these mines; and

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal under considerations of Government to remove the export duty on all varieties of mica in order to reanimate the mica trade and to provide employment to thousands of workers who lost their jobs due to the closure of the mica mines ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) and (b) Number of reporting mica mines declined from 274 in 1980 to 217 in 1983. Demand for mica has gone down due to development of mica substitutes, greater use of mica products like mica paper and micanite and technological changes in the products involving use of mica. No data has been computed on its effect on employment of labour.

(c) Government have not taken any decision to abolish export duty on mica.

Proposal to ban import of soda ash

5331. SHRI K. RAMCHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Silicate Manufacturers Association urged Union Government to ban the import of soda ash; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) and (b) A representation

was received from the Association suggesting that Export Houses/Trading Houses should be excluded from the purview of OGL imports in respect of soda ash and this item should be allowed to be imported through consumers and their Associations alone. The same has not been agreed to.

World Bank Assistance to Edamalayar Hydro-Electric Project of Kerala

5332. SHRI P.A. ANTONY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has agreed to extend financial assistance to the Edamalayar Hydro-Electric Project of Kerala;

(b) if so, the quantum of assistance offered; and

(c) when it is likely to be finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Contraband smuggling through cattle from Pakistan to Punjab

5333. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been contraband smuggling on a very mass scale through cattle from Pakistan to Punjab;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has since been conducted in the matter;

(c) if so, the results thereof and the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c)

Reports received by the Government indicate that the entire Indo-Pakistan border continues to be vulnerable to smuggling activities across the border. However, reports received and seizures made do not indicate any mass scale smuggling through cattle from Pakistan to Punjab.

The anti-smuggling drive in the entire Indo-Pak border region has been intensified. The trends in smuggling and seizures made in the region are kept under constant review for taking appropriate remedial action in close co-ordination with the concerned Central/State Government enforcement agencies deployed in the region.

Opening of branches of Nationalised Banks in Haryana

5334. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of branches of nationalised banks proposed to be opened during 1986 indicating the names of the places where these branches will be opened ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : The aim of branch licensing policy for 1985-90 is to achieve a coverage of 17,000 population per bank office in rural and semi-urban areas of each development block. The policy also aims at filling up spatial gaps with a view to ensure a bank office within 10 Kms. from each village. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has advised the State Governments/Lead Banks to identify potential growth centres requiring banking facilities taking into account the norms laid down by RBI and to forward the list of identified centres to RBI as finalised by the State Governments. The question of issuing licences for opening additional bank offices will be considered by RBI with reference to the branch licensing policy. It is, therefore, not possible at this stage to indicate the number of branches that may be opened in 1986 and the names of the places where such branches would be opened.

Complaints regarding corruption in distribution of loans

5335. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHA-

VAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of complaints received in 1985 about corruption in the distribution of loans to the weaker sections;

(b) the action taken in such cases; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to eradicate corruption in this area.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The Reserve Bank of India has reported that whenever complaints are received relating to allegations of corruption, misuse of position, delay in collection of cheques, misbehaviour by bank staff etc., the necessary remedial action is taken by the banks. The Reserve Bank of India does not have separate data in regard to complaints against various categories of advances. The Reserve Bank of India has issued instructions to all banks stating therein that wherever mal-practices in disbursement of loans and subsidies are noticed, they should be quickly and thoroughly investigated by the banks and prompt action be taken against the bank officials involved.

[Translation]

Growth rate of national economy for 1985-86

5336. PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the growth rate of 5 per cent in the national economy forecast in the 'Economic Survey' for 1985-86, first year of the Seventh Five Year Plan is being realized;

(b) if not, whether the reasons for the same have been ascertained; and

(c) the measures being taken to sustain the tempo of economic growth in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) According to the Economic Survey, on the basis of information available, the GNP growth in 1985-86 is anticipated at 4.5 to 5.0 per cent.

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

[English]

Rehabilitation of sick industrial units in Gujarat and Maharashtra

5337. SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that new scheme for rehabilitation of sick industrial units has not been properly implemented in Gujarat and Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the difficulties coming in a way to rehabilitate sick industrial units; and

(c) if not, the number of sick industrial units covered under rehabilitation scheme from October, 1985 to December, 1985 in Gujarat and Maharashtra ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) No new scheme for rehabilitation of sick industrial units in Gujarat and Maharashtra has been introduced. As on December 31, 1985, 14 units in the State of Gujarat and 15 units in the State of Maharashtra have been provided rehabilitation assistance by Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI).

[Translation]

Foreign exchange earned by brassware industry of Moradabad

5338. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the brassware industry of Moradabad which has been a good source of foreign exchange earnings, is facing crisis;

(b) if so, the reasons for high cost of our brassware goods in the international market; and

(c) whether it is a fact that high cost of raw material for brassware makes our goods uncompetitive in the international market; and

(d) the action proposed by Government to bring improvement in this regard with a view to containing unemployment in the brassware industry and thus uplifting the overall economy of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) The value of exports of art metalwares during the last three years is as under :—

Year	Rs. crores (Prov.)
1983-84	67.23
1984-85	83.11
(1984-85 (April-Nov.) 1985-86	53.56
(April-Nov.)	57.35

Date do not indicate any crisis. However, the art metalware industry is facing stiff competition in the international market particularly from South Korea, Taiwan and Hong Kong who are selling machine made art metalwares at a lower price.

(d) To encourage exports of art metalwares from the country, the following steps are being taken ;

- (1) Constitution of a separate Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts,
- (2) Setting up of a Metal Handicrafts Service Centre to improve the quality and finish of art metalwares.
- (3) Inviting foreign designers to provide design assistance to the industry.

- (4) Organising special exhibitions for promotion of Indian art metalwares abroad,
- (5) Sponsoring of sales-cum-study teams to explore market potential in overseas countries,
- (6) Cash Compensatory support at the rate of 10% of the FOB value against exports of art metalwares and;
- (7) Duty drawback at the rate of Rs. 19.50 per kg against export of art metalwares.

[English]

Open market operation and export of wheat and rice by FCI

5339. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Food Corporation of India has proposed large scale open market operations to cover partially its losses in foodgrains handling for procurement and buffer stock operations ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether Food Corporation of India also propose to undertake export of wheat and rice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The FCI would undertake export of wheat. There is no proposal for export of rice by the FCI, at present.

Allocation of imported edible oils to States

5340. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOOD

AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of imported edible oils allocated to the States during 1985-86; and

(b) the quantity of imported edible oils proposed to be allocated to the States during 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) : A quantity of 5,42,810 MTs. of imported edible oils was allocated to States/Union Territories for Public Distribution System during financial year 1985-86

(b) The allocation of imported edible oils to States/Union Territories for Public Distribution System during 1986-87 depends on many factors since the Central Government makes allocation in this regard month to month basis taking into consideration the realistic assessment of the demand, price and availability of indigenous edible oils within the State/Region, availability of stock with State Trading Corporation and other factors like pace of lifting of oils allocated earlier etc.

Notices served on big textile units in Bombay for evasion of excise duty.

5341. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether notices have been served by his Ministry on Bombay based big textile units and their management for evasion of excise duty and other matters ;

(b) if so, the particulars of such units and the results thereof ; and

(c) the number of units/persons against whom proceedings have been started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The

information to the extent possible is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Self employment scheme for educated unemployed

5342. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to modify the Self-Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The Scheme for providing Self-Employment to the educated unemployed youths which was introduced in the year 1984-84, was further extended for the years 1984-85 and 1985-86. No decision regarding the extension of the operative period of the Scheme beyond March, 1986 with modifications, if any, has been taken so far.

[*Translation*]

Realisation of taxes small industries in Uttar Pradesh

5343. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the 'Jansatta' of 2:st December, 1985 wherein it has been stated that tax is being realised even from those small industries in Uttar Pradesh which are exempted from payment of tax ;

(b) whether any complaint has been made in this connection by the All India Sports Goods Manufacturers Federation ; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to help those small industries which are exempted from payment of tax ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) Sales tax is mainly a State subject of taxation under the constitution. The relevant information would, therefore, be available only with the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

[*English*]

Loans given by SBI, Aliganj, District Etah (UP) to unemployed educated youths

5344. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loans given by the State Bank of India, Aliganj, District Etah (Uttar Pradesh) to the unemployed educated youth during 1985;

(b) the terms and conditions of the loans advanced to them;

(c) whether Government have made and survey to know if the loans are being utilised/have been utilised by the loanees for the purpose for which these were given;

(d) if so, whether any cases of deviation have come to the notice of Government;

(e) if so, the details thereof stating the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in such cases; and

(f) whether the loans are being refunded regularly by the loanees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) State Bank of India has reported that its Aliganj branch had sanctioned an amount of Rs. 428,500/- to 21 beneficiaries under the Self-Employment Scheme during the year 1985.

(b) Under the Self-Employment Scheme loan not exceeding Rs. 25,000/- per beneficiary is given as a composite loan at the rate of 10% per annum in the case of specified backward areas and 12% per annum in other areas. The banks have not to ask for owners contribution in the form of margin money or seek collateral security or third party guarantee for the loan.

(c) to (e) Ministry of Industry which is administratively concerned with the formulation, implementation and monitoring of the Scheme, had carried out during 1985 an evaluation of the loans sanctioned upto 31st March, 1984 under the Self-Employment Scheme in one district of each State/Union Territory. The findings of the evaluation/studies are not yet available.

(f) Reserve Bank of India has reported that under the present data reporting system of banks, information regarding repayment of loans under the Scheme are not collected separately.

Consumer protection during Seventh Plan period

5345. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the measures his Ministry proposes to take for consumer protection during the Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) the extent of help, Ministry proposes to give to the voluntary agencies; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) The measures proposed to be taken for consumer protection during the Seventh Five Year Plan period are as under :

- (i) To boost voluntary consumer protection movement.
- (ii) To encourage the formation of voluntary consumer organisations which could help greatly in educating the consumer about the legal protection available to him against various malpractices.
- (iii) To provide financial assistance to well established voluntary organisations for projects/schemes undertaken by them for promoting the consumer movement.

(iv) To hold meetings of the Consumer Protection Advisory Council to review the trade practices and suggest remedial measures to curb the growth of unhealthy trends in economy such as, adulteration, short weights & measures, deceptive and misleading advertisements etc.

(v) To hold All India Seminar/Regional Workshop on consumer protection to get feedback from the voluntary agencies etc. on problems faced by consumer & plan further course of action.

(vi) To amend existing consumer protection laws for better protection of consumer.

(vii) To establish a nodal Ministry/Department at the Centre and in each State/Union Territory for consumer affairs.

(viii) To enact a model law on consumer protection for adoption by the States/Union Territories, providing for the establishment of a Consumer Protection Council, a Directorate of Consumer Affairs and a Consumer Dispute Redressal Forum in each State/Union Territory to protect and promote consumer interest and to provide speedy redressal of consumer grievances.

(ix) To bring more and more products under ISI certification, particularly those involving consumer safety.

(b) Financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 25 lakhs is proposed to be given to the voluntary consumer organisations during the Seventh Plan period.

(c) The grant to the extent of 100% of the capital cost of the consumer protection project except buildings could be provided. For other recurring expenses it is restricted to 5% of the expenditure.

[Translation]

Raids on houses of bank officers

5346. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of those bank officers whose houses were raided during the last one year alongwith the value of goods recovered and the nature of documents seized therefrom;

(b) the number of officers found guilty and arrested as a result of these raids and the action being taken against them; and

(c) the number of persons, out of those so arrested, against whom cases have been filed in the Court and the present position of these cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Central Bureau of Investigation has reported that during the period 1.1.85 to 28.2.86, 145 searches were conducted by it in the residential/office premises of 131 officials of various banks in connection with the investigation of 125 cases, registered by various branches of the CBI during the relevant period. The CBI has further reported that during the course of searches a number of incriminating documents pertaining to financial transactions and investment in movable and immovable properties, illegal grant of loans overdraft facilities were recovered. The value of the properties discovered during the searches was to the extent of Rs. 80,91, 054 approx.

(b) and (c) The CBI has reported that out of 125 cases registered by it, investigations of 16 cases have since been finalised. Out of the cases finalised, 6 cases have been sent for trial, 9 cases have been referred to the banks for regular departmental action and 1 case for such action as deem-

ed fit. The CBI has also reported that all the 6 cases which have been sent to the Courts are still pending trial in the Courts.

[English]

Trade between India and South Korea

5347. SHRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the items presently being exported to and imported from South Korea :

(b) quantity and value of import and export of those items in the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that there has been some imbalance in the bilateral trade between India and South Korea; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to reduce the imbalance ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) and (b) Commodity-wise detail of major items of bilateral trade between India and South Korea during the last three years, as compiled by South Korean authorities, are given in the statement-I

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Steps being taken to reduce the imbalance in trade between India and South Korea include participation in trade fairs, encouraging exchange of official & business level delegations and identification of Korea as a thrust area for promoting exports.

Statement-I

Commodity	1983—84		1984—85		1985-86 (April-Sept.)	
	Qty. (Kg.)	Value (US\$)	Qty. (Kg.)	Value (US\$)	Qty. (Kg.)	Value (US\$)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Artificial resin and plastic materials; cellulose esters and other; article thereof	27,441,563	16,794,107	40891999	23,629,307	28,324,571	16,390,402
2. Boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances, part thereof	6,06,899	3,549,536	4305406	9,214,604	555991	2078221
3. Iron and steel, articles thereof	178176808	188,107,706	156051540	287,798,780	49163978	26033754
4. Electrical machinery and equipment parts thereof	2173262	8361042	8871406	44288116	5043897	23276858

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5. Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts thereof	650745	3823061	390848	1507246	372179	826167
6. Ships, boats and floating structures	256503000	224168002	275655860	240487618	130304552	110444826

Statement-II

APRIL 4, 1986

Written Answers

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Commodity	1983-84		1984-85		1985-86 (April-Sept.)	
	Qty. (Kg.)	Value (US\$)	Qty. (Kg.)	Value (US\$)	Qty.	Value (US\$)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Salt, Sulphur; earth-stone, plastering materials, lime and cement	1976320	552767	4622275	1338681	1691720	559120
2. Metallic Ores, slags and Ash	2594371890	67434048	2478290050	72156724	1528066720	40244095
3. Raw Hides, Skin and Leather	306405	6042103	459981	8658217	226412	4221660

4. Silk and waste silk	1513131	8245650	758597	5815402	62881	1123168
5. Cotton	15311559	25392656	3826570	7875597	978955	2131352
6. Iron and Steel and articles thereof	42830	26528	419004	281487		
7. Boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances, tools thereof	1368	79753	103934	1101766	1556	19621
8. Ships coming for repairs shown as import by ROK		200017500		208970000		53890000

**Closing down of sugar mills in Western
Uttar Pradesh**

5348. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE :
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL
SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many of
the sugar mills in Western Uttar Pradesh
and other parts of the country have either
closed down or served notices for closing
due to lack of supplies of sugarcane;

(b) if so, whether this has resulted in
sharp rise in sugar prices during February,
1986 and the first week of March, 1986;
and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-
TRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES
(SHRI A.K. PANJA) ; (a) The main
sugarcane crushing period in the sugar
factories is generally from November to
March. During the current 1985-86
season, 201 factories were in operation as
on 22nd March as against 180 factories
working on the same date in 1984-85
season. As per latest information avail-
able, out of 25 factories in West U.P. 9
were in operation as on 22.3.86 but the
number of factories in operation on that
date in rest of the country is higher as
compared to the factories working on the
same date last year.

(b) and (c) The sugar prices had firmed
up in the first week of March 86, but this
was not due to any declining trend in
production. Sugar production on 15th
March in the current 1985-86 season had
reached the level of 54.36 lakh tonnes as
against 48.22 lakh tonnes on the same
date in 1984-85.

Government are maintaining a close
watch on the prices of sugar in the open
market. Adequate quantities of indigenous
and imported sugar have been released for
free sale as a result of which the prices
have declined from the range of Rs. 6.50
to Rs. 7.40 per Kg. as on 7.3.86 to the
range of Rs. 6.40 to Rs. 7.00 per kg. as
on 27.3.86.

**Decline in production and export of
tobacco**

5349. SHRI N. VENDATA RAT-
NAM :

SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

SHRI SUDHIR ROY :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India
contributed 17 per cent of the total world
tobacco export just 10 years back which
has now come down to 9.2 per cent and
that production has also come down from
11 per cent to 2 per cent.

(b) whether it is also a fact that the
Indian export of flue cured Virginia
tobacco, just few years ago, earned about
Rs. 1400/- crores of excise duty and Rs.
200/- crores of foreign exchange;

(c) the value of tobacco now exported;

(d) the reasons for decline in produc-
tion and export of tobacco;

(e) the steps taken by Government to
encourage its production and export;

(f) whether it is also a fact that the
area under tobacco cultivation is shrinking
first in the country; and

(g) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP
SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. India's share in
World exports of Unmanufactured Tobacco
in 1975 was 6.06 per cent and it came
down to 5.76 per cent in 1984. India's
share in world production of Unmanufac-
tured Tobacco during the corresponding
period increased from 6.76 per cent to 7.76
per cent.

(b) and (c) The value of exports of
unmanufactured VFC tobacco for the last
four years is given below :

Year	Value (Rs. crores)
1981-82	190.99

1982-83	195.11
1983-84	161.85
1984-85	139.57

(Source : Tobacco Board, Guntur)

There was no excise duty on unmanufactured tobacco with effect from 1.3.1979.

(d) In view of less export demand for tobacco in the world market due to growing anti-smoking campaigns and also due to carry over stocks of tobacco in the country, the tobacco Board is regulating the area under VFC Tobacco production so as to match as far as possible the demand and supply of VFC Tobacco.

(e) The Tobacco Board is implementing various technical programmes and is taking other steps like supply of various inputs in collaboration with State Governments and other agencies like the Directorate of Tobacco Development and Central Tobacco Research Institute.

The following steps, inter-alia, have been taken to improve India's share in the world exports of Tobacco :

- (i) abolition of export duty on unmanufactured tobacco;
- (ii) inclusion of unmanufactured tobacco in the Select list of Export Products under Appendix-16 of the Import & Export Policy;
- (iii) maintaining the Minimum Export Price (MEP) for all types of tobacco of 1986 crop at the 1985 level; and
- (iv) participation in fairs/exhibitions abroad.

(f) and (g) No, Sir. The decline in the area under production in India is marginal and on account of regulating production of VFC tobacco taking into account the demand pattern in the world market,

Revival of sick units by financial institutions

5350. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that instructions were issued to financial institutions to shoulder the responsibility of reviving sick units which are considered viable;

(b) if so, how many such units have since been revived by these financial institutions, State-wise details thereof;

(c) whether there will be any priority in selecting units for revival under the new instructions; and

(d) if so, the details of such priority ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have been issuing guidelines from time to time for revival of sick units. Banks have been formulating rehabilitation packages in respect of potentially viable units on a case to case basis, keeping in view these guidelines. The financial institutions also consider rehabilitation proposals on case to case basis depending on the viability of the units.

(b) Since 1977, 64 units have been revived in the assistance portfolio of Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI). Statewise break-up is as follows :

Andhra Pradesh	: 6
Assam	: 2
Bihar	: 3
Gujarat	: 3
Haryana	: 2
Karnataka	: 8
Madhya Pradesh	: 1
Maharashtra	: 10
Punjab	: 6
Rajasthan	: 3
Tamilnadu	: 7

Uttar Pradesh	: 7
West Bengal	: 2
Union Territories	: 4
Total	64

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Export of rice and its effect on prices of rice

5351. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to allow export of all varieties of rice;

(b) if so, over all availability of rice in the country; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that export does not lead to scarcity of rice and hike in market price ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PARTAP SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. In addition to basmati rice, export of non-basmati rice was permitted, within a limited ceiling, subject to the minimum export price of Rs. 4000 per Metric Tonne f.o.b.

(b) The total production of rice in the country during 1983-84 and 1984-85 is

estimated at 60.1 million tonnes and 58.6 million tonnes respectively.

(c) The public agencies have adequate stocks for meeting the requirement under the Public Distribution System.

[Translation]

Master Plan for development of tourism in Rajasthan

5352. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government have prepared Master Plan for the development of tourism in desert area of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, whether a copy of the Master Plan will be laid on the Table of the House; and

(c) the details regarding the programmes to be undertaken for the development of tourism in districts Jaisalmer, Jodhpur and Barmer during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c) There is no master plan as such. However, for development of tourism in the desert area the Department of Tourism sanctioned the following schemes during the 6th Five Year Plan :

Schemes

**Amount Sanctioned
(Rs. in lakhs)**

(i) Development of Gadisar Tank and Sun set point, Jaisalmer	3.78
(ii) Expansion of Moomal Tourist Bungalow, Jaisalmer	10.50
(iii) Construction of Cottages at Sam Desert National Park	15.51
(iv) Midway facilities at Pokaran	9.74
(v) Floodlighting of Mehrangarh Fort, Jodhpur	5.29

[English]

LIC housing scheme

5353. SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the housing scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation of India is being implemented in cities and towns only and not in the rural areas;

(b) whether there is a proposal to extend the Life Insurance Corporation Housing Scheme to the rural areas also; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) LIC finances housing, inter alia, in rural areas by way of grant of loans to State Governments, Apex Co-operative Housing Finance Societies, etc., in the States. They have no Housing Scheme of their own in rural areas, as they have no infrastructure to provide this facility.

Grant of housing loan to societies by State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur

5354. SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether nationalised banks like New Bank of India, Syndicate Bank, Oriental Bank, United Commercial Bank, Punjab National Bank, State Bank of Hyderabad, State Bank of Patiala and Foreign Bank Grindlays, sanction housing loan to their staff for construction of flats through any registered co-operative group housing society in addition to the bank's society which is registered on the same pattern;

(b) if so, the reasons why State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur is denying this facility to its staff members who are not only members of their society with limited members but have also acquired membership of other societies registered under the same rules;

(c) whether Government propose to provide loan facility on one common policy for construction of flats; and

(d) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India have advised that all banks have a Scheme of providing financial assistance to their staff for acquisition/construction of flats. Members of the staff generally form Housing Co-operative Societies which are registered under the Cooperative Societies Act. Banks also extend loan facilities to individual staff members for acquiring flats in any cooperative Housing Society formed by other individuals or group housing schemes. Banks generally make budgetary allocation every years for staff housing loan and within this amount loans are disbursed to eligible members.

Development of tourism in Kerala

5355. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places in Kerala which attract foreign tourists;

(b) the amount spent by Union Government to develop tourism in Kerala in the Sixth Plan as compared to other States; and

(c) the amount to be spent in the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Kerala as a whole attracts foreign tourists and the places particularly frequented by the foreign tourists are Trivandrum, Kovalam, Ponmudi, Varkala, Quilon, Aranmula, Alleppey, Kottayam, Thekkady, Kumarakom, Cochin, Trichur, Cheruthuruthy, Kottakkal, Kozhikode, Kappad, Bekal and Wynad.

(b) and (c) The Central Department of Tourism does not allocate funds State-wise. It provides central assistance for

individual projects submitted by the State Governments based on the merits of such projects and availability of funds. An amount of Rs. 22.30 lakhs was spent for Kovalam Beach Resort during the Sixth

Five Year Plan. The following projects have already been sanctioned for implementation during the Seventh Five Year Plan :

Sanctioned amount

1. Boating facilities at Quilon, Kumarakom, Cochin and Thekkady	Rs. 50.78 lakhs
2. Way-side amenities with accommodation at Kottarakara, Alleppey, Palghat, Cannanore and Wynad at a cost of Rs. 10.28 lakhs for each place.	Rs. 51.40 lakhs
3. Fairs & Festivals.	Rs. 2.56 ..

Effect of MODVAT Scheme on cost of production

5356. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are of the opinion that the newly introduced MODVAT scheme would reduce the cost of production and also the end product would be cheaper for the consumer; and

(b) if so the steps being taken by Government to guarantee this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Under the MODVAT scheme, the excise duty and the additional duty of customs paid on the inputs covered under the scheme will be available as the credit for payment of excise duty on the final products. It is expected that introduction of MODVAT will decrease the cost of final products which are liable to excise duty through the availability of instant credit of the duties paid on the inputs and consequential reduction of interest costs.

Prices of final products would depend not only on the availability of credit of input duties under the MODVAT scheme but on several other factors including changes in rates of duty market forces governing the demand and supply position. While it is expected that credit of input duty should lead to reduced cost of production, the Government has no

mechanism to guarantee that final products will be available to consumers at reduced prices, specially as the rates of duties on the final products have been suitably adjusted to keep the MODVAT scheme broadly revenue-neutral.

Retirement age of bank officers

5357. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Governor of Reserve Bank of India has recommended to Government that the retirement age of the officers of the bank should be fixed at 60 years so as to bring it at par with the retirement age of other employees of the bank;

(b) whether Government are aware that further delay in taking a decision in the matter will result in causing avoidable hardship to hundreds of officers, who will have to retire at the age of 58 years; and

(c) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The proposal of Reserve Bank of India for raising the age of retirement of its officers to 60 years has been considered by the Government in the past and the same has not been found acceptable.

Long term policy on administered prices

5358. SHRI P.A. ANTONY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are proposing to lay down a long-term policy on the administered prices;

(b) if so, whether such policy will cover all administered commodities or selected commodities; and

(c) whether such policy would result in general guidelines for price fixation of all manufactured items ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The Govt. is working on a policy paper on administered prices which will outline the approach and policy on revision in administered prices.

Report of Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms on DGS & D

5359. SHRI D.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Department of Personnel

and Administrative Reforms has submitted the report of study on inspection procedure in Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals;

(b) if so, when this report was submitted;

(c) whether a Committee has been set up to examine the report and take decisions on the recommendations;

(d) if so, when this Committee was set up; and

(e) the details of the recommendations which were accepted and those rejected by the Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In July, 1984.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) On 17.7.1984.

(e) The DP&ARs made 26 recommendations. The Government decisions thereon are indicated in the Statement given below.

Statement

Recommendations	Decisions
(i) Re-distribution of work in the Sections of HQrs.	Accepted
(ii) Technical particulars to be kept in Inspection files.	Accepted
(iii) Level jumping in vetting of indents.	Accepted with modification that indent with unit value above Rs. 5 lakhs will be initiated by DDI. However, level of disposal for indents will be maximum at two levels.
(iv) Cut down reference to Indentors.	Accepted
(v) Indents from technical departments need not be vetted.	Accepted, but the responsibility for correctness of indent specifications resting with Indenting departments and not DGS&D.

Recommendations	Decisions
(vi) Format prescribed for annual inspection.	Accepted
(vii) Numbers of returns and reports from Circles, revised and reduced.	Accepted
(viii) Data base in HQrs.	Accepted with direction that MIS Dte. will assist Inspection Wing for collecting information.
(ix) Filing system be streamlined.	Accepted.
(x) Programme of training	Accepted with directions that Director/ Training, DGS&D, shall look after the training requirements of I/Wing.
(xi) Training for ministerial staff.	Accepted.
(xii) Combining Inspection Wing of DGS&D with Regional Laboratories of the National Test House.	Under consideration.
(xiii) Administrative powers to be given to Addl. DG (Inspn.)	Accepted.
(xiv) To accept self-certification (a) of ISI Licencees.	Accepted with modification to introduce it in cases where in the last 3 years rejections have been less than 0.5%. Initially 25 items have been identified for implementation.
(b) More items to be covered under warrant/guarantee	Accepted and some items are being identified and circulated.
(xv) Exemption from inspection of products of Govt. Undertakings.	Accepted, with the modification that this will apply where rejection has been less 0.5% during the last 3 years.
(xvi) Laying down uniform inspection procedure.	Accepted.
(xvii) Sample for test to be codified and handled by Inspection staff.	Handling of the sample and its despatch to the testing laboratory will be by the Inspection staff; codification of the sample was not found feasible.
(xviii) NTH should not charge inspection fee from Inspection Wing.	Accepted.
(xix) Testing charges to be recovered from supplier when samples fail.	Accepted.
(xx) Uniform guidelines for price reduction.	Accepted.
(xxi) Powers of Director of Inspection to accept stores with minor deviation.	Accepted with modification that powers for specific price reduction may not be delegated.

Recommendations	Decisions
(xxii) Improvement in inspection seals.	Accepted.
(xxiv) Introducing Officer oriented system of working.	Under consideration.
(xxiv) Manning of Circles with various disciplines of engineering and technology	Accepted.
(xxv) Review of workload in field offices.	Accepted.
(xxvi) Record management in Circles.	Accepted.
Exports of marine products from ports of Saurashtra	maximum advantage of the expected bumper crop ;
5360. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :	(c) the estimated quantity of wheat likely to be procured during the coming season 1986 ; and
(a) the export of marine products from the ports of Saurashtra during 1985 ;	(d) whether problems of storage facilities have also been considered and if so, the details thereof ?
(b) the value of marine products exported ; and	THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir.
(c) the percentage of export from Saurashtra ports as compared to total marine products exports during the year 1985 ?	(c) In the year 1985 the total wheat procurement amounted to one crore three lakh forty thousand tonnes. However, for 1986 no estimate can be given because the quantity likely to be procured will depend on the size of the crop, the ruling market prices and the quantity of grain of specified quality offered for sale by farmers to the public procuring agencies at the appointed purchase centres.
THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b) Export of Marine Products from the ports of Saurashtra during 1985 was 5763 tonnes valued at Rs.23.21 crores.	(d) Foodgrain stocks are held in the covered storage capacity available with the Food Corporation of India and the State agencies; as well as under cover and-plinth (CAP) storage. Adequate precautions are taken to protect these stocks against deterioration and losses.
(c) This export from ports of Saurashtra constitute 7.15%, quantity-wise and 6.18%, value-wise, of the total marine products export during the year 1985.	The storage capacity would also be augmented through the following steps :
Procurement of wheat in 1986	(i) During 1985-85, the Food Corporation of India and other agencies are, together, expected to create
5361. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :	
(a) whether Government have set up a target for procurement of wheat in 1986 and if so, the details thereof ;	
(b) whether Government have also asked the wheat growing States to take	

covered storage capacity for 16.95 lakh tonnes of foodgrains ;

- (ii) The Food Corporation of India is hiring additional covered storage capacity ;
- (iii) The Food Corporation of India proposes to get covered storage capacity constructed through private parties to be taken on hire by the FCI on guaranteed occupation ?
- (iv) More efficient use of the available storage capacity is being made by increasing the stack height ; and
- (v) FCI plans to have additional CAP storage capacity to the tune of about 17 (seventeen) lakh tonnes to meet the shortfall in the covered storage capacity.

Private industries borrowings from public institutions

5362. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :

SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many of the private Industrialists are running their businesses including sick units on large borrowings from funds of public institutions ; and

(b) whether the former Governor of Reserve Bank of India has suggested a severe credit squeeze on Industrial Houses turning "sick" in order to curb conspicuous consumption by these Houses running on public money ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Banks and financial institutions have laid down norms regarding eligibility for availing financial assistance by industrial units. The credit proposals received by banks and financial institutions from private Industrialists are appraised by them in

accordance with the established norms. Reserve Bank of India has laid down parameters with regard to rehabilitation of sick industrial units. Banks can provide reliefs and concessions within those parameters to the sick units which are considered potentially viable.

Accumulation of foodgrains stocks in Punjab and Haryana

5363. SHRI M.S. GILL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether more than one crore tonnes of stocks of foodgrains have accumulated in Punjab and Haryana and more than 20 lakh tonnes out of it is lying in open and is rotting ;

(b) whether it is a fact that railways cannot move more than 70 lakh tonnes of foodgrains in one year ;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to remove the remaining stock to consuming areas ;

(d) whether it is a fact that 55 lakh tonnes of foodgrains purchased in 1985 by the State organisation of Punjab on behalf of Food Corporation of India are still lying with State organisation ; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to relieve the State organisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) The total stocks of foodgrains belonging to the FCI and other agencies in Punjab and Haryana are about 117 lakh tonnes, out of which about 39 lakh tonnes is under CAP storage. The stocks are being preserved properly.

(b) During 11 months of 1985-86, upto February, 1986, a quantity of 91 lakh tonnes has been moved out from Punjab and Haryana.

(c) The remaining stocks are also being moved out to the consuming centres as and when required by rail as well as by road.

(d) In 1985-86, the State agencies in Punjab procured about 44 lakh tonnes of wheat, out of which about 32 lakh tonnes is still with them.

(e) Movement of stocks from Punjab and Haryana is being maximised in close coordination with the railways. The loading has, significantly, been stepped up during the past one year. Foodgrains are also being moved by road to the neighbouring States.

Vacancies of Executive Directors in banks

5364. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that some banks are functioning without the Executive Directors;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the names of such banks; and

(d) when these posts are likely to be filled in ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) At present five of the twenty nationalised banks, viz Punjab National Bank, New Bank of India, Vijaya Bank, Corporation Bank and Punjab and Sind Bank do not

have Executive Directors. These posts have remained vacant due to factors which vary from bank to bank. The question of selecting suitable persons for these posts is being kept under continual review.

N.T.C. Mills functioning without Chairman-cum-Managing Director

5365. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of NTC Mills presently functioning without Chairman-cum-Managing Director stating the period for which these posts have been lying vacant and the reasons therefor:

(b) to what extent the smooth functioning of three mills has been hampered in the absence of the Chairman-cum-Managing Directors stating the losses suffered by these mills during 1985 as compared to the losses suffered during the year 1984; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to fill up these top level positions in the NTC Mills ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) At present, three subsidiaries of National Textile Corporation are functioning without Chairman-cum-Managing Director. Details are given below :-

Name of the subsidiary.	Date from which post lying vacant	Remarks
NTC (Anhra Pradesh) Indore.	25.12.1985	CMD of the subsidiary proceeded on leave with effect from 1.10.1985 preparatory to completion of his tenure on 24.12.1985
NTC (Uttar Pradesh), Kanpur.	29.11.1985	CMD of the subsidiary resigned on 13.9.1985. His resignation was accepted with effect from 28.11.1985 (AN).
NTC (Maharashtra North) Bombay.	1.3.1986	The term of CMD expired on 28.2.86 on his attaining the age of superannuation.

(b) The functioning of these three subsidiary corporation has by and large not been hampered as the functions of the CMDs have been performed by respective Committee of Management. A Statement showing the profit/loss position of the three subsidiaries, referred to above, for the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 (April to December, 1985) is given below.

(c) Action has been initiated to select suitable candidates for filling up the vacant posts.

Statement

Profit/Loss position of NTC (M.P) Ltd., NTC(U.P) Ltd. and NTC (M.N.) Ltd. for the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 April to December, (1985)

Name of the Subsidiary	(Rs. in crores)	
	1984-85	1985-86 (April to Dec. '85)
NTC(MP) Limited	-17.35	-6.24
NTC (UP) Limited	-17.64	-10.20
NTC(MN) Limited	-23.74	-11.66

Import Licence To M/s. Mohan Machines Ltd.

5366. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Mohan Machines Ltd. is licensed to manufacture machinery for making aerated waters:

(b) if so, the basis on which an import licence to import a machines to make aerated water was issued to M/s. Mohan Machine Ltd. on 10th Navember, 1984;

(c) whether there is any complaint that over-invoicing has taken place:

(d) whether Government have checked the price at which this machine has been imported against similar machine; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : (a) and (b) M/s Mohan Machines Ltd., New Delhi had submitted an application for issues of import licence for machinery stated to have been destroyed/damaged during the riots in Delhi in

early November 1984. The same was examined and cleared by the Ministry of Industry in consultation with the technical authorities concerned in accordance with the policy adopted for quick rehabilitation of such units. Accordingly an import licence N . P/CC/2096978 dated 10.11. 1984 for a cif value of 65 lakhs was issued to the unit for import of 1 No. Automatic Bottle filling and crowning assembly Cap 320 Bottle Per Minute and 1 No. intermis carbonating and mixing plants for non-alcoholic beverages and spare parts.

(c) to (e) The import licence was issued to the firm on the basis of value, country of import, description of goods, and details of documents furnished in support of their machineries damaged etc., duly certified by the chartered engineer/ insurance company and affidavit furnished by the firm.

Five star hotels in Delhi constructed for Asiad

5367. SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM to pleased to state :

(a) the present operational status of the five-star hotels in Delhi which were

sanctioned originally in connection with the Asiad ;

(b) the number of beds and the area of commercial shopping space in each case; and

(c) the maximum and minimum room charges in each of these hotels as on 1 January, 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM

(SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Of the 10 hotel projects (including one expansion) sanctioned for the Asia, 6 have been commissioned fully and one partially. The remaining three are yet to be completed.

(b) and (c) The number of beds, area of commercial shopping space, and the tariff approved by the Department of Tourism for single and double rooms for each of the functioning hotels are given in the statement given below.

Statement

Name of the hotel	No. of beds	Area of Commercial Shopping space	Tariff in Rupees	
			Single A/C Room	Double A/C Room
1. Hyatt Regency	813	1260 sq. mts. (Approx.)	700	800
2. Sofital Surya	241	1036 sq. mts.	600	700
3. Siddharth Continental	294	3000 sq. ft.	800	900
4. Taj Palace	793	5114 sq. ft.	880	990
5. Maurya Towers	340	7176 sq. ft.	880	990
6. Samrat	528	5208.1 sq. ft.	725	825
7. The Centaur	592	303.8 sq. mts.	580	660

Purchase of cotton by Cotton Corporation of India in Guntur and Prakasam districts in Andhra Pradesh

5368. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government are aware that due to drought and cyclonic whether conditions prevailing in Andhra Pradesh, the cotton raised during 1985-86 was of slightly sub-standard quality;

(b) whether taking this as pretext, the Cotton Corporation of India is not willing to purchase the cotton from cotton growers; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government if any, to direct the Cotton Corporation of India to purchase the cotton

produced during 1985-86 in Guntur and Prakasam districts of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. A sizeable quantity of cotton produced during 1985-86 in Andhra Pradesh is found to be considerably of substandard quality.

(b) The Cotton Corporation of India has purchased nearly 30.0 lakh bales of fair average quality kapas or slightly below standard during the current cotton year so far in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) Does not arise.

Remittance of foreign exchange by people from Kerala working abroad

5369. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the yearly foreign exchange earning through Indians working abroad; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned through the people from Kerala working abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) No precise information about remittances received exclusively from Indian working abroad is available since details of remittances of Rs.10,000/—and below are not required to be reported to the RBI by the authorised dealers under the current rules. However, private transfer receipts which inter-alia, include remittances received from non-residents of Indian nationality recorded in the balance of payments statistics during the three years ending 1983-84 (latest available) are as follows:

Year	Amount (Rs. Crores)
1981-82	2082.8
1982-33	2430.7
1983-84	2648.7

(b) Does not arise.

Expansion of tea garden lands to meet growing demand for tea

5370. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the demand of tea for the domestic market as well as for export is growing steadily;

(b) if so, the steps taken to meet the demands;

(c) whether Government propose to acquire more land for the plantation of tea;

(d) whether it is a fact that the surplus labour force in tea gardens has become a menace and immediate expansion of tea gardens has become imperative to absorb the surplus labour force; and

(e) whether it is proposed to return

the Tea garden lands taken over by the Government under the land ceiling legislation, for plantation of tea ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b) Domestic demand as well as demand of tea in importing countries has shown an increase. Steps have been taken to increase both the productivity as well as area under tea. Tea Board operates a number of schemes for increasing production and for assisting exports. Land for tea production is held by tea companies/growers from the respective State Governments.

(c) Government of India is in touch with the respective State Governments regarding allocation of additional land for tea.

(d) Tea Board has no such information.

(e) The subject concerns the States and Central Government has no information in this regard.

Compensatory Allowance to central government employees working in Chandigarh

5371. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM) : Will the Minister of FINANCE pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government staff at Chandigarh was getting 5 per cent pay as Special Compensatory Allowance which has since been reduced to a paltry sum of Rs 10 per month causing hardship in times of high cost of living in Chandigarh; and

(b) if so, whether this would in all fairness be restored at the earliest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) In accordance with the Award of the Board of Arbitration, Central Government Group 'C' and 'D' employees at Chandigarh were given Special Compensatory Allowance 5% of pay with effect from 1.6.1973 on the condition that it shall continue till such time as the Punjab Government continued

to pay Chandigarh Compensatory Allowance to its staff at Chandigarh or till the city of Chandigarh qualifies for grant of C.C.A. On the basis of population figures of 1981 Census Chandigarh qualified for classification as a 'B-2' class city for payment of C.C.A. to Central Government employees posted there with effect from 1. 8. 1982. Accordingly with the grant of C.C.A. to Central Government employees at Chandigarh, the concession of Special Compensatory Allowance earlier admissible to the employees stood withdrawn and the question of its restoration does not arise.

Indian tea finding way to Pakistan

5372. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that substantial quantity of Indian tea is finding its way across the border through Punjab and Rajasthan every year;

(b) whether the Indo-Pak trade pact will provide an answer to the alleged smuggling of tea across the border;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Pakistan is importing low quality tea from China and Argentina;

(d) if so, the reasons why South India tea of common and medium varieties is not being encouraged to compete effectively with the Chinese and the Argentinian tea;

(e) whether Government propose to enter into tea market in Pakistan with right earnestness; and

(f) if so, the step taken or proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) Reports received by the Government do not indicate large scale smuggling of tea from India to Pakistan.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Pakistan imports tea from a number of countries including Sri Lanka, China, Argentina, Kenya and also India.

The unit prices of tea imported from China and Argentina are generally the lowest as compared to the unit import prices from other countries.

(d) There are no restrictions on export of South Indian teas to Pakistan.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The trade agreement between India and Pakistan is intended to promote inter-alia exports of tea from India to that country.

Increase in investment in joint venture in Indonesia

5373. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTANAIK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has agreed to increase its investment in joint venture in Indonesia and enter into closer co operation in the field of small scale industries and technical training in that country; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the representatives who participated in the deal and discussions alongwith the decisions taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) The possibilities of participation by Indian parties in more joint ventures in Indonesia and cooperation in the field of small scale industries and technical training were discussed during the official trade talks in February, 1986.

(b) The details of the Government of India representatives who participated in the India—Indonesia bilateral talks on trade and economic matters held in Jakarta on 17-18th February, 1986 are given in the statement given below. The following decisions were taken on the said issues :--

The statement is given below :

(1) As a measure of cooperation among the developing countries, India would promote joint ventures in Indonesia, in new investment areas like machine tools and accessories, hand tools, forgings,

foundries, heavy electrical machinery, pumps and compressors, chemicals, paper pulp, sugar production, fish processing etc. This list would be reviewed after the publication of "Priority List for Investment for 1986" by Indonesia.

- (2) Both the sides would make efforts to implement the Protocol signed in Jakarta on 14th March, 1981 between the Director General of Small Industries in Indonesia and

the National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) of India. NSIC would be available for rendering cooperation to the concerned Indonesian Organisations to develop infrastructure necessary for growth of small-scale industries in Indonesia.

- (3) Ten fellowships on Technical Cooperation basis would be offered to each other in the year 1986-87.

Statement

1.	Shri Prem Kumar, Commerce Secretary to the Government of India.	Leader
2.	Shri Vinod C. Khanna, Ambassador of India	Member
3.	Shri K. Sharma, Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs	Member
4.	Shri Ravi Sawhney, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce	Member
5.	Shri Rajiv Bhatia, Counsellor, Embassy of India, Jakarta	Member
6.	Shri P. K. Shunglu, Executive Director, State Trading Corporation of India (STC)	Member
7.	Shri P. K. Shastri, Sr. General Manager (Non- Ferrous Metals), Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India, (MMTC)	Member
8.	Shri K. K. Ralhan, Regional Manager, Engg. Export Promotion Council, Jakarta (EEPC)	Member

Notes :

In addition the following were present in Jakarta during the talks :

1. Shri C. S. Vittal Rao,
General Manager,
Rail India Technical and Economic
Services Ltd. (RITES)

2. Shri K. K. Balsasubramanian,
Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd,
(BHEL)
3. Shri C. R. Nagendaran,
Executive Director,
Hindustan Machine Tool Ltd (HMT)
4. Shri Anoop Singh,
Deputy Regional Manager,
STC, Singapore.

**Processing of enemy property claims by
Office of Custodian of Enemy Property**

5374. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) amount disbursed by the office of the Custodian of Enemy Property in Calcutta so far in settlement of claims;

(b) what check, if any, is exercised over the verification of records furnished by the claimants;

(c) whether any Rules or Manual have been laid down for this purpose, if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefore;

(d) whether, in the absence of a set of rules and since documents may not always be verifiable, it has been easy for corrupt elements to flourish;

(e) the number of cases pending before the Custodians office and the amount involved therein; and

(f) what check, if any is exercised by the Bombay based Custodian's office before such claims are disbursed ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) Upto February, 1986, an amount of Rs. 58.32 crores have been disbursed.

(b) to (d) Guidelines have been issued in terms of which documents of original nature like purchase, khatians and income tax assessment orders should be the basis for verification. Claims are verified by panels chaired by an officer on Special Duty and consisting of retired Judges/revenue/survey officers of West Bengal.

(e) 14603 claims cases remain to be processed. It is not possible to indicate the amount involved in pending cases.

(f) Bill form, indemnity bond and affidavit are taken from the claimants before disbursement of money.

Misuse of duty drawback facility

5375. Dr. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the export items produced largely in the decentralised sector are claiming the maximum share of duty drawback;

(b) if so, which are these items;

(c) the steps taken or being taken to prevent misuse of the duty drawback facility ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b)
Statistics of drawback payment are not maintained separately sector-wise. Hence, no information is available about the share of duty drawback claimed by the decentralised sector. However, some of the products which are largely produced in this sector are covered under the duty drawback scheme viz: finished leather and leather articles, footwear, shawls knitwears readymade garments, Brass articles and EPNS ware, Aggarbatties and Dhooops etc.

(c) The goods under claim of duty drawback are invariably examined by Customs officers before shipment and where necessary representative samples are tested to verify the declaration of the exporter and determine classification of the export product in the Drawback Schedule. This ensures a proper check and prevents possible attempts for misuse of the duty drawback facility.

Proposal to ban export of cotton

5376. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the members of Cotton Advisory Board are pressing Government to ban the export of cotton and permit the import of synthetic fibres by deflating production figures; and

(b) if so, the present policy of Government regarding export of cotton during 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Government of India releases for export such varieties/quantities of cotton as are considered surplus to the requirements of the domestic textile industry. The demand and supply position of cotton in the country and the prices of cotton are reviewed by the Government from time to time and appropriate decisions are taken with regard to export of cotton.

Proposal for establishment of tourist hotels along coastal belt of Andhra Pradesh

5377. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government propose to establish tourist hotels along the coastal belt of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether Government also propose to establish beach resorts along the coastal belt of Andhra Pradesh;

(c) whether there is also a proposal to develop Vadarevu in Prakasam district as a beach resort; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER FOR PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) No such proposal is under consideration of Union Government.

(b) The Department of Tourism has sanctioned Rs. 20.80 lakhs to the Govern-

ment of Andhra Pradesh for the construction of 12 beach cottages at Rishikonde. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has already been released as advance.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Financial assistance to Handicraft Centre at Sarjekot, Maharashtra

5378. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the financial assistance given to the Handicraft Centre at Sarjekot in Malvan Taluka in the Sindhudugg district of the backward Konkarn region of Maharashtra conducted by Malvan Taluka Mitra Mandal is inadequate since the amount of stipends of Rs. 1000 per month given to each trainee is inadequate;

(b) if so, whether the Handicraft Centre will be permitted to double the stipends to each trainee; and

(c) if so, whether the financial assistance to the Centre will be increased so that higher stipends can be paid to the trainees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Delay in issue of permits to fishermen

5379. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Customs office at Palshet in Guhagar Taluka of Ratnagiri District of Maharashtra delayed by two to three months the issue of permits for fishing;

(b) if so, whether this delay has caused heavy loss of business to fishermen;

(c) if so, whether this loss will be compensated for; and

(d) whether to avoid inconvenience and loss to fishermen, Government propose to issue permits valid for one year instead of 21 days to the fishermen ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The position is being verified and the information will be laid on the table of the House.

Production of Jute

5380. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of jute during 1985-86 and the production of jute producing State;

(b) the total quantity of jute purchased by Jute Corporation of India during 1985-86 and at what rate;

(c) whether it is a fact that the cost of production of jute is higher than the support price fixed by Government;

(d) whether any study has been made in this regard, if so, the details thereof; and

Statement

The total quantity of raw jute/ mesta purchased by Jute Corporation of India during the current jute season 1985-86 upto 18th March, 1986 is around 27.63 lakh bales. The range of procurement price is as under :

State	Principal variety	Range of procurement price (Rs./Quintal)	
		Minimum	Maximum
Assam	W-5	215	240
Bihar	W-5	225.50	251
Meghalaya	Mesta BOT	189	189
Orissa	W-5	231	256
Tripura	Mesta BOT	195.50	195.50
Uttar Pradesh	W-5	230.50	230.50
West Bengal	TD-5	235.50	273
Andhra Pradesh	Bimli BOT	201	201

Note : The minimum price is also the minimum statutory price fixed by the Govt. for 1985-86 Jute season.

(e) whether Government propose to consider revising the support price fixed by Government to save the growers from being ruined ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) Final figures of State-wise production of raw jute and mesta during the current jute seasons 1985-86 have not yet become available. However the total production of raw jute and mesta is presently estimated at around 95-100 lakh bales.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) to (e) The minimum statutory price of raw jute is fixed by the Government after considering the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices. The Commission while formulating their recommendations, *inter-alia*, not only takes into account the cost of production but also provides a profit margin to encourage farmers for increased production. As the minimum statutory price of raw jute for 1986-87 season has been announced by the Government after taking into account all relevant factors, there is no proposal under consideration to revise the prices.

Redressal of grievance of Gramin Bank Staff

5381. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a negotiation forum has been constituted at State level for redressal of grievances of Gramin Bank Staff;

(b) whether the All India Regional Rural Bank Employees Association has been invited to participate in such State level forum; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Since the pay scales of employees of Regional Rural Banks have been framed on the basis of the prevailing pay structure in the concerned State Government employees of comparable rank, a separate Forum has been set up in each State to discuss exclusively the problems and grievances of Regional Rural Bank employees. The Forum will discuss problems thrown up by individual Regional Rural Bank's with the concerned Chairman and help him find a solution.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Since negotiation with employees is a purely management function, this will be held by the Chairman of the concerned Regional Rural Bank.

Proposals for establishment One, Two and Three star hotels

5382. SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the number of proposals for establishment of One-Star, Two-Star and Three Star hotels in the country pending for approval of credit from the Central Hotel fund as on 1st January, 1986;

(b) the State-wise break-up of such applications;

(c) the number of such applications approved during 1985 and the total credit extended to them, State-wise; and

(d) the name of places in Bihar where such hotels are to be established under already approved proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (d) There is no Central Hotel Fund in the Department of Tourism for advancing credit to hotels. Therefore, the question of proposals for the establishment of hotels pending for approval of credit from the Fund does not arise.

Reorganisation of banking system

5383. SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposals under consideration for reorganising the banking system in the country;

(b) whether the concept of the lead bank is to be applied more rigorously in order to eliminate proliferation of branches of the same bank throughout the country;

(c) whether it is proposed to increase the degree of specialisation in the banking system by opening more branches in key centres all over the country dealing with agriculture, industry, trade or general business; and

(d) the names of such specialised banks and the number of existing branches as on 28 February, 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) While the suitability of the banking structure for attaining the socio-economic objectives set before it is examined by the Government and the Reserve Bank on an ongoing basis, currently no specific proposals for reorganisation of the banking system are under consideration of the Government.

(b) Concept of Lead Bank does not envisage monopoly of banking business to

lead banks in areas of their lead responsibility. The concept is also not intended to regulate branch expansion of commercial banks which is allowed by Reserve Bank of India in accordance with its Branch Licensing Policy.

(c) and (d) While there is no programme as such to achieve any degree of specialisation of operations among public sector commercial banks, some of these banks are experimenting with creation of specialised branches for doing specific business.

Establishment of more security presses

5384. SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the location of existing security presses;

(b) whether any additional security presses are proposal to be established during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the location thereof, their estimated cost and their employment potential ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) 1. India Security Press, Nasik Road, (Maharashtra.

2. Security Printing Press, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Proposal for transfer of export quota work of garments to a statutory body

5385. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any legal opinion has been received by Government suggesting transfer of export quota work of Garments to a statutory body;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to form a statutory body;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the actions Government have taken or propose to take in case the quota work is left as it is, and not transferred to a statutory body ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (d) The relevant issues are being examined by the Committee on Subordinate Legislation of the Lok Sabha. Government is awaiting its final report.

Membership of Delhi Stock Exchange

5386. SHRI SALEEM I. SHERVANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the educational or professional qualifications necessary for a person to engage in the profession of dealing as a broker in stocks and shares;

(b) whether it is a fact that a person has to be a member of Stock Exchange to engage in such business and for that purpose he is required to hold certain number of shares of the Stock Exchange;

(c) whether the membership of Stock Exchange is heritable and transferable;

(d) whether it is also a fact that present market value of membership of Delhi Stock Exchange is anywhere between Rs. 7 and 8 lakhs; and

(e) the public interest, if any, being served by restricting membership of the Delhi Stock Exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The qualifications for membership of a recognised Stock Exchange are prescribed in Rule 8 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Rules, 1957. According to a recent directive issued by the Government to the recognised Stock Exchanges, the minimum basic educational standard for admission of new members of Stock Exchanges shall be passing the 12th standard or equivalent examination,

(b) In areas to which Section 13 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 has been applied, contracts in securities can be entered into only with or through or between members of a recognised Stock Exchange in such areas. A member of a Stock Exchange which is formed as company limited by shares has to hold the prescribed number of share(s) to engage in stock and share business. However, it is not necessary to be a member of a recognised Stock Exchange for entering into spot delivery contracts in securities.

(c) The membership of Stock Exchanges is generally transferable and heritable subject to certain conditions as provided in the Rules/Articles of Association of the Stock Exchanges.

(d) According to the information furnished by the Delhi Stock Exchange, the latest transfer deed submitted to the Exchange mentions a consideration of Rs. 1 lakh.

(e) There is no intention to restrict membership of Delhi Stock Exchange.

Delhi Stock Exchange Building

5387. SHRI SALEEM I. SHERVANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the

present Stock Exchange building at Delhi is proving over-congested and inadequate to transact the amount of business it transacts every year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Inadequate space is one of the major constraints facing many stock exchanges including Delhi.

Delhi Stock Exchange

5388. SHRI SALEEM I. SHERVANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of brokers at Delhi Stock Exchange dealing in Stock and Shares as on 1 June, 1965 and 31 December, 1985;

(b) the number of companies listed with Delhi Stock Exchange on 1 June, 1965 and 31 December, 1985; and

(c) the total number of shares and the paid up capital of the Companies listed with Delhi Stock Exchange as on 1 June, 1965 and 31 December, 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The information is given in the table below :

	As on	
	1st June 1965	31st December, 1985
(i) Number of brokers at Delhi Stock Exchange dealing in Stock & Shares	100	114
(ii) Number of companies listed with Delhi Stock Exchange	133	1283
(iii) Total paid up capital of the companies listed with Delhi Stock Exchange.	Rs. 155.00 Crores	Rs. 3770.23 Crores

The Stock Exchange does not compile information relating to the number of shares of listed companies.

**Representation of SC/ST employees
in Super Bazar**

5389. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons are given due representation in various grades in the Super Bazar, Connaught Place, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) 7.5% of each category of posts in the Cooperative Stores Limited (popularly known as Super Bazar), New Delhi are reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates as per Recruitment and Promotion Rules of the Super Bazar. As on 1.1.1986, there were 140 employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes out of 1260 employees on the strength of Super Bazar.

(c) Does not arise.

Low recovery of bank credit

5390. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the lack of proper co-ordination between Government agencies and commercial banks has led to low levels of recovery for bank credit to finance rural schemes in the priority sector like the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor (ERRP), Self-Employment to Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY) in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to improve matters and enlarge the amount

of these schematic advances given by banks to the beneficiaries in rural Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Institutional arrangements exist at present both at the district level and also at the State level for better coordination between Government agencies and the commercial banks for ensuring better flow and proper monitoring of credit to the various sections of society including programmes such as Integrated Rural Development Programme and Self-Employment to Educated Unemployed Youth. The District Consultative Committees as well as the State Level Coordination Committees provide this forum for coordination. There is also an arrangement at the Block level for better coordination between the commercial banks and governmental agencies. The Regional Consultative Committees set up under the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking) Act 1970 and 1980 are also represented by Central and State Governments as well as representatives of commercial banks. This Committee reviews periodically the performance of banks in a particular region and wherever considered necessary recommends remedial action for better coordination between banks and Governmental agencies.

(b) Instructions have been issued by the RBI to banks for improving their recovery performance. These include strengthening and gearing up of the organisational structure both at controlling offices and field level, having a schematic approach to lending, toning up the pre-lending appraisal system and the post lending supervision techniques and monitoring of credit, arranging recovery drive to coincide with harvest and organising block-wise recovery campaigns in association with State Governments, creation of separate recovery cells for a cluster of nearby branches, etc.

**Opening of new Gramin Bank branches
in Kangra district (H.P.)**

5391. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Himachal Gramin Bank has applied to the Reserve Bank of India for the sanction of licences for opening new branches at Chanaur, Sansarpur Terrace and Adhedian-hattian in Tehsil Dehra at District Kangra in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the dates on which the applications for the sanction of licences were received by the Reserve Bank of India and the dates on which licences have been sanctioned; and

(c) if licences have not been issued so far, the reasons for delay and the likely date by which the licences would be issued ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that Himachal Gramin Bank has applied in June, 1984 for opening its branches at Chanaur, Sansarpur Terrace and Adhedian Hattian in District Kangra, Himachal Pradesh. These applications were kept pending by the RBI since branch expansion programme for 1982-85 of Kangra District was completed and new branch licensing policy for 1985-90 was being finalised. The new branch licensing policy for the period 1985-90 has been formulated by Reserve Bank of India. In accordance with this policy a bank office is to be opened for every 17,000 population in each block. The policy also envisages filling up of spatial gaps. RBI has reported that Chanaur, Sansarpur Terrace and Adhedian-Hattian centres fall in surplus blocks. RBI has, however, advised the Regional Rural Bank to refer the centres to the Group set up for the identification of centres, for opening bank offices under the branch licensing policy for 1985-90. The question of opening offices at these centres will be considered by RBI in the light of the branch licensing policy if they are included in the list of centres for opening bank offices, finalised and recommended by State Government.

**Hotel loan fund to finance two-star/
three-star hotels**

5392. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will

the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Hotel Loan Fund has been floated to finance new hotels under the two and three star categories; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) There is no such fund separately for hotels. The public sector financial institutions provide term loan for hotels.

(b) Does not arise.

Trade with USSR

5393. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that our trade with Soviet Union is increasing every year;

(b) if so, the names of the articles imported from and exported to the USSR during 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86;

(d) the details regarding their value and the quantum of trade, details separately for public sector and private sectors; and

(d) the steps taken to improve trade with the USSR ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The items exported from India to the Soviet Union are Agricultural Products, Minerals and Ores, Chemicals and Allied Products, Leather and Leather Manufactures, Textile Goods, Engineering Goods, etc. The Indian imports from the Soviet Union consist of Machinery, Equipment & Spare parts. Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, Fertilizers, Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Products, Steel Products, Non-ferrous Metals, etc.

(c) Separate details are not being

maintained on the value and quantum of trade conducted by Public Sector and Private Sector. The total value on provisional basis of imports from and exports to the USSR during 1983-84 and 1984-85, for which period the information is available, is given below :

	(in Rs. crores)	
	1983-84	1984-85
Imports from the USSR	1658.58	1803.38
Exports to the USSR	1305.87	1654.59

Information pertaining to item-wise break-up is not available.

(d) Continuous efforts including steps like participation in trade fairs and exhibitions, exchange of commercial delegations, convening of Inter-Governmental Joint Commission Meetings, Working Group meetings, conclusion of Annual Trade Protocols for exchange of commodities, etc., are being taken to improve the trade with the USSR.

Opening of bank branches in Tamil Nadu

5394. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of branches of nationalised banks functioning in Tamil Nadu at present, bank-wise; and

(b) the number of new branches likely to be opened during the current financial year in that State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Details of the number of branches of the 28 Public Sector Banks functioning in Tamil Nadu as on 30.11.85 are set out in the statement given below.

(b) The aim of branch licensing policy for 1985-90 is to achieve a coverage of 17,000 population per bank office in rural and semi-urban areas of each block. The policy also aims at filling up of spatial gaps with a view to ensure a bank office within 10 Kms. from each village. Licences for opening of additional bank offices would be granted by RBI in the light of the objectives set out in the current branch licensing policy for the period 1985-90 and on the basis of the potential growth centres for opening bank offices to be identified in terms of the policy. As such, no quantitative target has been fixed for opening bank offices during the current financial year in the State of Tamil Nadu.

Statement

Statement showing number of branches of 28 Public Sector Banks functioning in Tamil Nadu as on 30.11.85

Name of Bank	Number of branches
State Bank of India	515
Associates of State Bank of India	98
Allahabad Bank	15
Andhra Bank	27
Bank of Baroda	73
Bank of India	76
Bank of Maharashtra	11

Canara Bank	373
Central Bank of India	133
Corporation Bank	50
Dena Bank	19
Indian Bank	479
Indian Overseas Bank	468
New Bank of India	10
Oriental Bank of Commerce	2
Punjab & Sind Bank	6
Punjab National Bank	53
Syndicate Bank	82
Union Bank of India	97
United Bank of India	8
UCO. Bank	56
Vijaya Bank	33
Total	2684

**Import of drugs and drug Intermediates
under fake names**

5395. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some cases have been brought into the notice of Government that certain drug companies are importing drugs and drug intermediates under the names of other drugs on which there is either concessional customs duty or exempted customs duty;

(b) if so, the details thereof during last two years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Four instances have come to the notice of the Government where certain firms have attempted to import drugs by misdeclaring them as drugs which are chargeable to duty either at concessional rates or are fully exempt from duty.

The details of these cases are as follows :—

- (i) M/s. Peugeot Laboratories, Haryana imported 12 drums declared to contain Cephalexin Monohydrate out of which 8 drums were found to contain some other material. 2 drums were found to contain Nifedipine and only two drums contained Cephalexin Monohydrate as declared.
- (ii) M/s. Bharvi Pharmaceuticals, Bareda imported 10 drums which were declared to contain Cephalexin Monohydrate. Samples were drawn and the goods were found to be other than Cephalexin.
- (iii) M/s. Plethico Pharma, Indore imported 12 drums declared to contain Cephalexin Monohydrate out of which 4 drums were found to contain Cephalexin Monohydrate and 8 drums were found to contain some other material which is under identification.
- (iv) M/s. Bharat Chem. Lab. Kazol, Gujarat imported 12 drums

declared to contain L-DOPA but on test the goods were found to be LEVAMISOLE Hydrochloride.

(c) The case mentioned at (i) above has been adjudicated and the misdeclared goods viz. Nifedipine and Amoxycillin Trihydrate have been confiscated absolutely. The two drums which contained Cephalixin have also been confiscated but allowed to be redemed on payment of fine of Rs. 1 lakh. In addition, a penalty of Rs. 1 lakh has been imposed on the importer.

In the case mentioned at (iv) above a shows cause Notice has been issued for action under the Customs Act. Other two cases are under investigation and suitable action under the law would be initiated.

Large scale foreign borrowing by India

5396. SHRI MULLAPPLY RAMA-
CHANDRAN :
SHRI MURLIDIHARMANE :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to go in for fresh and large scale foreign borrowings from sources other than non-resident Indian investment; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The quantum of foreign borrowings by the Government is decided on year to year basis, keeping in view various factors such as requirements of projects, availability of soft credits, balance of payment position and above all the need to keep the debt service liability on foreign borrowing within prudent limits.

Import of aircraft by individuals and companies

5397. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the foreign exchange sanctioned by Government for import of aircraft by individuals and Indian companies in private and public sectors during the last five years;

(b) the names of aircraft and the countries from which aircraft have been purchased by them;

(c) the names of the individuals who were given such aircraft permissions; and

(d) the reasons for which the aircraft were imported ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) A Statement is given below.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Year	Name of Aircraft	Country of Import	FE Released	Purpose of Import
1.	Indian Air lines	1981	Boeing 737-4 Nos. Airbus—2 Nos.	USA Airbus Industries, a Consortium managed by Com- panies of 4 countries—France, W. Germany, U. K. & Spain.	US \$ 183.47 Million	To meet traffic demand on the net work of Indian Airlines.
2.	Air India	1982	Airbus A 300—B4— 3 Nos.	-do-	US \$ 198.53 Million (Rs. 168.75 crores)	To implement Air India's programme to phase out its fleet of B 707 air- craft.
3.	M/s. Tata Iron & Steel Company Ltd., Bombay	1982	Cessna Model 303 Crusador-II aircraft	USA	Rs. 24.95 lakhs	Replacement re- quirement.
4.	Delhi Flying Club New Delhi.	1982	Cessna 152 Aerobat aircraft	USA	US \$ 57,950 (Rs. 5,21,550)	Replacement re- quirement.
5.	Bihar Flying Institute	1982	Cessna 152 Aerobat aircraft	USA	US \$ 55,700 (Rs. 5,37,375)	Replacement re- quirement.
6.	Government Flying Training School, Bangalore.	1982	Cessna 152 Aerobat aircraft	USA	(US \$ 65,265 (Rs. 6,39,620)	Replacement re- quirement.
7.	Vayudoot, New Delhi.	1984	Dornier-228-2 Nos.	West Germany	Rs. 446.24 lakhs (DM 11.16 million)	For commercial se- hedule services.
8.	M/s. Steel Authority of India (Bhilai Steel Plant)	1984	King Air F-90 Aircraft	USA	US \$ 1,416,696	Replacement require- ment.

- | | | | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|------|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|
| 9. | Air India | 1985 | *A 310 aircraft-
6 Nos. | Airbus Industria
a Consortium
managed by
Companies of
4 countries—
France, West
Germany, U.K.
and Spain. | US \$ 443.5
Million | To implement Air
India's programme
to phase out its fleet
of B-707 aircraft. |
| 10. | Aero Club of India
New Delhi | 1985 | 29 Cessna 152
Aerobat aircraft | USA | US \$ 1,707,810
(Rs. 22394298) | Development of aero-
sports in India. |
| 11. | Vayudoot, New
Delhi | 1985 | Dornier-228-
3 Nos. | West Germany | Rs. 635.48 lakhs
(DS 15.89 Million) | For commercial
schedule services. |

*For delivery of aircraft in 1986.

Cornering of Sugarcane by Co-Operative Sugar Factories In Maharashtra

5398. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that sugar factories in Maharashtra particularly co-operative sugar factories have accumulated/cornered huge stocks of sugarcane;

(b) if so, whether it has resulted in short supply of sugarcane to private sugar factories; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) As per the information received from the State Government, there is no accumulation/cornering of huge stocks of sugarcane by co-operative sugar factories.

(b) and (c) In view of reply to (a) above, do not arise.

Financial assistance by nationalised banks to Housing Boards

5399. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the present guidelines on housing finance to commercial banks do not permit them to extend financial assistance to the Housing Boards for purchase of house sites; and

(b) whether Government propose to take steps to facilitate nationalised banks to provide adequate financial assistance to the Housing Boards by giving bulk loans for land acquisition and development ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) House sites are considered as infrastr-

structure facilities, investments for which will have to be financed by State Governments/Housing Boards out of their own resources. Basically, banks meet short-term requirements of industrial and other sectors and are expected to keep their involvement in term lending within reasonable limits. Housing finance is long-term in character. Even so, banks are lending for house construction activities by way of direct finance to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, economically weaker sections, low income groups and others including HDFC and as indirect finance through subscriptions to bonds/debentures of HUDCO, State Housing Boards, etc.

Setting up of National Sugar Institute in Andhra Pradesh

5400. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to establish a National Sugar Institute on the same lines as the one in Kanpur, in any one of the Southern States;

(b) if so, whether Government of Andhra Pradesh have requested for establishment of such an institute at Mirzapur in Medak District, Andhra Pradesh;

(c) whether Union Government officials visited that place in 1983;

(d) if so, when the institute is likely to be established at Mirzapur, Medak District; and

(e) if not, whether Government will now consider and establish the institute in Andhra Pradesh, the third biggest sugar producing State in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) The approved 7th Plan outlay does not include any provision for establishing a National Sugar Institute on the same lines

as the one in Kanpur.

(b) and (c) The Government of Andhra Pradesh had suggested the setting-up of a sugar institute in that State and also that a Committee consisting of an officer of the State Government and Directors of National Sugar Institute, Kanpur and Deccan Sugar Institute, Pune may be constituted for preparing a Project Report. After a visit to Hyderabad and Medak District by officers of the Central Government in 1983, the State Government was informed that there was no objection to the State Government constituting the Committee as proposed. Subsequently the State Government suggested that such a Committee may be constituted by the Central Government themselves.

(d) and (e) No decision has been taken to set up a new sugar institute during the 7th Five Year Plan.

Import of technology for sucrose

5401. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to allow import of technology for sucrose (sugar from maize and other crops) in view of the fact that the consumption of (sugar) is increasing in the world; and

(b) if so, the number of applications received so far by Government for import of technology and the number out of them cleared during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) Sucrose is not available in Maize and similar other crops and it cannot be therefore produced from these crops. The question of allowing import of technology for the purpose does not arise.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of sucrose from Maize, Jawar and others crops

5402. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to produce sweetening agents (sucrose) from Maize, Jawar and other crops ;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Sucrose is not available in Maize, Jawar and similar other crops. As such, it cannot be produced from these crops.

Areas under tea plantation

5403. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total hectares of land in the country which was proposed to be brought under tea plantation in 1985-86;

(b) the hectares of land so far brought under tea plantation in 1985-86; and

(c) the details of the areas which were brought under the tea plantation in Orissa in 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) According to Seventh Plan document for tea, target for new planting during 1985-86 is 4300 hectares.

(b) and (c) The information in respect of new area brought under tea all over India during 1985-86 is not available at present. Area brought under tea cultivation in Orissa upto 4.11.1985 was 31.47 hectares.

Production of cardamom in Kerala

5404. PROF. K V, THOMAS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the trend in the production of cardamom in Kerala during the last three years;

(b) if the production is decreasing, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the production ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) and (b) Production of cardamom in Kerala has increased from 1900 tonnes in 1982-83 and 1100 tonnes in 1983-84 to 2850 tonnes in 1984-85. Lower production in 1982-83 and 1983-84 is mainly attributed to drought.

(c) The Cardamom Board is implementing development schemes like Cardamom Replanting Scheme, Extension Advisory Scheme, Scheme for setting up of certified nurseries etc.

Loan by Export-Import Bank of America for Karnataka State Electricity Board for buying gas turbines from USA

5405. SHRI K. V. SHANKARA GO. WDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Export-Import Bank of America has offered to provide a thirty million dollar loan for the Karnataka State Electricity Board for buying gas turbines from the United States;

(b) if so, whether any agreement in this regard was signed in February, 1986; and

(c) if so, the extent upto which this loan will be utilised by the Karnataka State Electricity Board ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : It is reported that Export-Import Bank of United States has offered a 30 million credit to Karnataka State Electricity Board for buying gas

turbines. The credit can be utilised only if a US Company bidding for the turbines wins the award.

(b) No agreement is reported to have been signed so far.

(c) Does not arise.

Promotion of export of coir

5406. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOT-HAMAN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is dullness in international market for coir and so there is dead stock of coir worth Rs. 10 crores in the cooperative sector and private sector, and

(b) whether Government propose to take necessary steps to promote the export of coir as early as possible ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) The Government is aware that there is some sluggishness in the demand for coir and coir products in the international market essentially due to competition from synthetic substitutes.

(b) The Government have been taking a number of steps to promote exports of coir and coir products which include sending trade delegations, conducting market studies and market research, releasing advertisements in foreign trade magazines, distribution of publicity material, participation in fairs, quality improvement and grant of export incentives.

[Translation]

Import of woollen carpets from Bikaner stopped due to famine conditions

5407. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bikaner, known as Denmark of India in the matter of wool, is facing serious famine conditions as a result of which export of a major portion of the carpets being made by the woollen industry there, has come to a stop;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to give special relief to the people engaged in woollen industry in Bikaner and to make good quality wool available to them in order to minimise the adverse effect thereof on woollen spinning units in Bikaner and to encourage export of carpets;

(c) if so, the assistance proposed to be provided to them; and

(d) if not, whether Government are not eager in increasing the earnings from the export of woollen carpets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (d) No formal representation has been received from the exporters of carpets regarding stoppage of exports of carpets from the area due to famine conditions in Bikaner. However, to help the carpet industry, Government have allowed duty free import of wool against REP Licences and have also reduced duty on import of raw wool from 40% to 20%.

[English]

Representations against increase in issue price of wheat

5408. SHRI K. V. SHANKARAGOWDA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a memorandum has been received from the Calcutta Flour Mills Association representing against the increase in the issue price of wheat to Rs. 190/- per quintal from 1 February, 1986 and further increase to Rs. 220/- per quintal from 1st April, 1986;

(b) whether they have stated that the increase in the issue price of wheat will adversely affect the interests of flour mills in West Bengal.

(c) whether representations have also been received from representatives of flour mills in other deficit States; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government to the representations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) It has not been possible to change the decision to increase the issue prices, and the Associations have been informed of it.

Setting up of export oriented units in Orissa

5409. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of 100 percent export oriented units set up in Orissa;

(b) how many of them have started commercial production so far;

(c) whether Government propose to set up more 100 per cent export units;

(d) if so, the number of such new 100 per cent export units proposed to be set up in Orissa; and

(e) the place identified for the location of these units ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) and (b) Six units to be set up in Orissa have been approved so far under the 10% export oriented units scheme. Two of these units have gone into commercial production.

(c) to (e) Government only considers applications for setting up of units, as and when received.

[Translation]

Release of persons apprehended during operation Kal Bhairav

5410. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned Operation Kal Bhairav Ke Shikar

'Chhootne Lage' (the culprits apprehended during operation Kal Bhairav being released) appearing in 'Jansatta' of 26 February, 1986;

(b) if so, whether it is fact that raids were conducted against 100 persons under the 'Operation Kal Bhairav' launched by Central Narcotics Bureau and the Central Bureau of Investigation two months back and incriminating documents relating to very grave offences were recovered from them but now most of these culprits are being set free; and

(c) the details regarding the total number of persons arrested under the aforesaid 'operation' and of those also who have been released ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The raids under the one-day operation, code-named, "KAL BHAIRAV" conducted on 23.12.1985, covered 135 places in 11 States and 2 Union Territories. The searches were organised against the drug traffickers & suspected storage and distribution points of drug. The raids were co-ordinated by the Central Economic Intelligence Bureau of the Ministry of Finance in which various enforcement agencies of the Central as well as the State were associated.

The total number of persons arrested/detained, including those taken for interrogation, was 40.

Prosecution proceedings have been launched against the offenders. The matter is *sub judice*. However, persons arrested have been released on bail pending prosecution.

Construction of godowns by Central Warehousing Corporation

5411. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Warehousing Corporation has been constructing godowns for the storage of jute, fertilizers etc. in various States (Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh etc.) with the help of World Bank;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to construct a godown in Gopalganj district of Bihar with the help of World Bank to remove the local backwardness there;

(c) if so, when;

(d) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) The Central Warehousing Corporation has constructed certain godowns in different States under the World Bank-assisted storage project of the Food Corporation of India. These godowns are meant for storage of foodgrains only.

(b) to (e) The Ministry or its undertakings do not have any proposal to construct any storage godown in Gopalganj district with World Bank assistance. The Food Corporation of India and the Bihar State Warehousing Corporation together have a storage capacity of 7,000 tonnes in that district. Besides, the Bihar State Warehousing Corporation proposes to construct an additional storage capacity of 3,000 tonnes in that district.

[English]

Refund of loan advanced under IRDP

5412. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have noticed that money advanced under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is not refunded by the beneficiaries;

(b) if so, the details regarding the quantum of amount advanced during the Sixth Five Year Plan period under this programme; and

(c) whether banks have sought Credit Guarantee Scheme under which the loans

were insured to pay the amount advanced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) According to a sample study conducted by the National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD) in 1984 the recovery of IRDP loans during the year 1982-83 was around 69% of the demand. The study also revealed that about 57% of the sample beneficiaries were found to have been regular in repayment. An Evaluation Report of IRDP conducted by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission has also reported that only 9% of the sample population had made no repayment of loan and that about 71% of the sample population had repaid between 40% to 100%.

(b) The total term credit disbursed by banks under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) during the Sixth Five Year Plan period was Rs. 3,101,61 crores.

(c) Loans granted under IRDP are also covered under the credit guarantee scheme of the Deposit Insurance & Credit guarantee Corporation (DICGC) provided they satisfy the criteria prescribed by DICGC.

[*Translation*]

Protest of small scale units against excise duty policy

5413. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :
SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly fifty thousand small scale units of the capital remained closed on 10 March, 1986 in protest against the policy of Union Government in regard to excise duty;

(b) if so, whether the Federation of Associations of Small Scale Industries has requested for raising the ceiling for excise duty rebate; and

(c) the decision taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The Federation of Association of Small-Scale Industry and other Associations representing small scale units have requested for increasing the full exemption limit for small scale units for the purposes of excise duty. The representations have been considered and it has been decided to increase the full exemption limit for small-scale from Rs.7.5 lakhs to Rs. 15 lakhs. In the case of units manufacturing goods falling under more than one Heading of the Central Excise Tariff, the full exemption limit will be available up to Rs. 30 lakhs. The exemption notification for this purpose has already been issued by the Government.

[*English*]

Withdrawal of exemption from excise duty on item of captive consumption by sugar industry

5414. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have withdrawn exemption from excise duty on various items of captive consumption by sugar industry;

(b) if so, the quantum of additional burden on the industry; and

(c) its effect on the prices of sugar paid by the consumer.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) Steam, Sulphur dioxide, lime and klin gas, captively consumed in sugar factories have been exempted from payment of excise duty.

Increase in authorised capital of Food Corporation of India

5415. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to increase the authorised capital of the Food Corporation of India;

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

(c) whether any other further assistance is being rendered to Food Corporation of India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The authorised capital of the Food Corporation of India has been increased from Rs. 450 crores to Rs. 1,000 crores with effect from 13.2.1986. This has been done to provide for conversion of existing Government loans in to equity and to provide funds for the construction of godowns in the form of equity only from the year 1986. Consequently, the paid up capital of the Corporation which was Rs. 307.51 crores on 31.3.1985 has gone up to Rs. 727.67 crores on 31.3.1986.

Proposal to create new district after dividing Midnapur District

5416. **DR. PHULRENU GUHA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of West Bengal has submitted any proposal for creation of a new district after dividing present Midnapur district and requested the union Government for allotment of fund; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

Release of funds for construction of tourist cottages at Ajodhya hills, Purulia (West Bengal)

5417. **DR. PHULRENU GUHA :** Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry was to release funds to West Bengal for the construction of tourist cottages at Ajodhya hills in Purulia (West Bengal); and

(b) if so, the reasons for not releasing funds so far ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) The Central Department of Tourism sanctioned a proposal for construction of eight cottage at Ajodhya Hills in Purulia during 1984-85. An amount of 8.52 lakhs was sanctioned and Rs. 2.13 lakhs and Rs. 3.00 lakhs were released in two instalments as advances to the State Government. The balance amount will be released to the State Govt. on completion of the work.

Loans granted by banks to agricultural sectors in Andhra Pradesh

5418. **SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :**
SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of loans granted by the nationalised banks in Andhra Pradesh to agricultural sectors during 1985-86;

(b) whether the loans granted by the nationalised banks in Andhra Pradesh for agricultural operations are on the same scale as in other States;

(c) whether the banks are giving loans to all the farmers without any distinction;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether any targets have been set up for giving loans to the farmers in Andhra Pradesh during 1986-87; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) The RBI has reported that the agricultural advances of public sector banks outstanding on the last Friday of December, 1984 in Andhra Pradesh stood at Rs. 992.29 crores. This constituted 13.5% of the total agricultural advances outstanding as on that date in the country and was the highest percentage of agricultural credit outstanding as on that date among the various States and Union Territories. All farmers are entitled to receive agricultural loans for viable productive schemes.

(e) and (f) Banks have been advised to ensure that direct agricultural advances reach a level of 16% of their total credit by March, 1987. Separate State-wise targets have not been fixed for this purpose.

Raids at premises of businessmen engaged in selling snacks, ice creams and other eatables

5419. **SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :**
DR. G. S. RAJHANS :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the sellers of snacks, ice-creams and other small eatable items are earning lakhs of rupees every year in the metropolitan cities and have not paid even a single paisa to the Income Tax/Sales Tax Department;

(b) whether the Income Tax authorities at Bombay have recently raided at the premises of a businessmen who is engaged in selling snacks, ice-creams and other eatable items and found several lakhs in cash, gold and diamonds. etc. in his possession, as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' of 13 March, 1986; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to conduct raids at the leading sellers of daily eatable items in the metropolitan cities in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government is aware of tax evasion by sellers of snacks, ice-creams & other eatable items. Some searches on 20.2.1986 resulted in the seizure of prima-facie, unaccounted assets worth Rs. 7.18 lakhs approximately, apart from large number of incriminating documents and books of accounts in such cases.

(c) On the basis of specific information received or collected otherwise, searches are conducted in the cases of tax evaders including the leading sellers of daily eatable items.

White paper to streamline price policy

5420. **SHRI D. N. REDDY :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(b) whether a white paper to streamline price policy is proposed to be released as reported in the 'Times of India' on 8th March, 1986;

(b) if so, whether this will give in black and white how average fixed income employee and his family are to meet these price hikes;

(c) whether the white paper will also indicate the measures to give adequate monetary compensation to all paid employees without recourse to corruption; and

(d) whether Government are aware that nutritional standards of middle level workers are fully safeguarded in the price policies in the news paper ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA PGOJARY) : (a) to (d) The Govt. is working on a policy paper on administered prices which will outline the approach and policy on revision in administered prices. The details regarding content will be available after the paper has been finalised.

Persons insured under various life insurance schemes

5421. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of population in the country got insured under various insurance policies of Life Insurance Schemes; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Approximately 13% of the main working population of 22.25 crores is covered by LIC of India under its various Schemes.

(b) The Corporation has a total number of 2.65 crores of policies in force as on 31.3.1985. Besides 79 lacs members have been extended the benefit of Group Insurance Scheme as on 31.3.1985.

Decline in consumption of beet and sugarcane in USA, Britain etc.

5422. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that beet and sugarcane consumption has declined in USA, Britain and other parts of the world in recent years;

(b) if so, the extent of decline country-wise; and

(c) how Government proposes to pro-

tect interest of the cane-growers and sugarcane industry in the country in view of the decline in beet and sugarcane consumption in USA, Britain etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b) A statement showing production of sugar from beet and sugarcane and consumption of sugar in various countries from 1980 to 1984 is given below. From this statement, it will be seen that the world consumption of sugar (produced both from beet and sugarcane) has been, by and large, increasing during this period. The world production of sugar has been fluctuating, depending upon the production of beet and sugarcane from year to year, as well as other factors.

(c) The interests of sugarcane growers and sugarcane industry stand protected already. The Central Government fixes the statutory minimum price of sugarcane below which no sugar factory can pay, and in actual practice, the growers are generally receiving prices higher than the statutory minimum. Sugar factories are required to crush the agreed quantities of cane before they close down operations for the season. Practically the whole of sugar producing capacity in the country is sugarcane based and all expansion or establishment of new capacity is also based on sugarcane as raw material.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9.	Philippines (c)	23	12	24	11	27	11	21	12	26	13
	World (b)	330	—	357	—	373	—	362	—	375	—
	(c)	515	—	570	—	643	—	607	—	617	—
	Total	845	886	927	900	1016	925	969	935	992	962
	Beet sugar as% (b)	38.7	—	39.1	—	38.5	—	36.6	—	37.8	—
	Cane sugar (c)	61.3	—	60.9	—	61.5	—	63.4	—	62.2	—
	% of total										
	production (b) = Beet										
	(c) = Cane										

Source : SUGAR YEAR BOOK—1984
International Sugar Organisation, London.

Proposal to change financial year

5423. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGARRHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to change the financial year keeping in view the requirements of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Overseas branches and representative offices of Indian banks abroad

5424. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of overseas branches and representative offices of the Indian Banks in foreign countries at the end of June, 1985;

(b) the number of subsidiaries and foreign banks affiliated to the Indian Banks in foreign countries;

(c) whether Reserve Bank of India has recently reviewed the working of the branches of Indian Commercial Banks in foreign countries; and

(d) if so, the observations made by Reserve Bank of India in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The number of overseas branches and Representa-

tative offices of the Indian banks as on 30.6.1985, stood at 141 and 12 respectively.

(b) As on date, Indian banks are having 5 wholly owned subsidiaries (including Deposit Taking Companies), 2 subsidiaries with more than 50% equity participation and 5 affiliates with less than 50% equity participation in foreign countries.

(c) and (d) The performance of the overseas branches of the Indian Banks is continually reviewed by the Reserve Bank of India on an "On-going" basis and such steps as are considered appropriate are taken from time to time to improve their functioning.

Development of tourist resorts in Madhya Pradesh

5425. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government have given new grants to the Tourism Department of Madhya Pradesh for the development of tourist resorts in that state :

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether date Government have submitted their proposals in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) . (a) to (c) The Central Department of Tourism does not allocate grants State-wise, but provides central assistance for individual projects forwarded by the State Governments based on the merits of such projects and availability of funds. The following projects have already been sanctioned for Madhya Pradesh.

(Rupees in lakhs)

Schemes	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3
1. Forest Lodge at Bandhavgarh	21.4	10.00
2. Tourist Village at Shivpuri	44.83	40.00

1	2	3
3. Transport facility at Panna National Park	3.21	2.89
4. Transport facility at Kanha National Park & Bandhavgarh National Park	2.44	2.19
5. Cafeteria at Sanchi	8.33	2.00
6. Way-side facilities at Keskai	4.90	2.00
7. Way-side facilities with accommodation at Deori village	13.71	2.00
8. Construction of Tourist Complex at Jagdalpur	31.86	5.00
9. Chandela Cultural Centre at Khajuraho (To be implemented by Archaeological Survey of India)	22.00	5.00
10. Sound & Light show at Gwalior Fort	28.83	5.00
	181.15	96.08

Contribution of export-import bank of India to Indian exporters and export oriented industries

(Amount in Rs. crores)

5426. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the contribution of Export-Import Bank of India to the Indian exporters and export-oriented industries in India during the last two years.

(b) whether it has also opened new overseas branches during this period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) to (c) Export-Import Bank of India provides credit and guarantee facilities for export of goods and services from India. Details of the credit (funded) and guarantees (non-founded) utilised from it during the last two years are given below :

Year	Utilisations Funded	(Approximately) Non-funded
1984	353	57
1985	381	68

Exim Bank has also sanctioned financial assistance of Rs. 7 crores under its lending programme for 100 per cent Export Oriented Units and Units in Free Trade Zones since 1984.

Export-Import Bank of India has opened two overseas offices at Abidjan and Washington D.C. in 1985.

Low occupancy of hotels in Sanchi and Khajuraho

5427. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Sanchi

and Khajuraho are tourist centres of International importance;

(b) if so, the average tourist inflow per year during last three years;

(c) whether the occupancy in the Hotels was not fully utilised in these places; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM
(SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes,
Sir.

(b) The average tourist flow to Sanchi and Khajuraho during the last three years according to the readily available figures was as follows :

Year	Khajuraho	Sanchi
1982-83	1.63 lakhs	36,800
1983-84	1.66 lakhs	37,500
1984-85	1.55 lakhs	38,000

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The main reason is less number of tourists visiting who would stay overnight at Sanchi and Khajuraho.

Development of Sanchi in Madhya Pradesh as a Buddhist tourist centre

5428. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND
TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recently Government have decided to develop important Buddhist centres to attract more foreign tourists from Asian countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Sanchi in Madhya Pradesh has been included in that programme; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM
(SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Master Plans have been prepared by the Department of Tourism for Kushinagar, Sravsti, Piphrwa (Kapilvastu), Bodhgaya, Rajgir and Nalanda through the Town & Country Planning Organisation of Government of India and Micro Plans of Sravsti-Kushinagar through the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad.

During the 6th Five Year Plan and the first year of the 7th Five Year Plan, the Department has sanctioned a total amount of Rs. 214.93 lakhs for preparation of the above Master Plans; development of Gautamvan; celebration of Kalchakra festival and expansion of ITDC's travellers lodge at Bodhgaya; construction of tourist complex at Sravsti, development of Ajanta foot-hills, construction of cafeteria with accommodation at Nagarjuna Sagar and construction of cafeteria at Sanchi.

(c) and (d) The Central Department of Tourism has already sanctioned an amount of Rs. 8.32 lakhs for the construction of a cafeteria at Sanchi.

Proposals from State Government on scheme for development of Urban Consumer Cooperatives

5429. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that under the Centrally sponsored scheme for Development of Urban Consumer Cooperative Stores, Government have invited proposals from State Governments and these were submitted;

(b) the number of proposals with details and amount sanctioned and the details of proposals not yet sanctioned with reasons (in respect of Orissa State); and

(c) whether the pending proposals are being examined by any committee and/or proposed to be got recast from Government of Orissa, with details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Since the inception of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Consumer Cooperatives in Urban Areas in 1971-72 a total amount of Rs. 155.75 lakhs has been sanctioned to the Government of Orissa upto 1985-86 to assist the consumer cooperatives for setting up of 4 Department Stores, 122 other retail outlets and for strengthening the State Consumers Cooperative Federation besides rehabilitation assistance for 7 sick/weak wholesale consumer cooperative stores in the State.

14 proposals involving a total amount of assistance of about Rs. 28 lakhs for opening two Department Stores, 18 retail outlets and establishment of a consumer industry by consumer cooperatives and for rehabilitation of two sick/weak wholesale stores were pending for consideration at the end of 1985-86, for want of information such as feasibility report, availability of business premises, and audited accounts. The information, called for from the State Government, is awaited. These proposals will be considered during 1986-87 as and when the requisite information/documents are received from the State Government.

**Inclusion of new machine tools Items
in Open General Licence (O.G.L.)
import list**

5430. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have added 29 machine tool items to the list of Open General Licence imports under the 1985-86 import policy;

(b) if so, whether these items are manufactured in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and reasons for allowing its imports including in the O.G.L. list ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) These items have been placed on OGL vide Public Notice No. 77-ITC (PN)/85-88 dated 3-3-86, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library. The reasons for including the said items in OGL list is to begin the process of transition of regulation of imports through physical restrictions to tariff as per the recommendation of the Committee on Trade Policy.

Benefit to manufacturers due to introduction of MODVAT scheme

5431. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the manufacturers will be benefited at least by Rs. 700 crores due to the introduction of MODVAT scheme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken to see that this benefit is passed on to the consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The MODVAT scheme provides for credit of the excise duty and additional duty of customs paid on inputs falling under 37 chapters of the Central Excise Tariff Act when used in the manufacture of final products falling under any of these Chapters. In additions, duty credit is also available for paper and articles of paper as inputs. The credit under the scheme may be utilised for payment of excise duty on the final products falling under the 37 chapters. The final products are broadly listed in the statement given below.

On account of availability of instant credit of the duties paid on the inputs and consequential reduction of interest costs, the cost of the final products will come down. However, to retain the collection of excise duties at the earlier level, the rates of duties on the final

products have been raised in some cases. neutral may not, by itself, significantly MODVAT, thus, being broadly revenue-affect the consumer price.

Statement

Chapter	Description
(1)	(2)
28	Inorganic Chemicals; Organic or Inorganic Compounds of precious metals, of rare-earth metals, of radio-active elements or of isotopes;
29	Organic Chemicals;
30	Pharmaceutical Products;
32	Tanning and Dyeing Extracts, Tannings, and their derivatives; dyes, colours, paints and varnishes; putty, fillers and other mastics; inks;
33	Essential oils and resinoids; Perfumery, Cosmetic or toilet preparations;
34	Soap, organic surface—Active agents, washing preparations, lubricating preparations, artificial waxes, prepared waxes polishing or scouring preparations, candles and similar articles, modelling pastes, dental waxes and dental preparations with a basis of plaster;
35	Albuminoidal substances : Modified Starches; Glues; Enzymes;
36	Explosives; pyrotechnic products: Pyrophoric Alloys, certain combustible preparations (excluding matches);
37	Photographic and cinematographic goods (excluding exposed films);
38	Miscellaneous Chemical products;
39	Plastics and articles thereof;
40	Rubber and articles thereof;
70	Glass and glassware;
72	Iron and steel;
73	Articles of iron or steel;
74	Copper and articles thereof;
75	Nickel and articles thereof;
76	Aluminium and articles thereof;
78	Lead and articles thereof;
79	Zinc and articles thereof;
80	Tin and articles thereof;
81	Other base metals; cermets; articles thereof;
82	Tools, implements, cutlery, spoons and forks, of base metal; parts thereof of base metal;
83	Miscellaneous articles of base metal;
84	Nuclear reactors; boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof;

(1)

(2)

- 85 Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles;
- 86 Railway or tramway locomotives, rolling-stock and parts thereof; Railway or tramway track fixtures and fittings and parts thereof; mechanical (including electro-mechanical) traffic signalling equipment of all kinds;
- 87 Vehicles other than Railway or tramway rolling-stock and parts and accessories thereof;
- 88 Aircraft, spacecraft and parts thereof;
- 89 Ships, boats and floating structures;
- 90 Optical photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; parts and accessories thereof;
- 91 Clocks and watches and parts thereof;
- 92 Musical instruments: parts and accessories of such articles;
- 93 Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof;
- 94 Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings, lamps and lighting fittings, not elsewhere specified or included; illuminated signs, illuminated name-plates and the like; prefabricated buildings;
- 95 Toys, games and sports requisites; parts and accessories thereof;
- 96 Miscellaneous Manufactured articles.

Modernisation plan for jute industry

5432. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Rs. 400 crore comprehensive modernisation plan for jute industry has been drawn up by the Indian Jute Mills Association which will result in 25 percent reduction in work force;

(b) if so, whether this plan has been submitted to the Union Government; and

(c) the details of the Plan and Union Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) There is an imperative need for modernisation of jute industry for achieving cost reduction and increasing competitiveness.

Although soft loan scheme for modernisation of jute industry has been operative for several years, the response from the industry has not been encouraging. The Indian Jute Mills Association is reportedly taking initiative to draw a plan for modernisation and diversification of jute industry leading to increase in productivity and cost reduction.

Appointment of contract labourers on permanent basis

5433. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of contract labourers working in various depots of Food Corporation of India in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that a large number of such workers are not made permanent, if so, the number of such

labourers who have completed ten years or more in service and are still temporary;

(c) the criteria adopted for making them permanent; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to absorb them on permanent basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) The operations in Food Corporation of India vary from season to season and even day to day. In such a situation when the operations are not uniform, they are carried on through service contractors who employ their own labour as per their own requirements. The number of labourers engaged by them keeps fluctuating depending on the volume of work at the depots.

(b) The Food Corporation of India does not have any direct employer-employee relationship with the labourers engaged by the service contractors. Therefore, the question of making them permanent by FCI does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

[Translation]

Complaints re : disbursement of loans under Re from Bihar

5434. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have enquired into the Complaints that Banks are charging Rs. 6500 instead of Rs. 4500 for a pump set given by them to farmers under rural development schemes;

(b) the number of such complaints received from Bihar as also the number of those complaints out of them which were found correct; and

(c) the measures taken to save the innocent villagers from such corrupt practices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Certain complaints relating to corrupt practices in the supply of pumpsets in Bihar have been received by the Govt. in the past. As these complaints were addressed to various authorities it has not been practicable to maintain a record of the total number of such complaints and the particulars of complaints which were substantiated. The Central Bureau of Investigations (CBI) had also investigated certain cases and had come to the conclusion that prima-facie offences had been established. The bank concerned has accorded its approval for prosecution of the officials involved.

(c) In order to minimise the hardship to the borrowers due to possible collusion between bank officials and suppliers of equipment, banks have been advised to improve the supervision of their rural branches and to take prompt effective action against the delinquent officials.

[English]

Foreign exchange earned by export of betel leaves

5435. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of foreign exchange that the country has earned during the year 1985 by exporting betel leaves; and

(b) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to increase the export of betel leaves?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) :

(a) Export of betel leaves during 1984-85 were 448 metric tonnes valued at approximately Rs. 74 lakhs.

(b) The market for betel leaves is limited and confined mainly to Middle East where we have substantial ethnic population. There is also demand in neighbouring countries like Pakistan where we already have a special commodity rate for betel leaves on the Madras Karachi sector with a view to increasing our exports,

Cotton purchased by Cotton Corporation of India

5436. **SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI** : Will the Minister of **TEXTILES** be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of the cotton purchased by the Cotton Corporation of India in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat during this year;

(b) the names of the districts in Karnataka wherein they have purchased the cotton at the average rates; and

(c) whether Cotton Corporation of India has received representation from the public to eliminate the commission agents as far as possible and also to arrange for the payment of bills at the spot ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) The information is as under ;

State	Quantity purchased (in bales) as on 21.3.1986
Karnataka	93,000
Andhra Pradesh	3,00,000
Gujarat	2,50,000

The Cotton Corporation of India is not operation in Maharashtra because of the Cotton Monopoly Procurement Scheme introduced by the State Government of Maharashtra there.

(b) Name of the districts in Karnataka where the Cotton Corporation of India is purchasing cotton at support prices are as under :

Bijapur :	Bijapur, Jamkhandi
Belgaum :	Beihongal Saundatti, Nargund Navalgund Gokak.
Bellary :	Bellary Davangere Kottur Hapanakalli
Chitradurga :	Chitradurga
Dharwad :	Haveri Ranibennur Hubli Dharwar Gadag Annigeri Hirekeu Kalagatti
Raichur :	Raichur Sindhanur.

(c) Yes, Sir. Elimination of commission agents would be possible only if provisions of Agricultural Produce Market Committee Act are amended by the State Government. Payment of bills at the spot is very difficult.

Writing of bad debts by banks

5438. **SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY** : Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state :

(a) the total amounts that have been written off as bad debts by the public sector banks during the part three financial year; year-wise; and

(b) the steps taken to recover these debts before they are written off as bad debts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Commercial Banks including all public sector banks make provision every year out of their annual income for meeting their liability towards bad and doubtful debts to the satisfaction of their statutory auditors and write off the debts which are considered by their management as ultimately unrecoverable from out of the provisions so made. According to the form of Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss Account prescribed in the Third Schedule of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, which all banks are required to follow strictly, the banks are given statutory protection from disclosing the quantum of bad and doubtful debts for which the provision is made to the satisfaction of their auditors. Public Sector Banks write off bad debts out of the provisions made for bad and doubtful debts. In view of the protection given to banks from disclosing the quantum of bad and doubtful debts for which provision has been made and in accordance with the provision of statutes governing public sector banks and the practices and usages customary among bankers the quantum of amounts written off as bad debts cannot be disclosed.

(b) Banks take a number of steps for recovery of the dues such as realisation

and sale of securities invoking of guarantees wherever available, and realisation of dues where insurance cover is available. Banks also file civil suits for recovery of their dues and obtain decrees and get them executed. Banks generally write off loan as bad debts only after all these avenues are exhausted.

Subsidy and assistance scheme implemented by Industrial Finance Corporation of India

5439. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of nine subsidy schemes

and the two assistance schemes that are being implemented by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India; and

(b) the details of entrepreneurs who have availed of these subsidy schemes of Industrial Finance Corporation of India since their inception ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) has been operating 11 promotional schemes, the details of which are given in the Statement I and statement-II given below.

Statement—I
Statement showing the details of nine "Subsidy Schemes" operated by IFCI

Name of the Scheme	Date from which the scheme is in operation	No. of entrepreneurs who have availed of the subsidy	Aims & Objectives	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Scheme of Subsidy for Encouraging the Adoption of Indigenous Technology	30-11-77	4	The objective of introducing the Scheme of Subsidy for Encouraging the Adoption of Indigenous Technology is to provide subsidy to projects which play a pioneering role in commercial exploitation of indigenous technology.	The scheme at (i) is being operated through the State Financial Corporations in so far as tiny and small scale projects are concerned and directly by IFCI in respect of other projects.
(ii) Scheme of Subsidy to New Entrepreneurs for meeting Cost of Market Studies, etc.	30-11-77	28	The objective of introducing the scheme is to encourage the new entrepreneurs for commissioning of proper market studies in formulating their project proposals.	
(iii) Scheme of Subsidy to small Entrepreneurs in the Rural, Cottage, Tiny and Small Scale Sectors for meeting cost of feasibility Studies, etc.	1-7-78	5318	The objective of the scheme is to encourage the smallest among small entrepreneurs to avail themselves of the facilities offered by Technical Consultancy Organisations.	

The objective of the scheme inter-alia is to encourage the setting up of ancillary and small scale industries which manufacture intermediate goods and components or provide services to units in the small, medium and large scale sectors.

It is aimed at reviving sick units of the small scale sector which are inherently viable, so that the revival process not only makes the existing investment productive but is also able to restore confidence amongst the new entrepreneurs who want to take up similar projects.

To encourage the small scale sector units (including rural, cottage, and tiny scale sector units) to avail themselves of marketing assistance facilities offered by TCOs.

The Scheme at (vii) is being operated through the State Financial Corporations.

To provide incentives to womens entrepreneurs so that they also contribute to industrial development of the country.

123

1-9-78

(iv) Scheme of Subsidy for Promotion of Ancillary and Small Scale Industries

167

28-6-82

(v) Scheme of Subsidy for Revival of Sick Units in the Tiny and Small Scale Units.

—

1-8-85

(vi) Scheme of Subsidy for providing Marketing Assistance of Small Scale Units.

—

1-1-85

(vii) Scheme of Interest Subsidy for Women Entrepreneurs.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(viii) Scheme of Subsidy for Encouraging Modernisation of Tiny, Small Scale and Ancillary Units.	1-1-85	—	To help the entrepreneurs through the agency of TCOs, to plan and prepare suitable modernisation proposals.	All the remaining schemes are being operated through the Technical Consultancy Organisations set up in various States/Regions by the all-India Financial Institutions in collaboration with State level Institutions and Banks.
(ix) Scheme of Subsidy for Control of Pollution in the Small and Medium Scale Industrial Units.	1-1-86	—	The scheme has been devised to encourage formulation of proposals to prevent and control the pollution in industrial units.	
Total		5640		

Statement-II
Statement showing details of 'Assistance Scheme' operated by Industrial Finance Corporation of India

Name of the Scheme	No. of entrepreneurs who have availed of subsidy	Date from which the scheme is in operation	Aims and Objectives	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Scheme of assistance for Self-Development and Self-Employment of Unemployed Young Persons	—	28-6-82	The main objective of the scheme is to introduce persons, who are otherwise without work, to industry or industrial vocations after developing in them entrepreneurial traits and to settle them through the process of self-employment.	The scheme is being operated through the Technical Consultancy Organisations set up in various States/Regions by the all-India Financial Institutions in collaboration with State level Institutions and Banks.

(ii) **Scheme of Assistance for Development of Technology through In-House R & D Efforts.**

1

1-7-84

It is to help the development/harnessing of technology indigenously from laboratory to commercial scale through In-House R & D efforts undertaken by concerns in the corporate (private & joint sector concerns) and co-operative sectors.

The Scheme is being operated directly by IFCI.

Guidelines regarding grants of loans to persons living below poverty line

5440. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether specific guidelines has been issued to nationalised banks in respect of granting loans to persons who are living below the poverty line;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether periodical review is made regarding the observance of guidelines by the bank authorities; and

(d) the action Government proposed to take against the erring bank officials ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Government and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have issued various instructions in respect of the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) the programme launched for assisting the persons below the poverty line. These instructions stipulate disposal of loan applications within a period of 14 days; charging rate of interest at 10% per annum; non-compounding of interest on current dues in respect of agricultural advances, not seeking any security except the security of hypothecation of assets created out of the loan for loans upto Rs. 5,000/-; issuing of loan pass books for IRDP beneficiaries etc.

(c) Instructions already exist that the Chief Executives and other senior executives should visit rural branches periodically & ascertain whether the instructions on various aspects of lending are being correctly followed by the branches. It has also been decided that supervisory officers should visit every rural branch at least once in 3 months.

(d) RBI have advised the banks that in the case of branches which are found to be adopting undesirable practices staff accountability should be fixed and prompt and stringent action should be taken against the staff.

Suggestion for providing single window export clearance

5441. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Association of Indian Engineering Industry has suggested the creation of a National Export Authority to provide a single window clearance for all proposals in regard to promotion of Exports;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the steps being contemplated for promotion of exports ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) AIEI has suggested the formation of a National Export Authority which would have powers to take decisions on all aspects of exports without reference to any other agency, Ministry or body.

(b) Government has noted the suggestion.

(c) Government has taken a series of measures for promotion of exports. Industries which have a good export potential have been identified and policies and incentives are being geared to provide a thrust in these sectors. Thus, several measures for liberalisation of industrial licensing policies and introduction of new technology with a view to increase the international competitiveness of domestic industry. Decision has also been taken to extend the cash compensatory scheme beyond 31.3 1986 and provide for compensation to industry for the cascading effect of domestic taxes. Additionally, alloys and other types of steels have been included in the International Price Reimbursement Scheme to provide Steel materials at international price for export production. The Import-Export Pass Book Scheme has been introduced with effect from 1.1.1986 for manufacturers--Exportors with a view to provide easy access to duty free imports for exports production.

Plan for modernisation of Jute Industry

5442. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any plan for modernisation of jute industry, prepared by the Indian Jute Mills Association;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Association has stated that demand for jute goods will go down from 1.3 million to 800,000 tonnes per annum in the next few years; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to reduce cost and improve consumer acceptance of jute goods to help jute industry to strengthen itself?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (d) Indian Jute Mills Association (IJMA) is reportedly taking initiative to draw a plan for modernisation and diversification of jute industry leading to increase in productivity, reduction in cost and improvement in consumer acceptance. It has been estimated by IJMA that in the absence of appropriate measures, the demand for jute goods may go down substantially in the next few years.

The Government is continuing to help the jute industry in domestic and international markets through various measures, which include :-

- (i) Purchase of jute goods by Government (DGS&D) from jute industry on cost plus basis;
- (ii) Compulsory use of 100% new jute bags by cement industry;
- (iii) Improving the competitiveness of jute goods *vis-a-vis* synthetic substitutes through fiscal and R & D efforts;
- (iv) Providing higher cash compensatory support (CCS) on dynamic sectors of jute goods;

(v) Involving STC in assisting export of Carpet Backing Cloths (CBC) by forming STC-Jute Industry Consortium on 50:50 loss sharing basis;

(vi) Constituting a new Jute Manufactures Development Council to give boost to R&D efforts and export promotion etc.

World Bank loan for boosting agricultural production

5443. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has announced a loan of \$ 375 million which is likely to give a boost to agricultural production in the country;

(b) if so, how it is likely to benefit the Indian farmers particularly the small-scale farmers and how it will be made available to them;

(c) the mode of utilisation of these funds; and

(d) whether some district in Orissa will also be included in the 17 new districts to which the project will be extended for strengthening the agricultural credit systems and modernising of Indian agriculture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POJARY) : (a) Yes, Sir, A loan of \$ 375 million has been negotiated with the World Bank (IBRD) but the Agreement is yet to be signed.

The World Bank loan will be used to extend credit, through a number of institutions to farmers, including small farmers, for purposes like IRDP, minor irrigation, land development, plantation and horticulture, animal husbandry, Fisheries, Forestry and farm mechanisation. Under the project not less than 65 percent of the lending is to be in favour of small farmers.

(c) Government of India would onlend the proposed loan to NABARD, who will

use it to refinance State Land Development Banks, State Co-operative Banks, Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks for lending to small farmers and others.

(d) The districts are yet to be selected by NABARD.

India's case for IDA at meeting of Indo-US Commission

5444. SHRI K. PRADHANI :

SHRI B. L. SHAILESH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India made a strong case to the U.S. panel for International Development Assistance (IDA) or concessional funding on the basis of its recent trade liberalisation moves during the meeting of the Indo-U.S. Commission on Economics and Commercial Matters held during the last month;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) the amount of International Development Assistance funding expected.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) India has been stressing the need for increase IDA Assistance/more concessional funding by foreign donors at major international fora. Opportunity was taken to reiterate our position at the recent meeting of the Indo-US Economic and Commercial Sub-Commission. The U. S. side took note of India's requirement.

(c) The Eighth Replenishment of IDA (IDA-8) is to become effective from July 1987. Negotiations for IDA-8 have started in January 1986 with the first meeting of the representatives of major donor countries in Paris. No decision on the size of IDA-8 or India's share in it is reported to have been taken in that meeting.

Opening of divisional office of National Insurance Company at Anantapur

5445. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that National Insurance Company, a subsidiary of General Insurance Company, has decided to open its Divisional Office at Anantapur, a backward district in Rayalaseema area of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, when it is proposed to be opened; and

(c) whether the company has taken necessary steps in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) "National" plans to open a Divisional Office at Anantapur during 1986 for which suitable premises are being located. As soon as they are finalised, the company would be in a position to open its Divisional Office there.

Subsidy on rice given to States

5446. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of subsidy given on rice to each State for sale to ration card holders through fair price shops in 1983-84 and 1984-85;

(b) the quantity of rice procured from Andhra Pradesh to Central pool in 1983-84 and 1984-85;

(c) the quantity allowed to Andhra Pradesh on subsidised rates in 1983-84 and 1984-85; and

(d) the approximate yearly consumption of all ration card holders in Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) (a) A Statement showing, state-wise/region-wise, the off-take of rice from the Central Pool for the Public Distribution System and the amount of consumer subsidy thereon during 1983-84 and 1984-85 is given below.

(b) The Food Corporation of India

procured 14.84 lakh tonnes and 17.83 lakh tonnes of rice (including paddy in terms of rice) in Andhra Pradesh during the 1983-84 and 1984-85 marketing seasons, respectively.

(c) A quantity of 12.47 lakh tonnes and 9.76 lakh tonnes of rice were

issued to Andhra Pradesh during the years 1983-84 and 1984-85, respectively, from the Central Pool.

(d) The State Government has reported that the approximate annual requirement of rice for their public distribution system is 92 lakh tonnes.

Statement

State-wise/Region-wise consumer subsidy on Rice for 1983-84 and 1984-85 worked out on pooled cost on All-India basis.

(Quantity in lakh tonnes)

Amount in Rs./Crores

STATES/REGIONS	1983-84		1984-85	
	Qty. lifted	Amt. of subsidy	Qty. lifted	Amt. of subsidy
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	12.47	83.06	9.76	73.49
Assam and				
Arunachal Pradesh	3.57	23.74	2.87	21.61
Bihar	1.87	12.44	0.53	3.99
Gujarat, Daman, Diu, Dadar & Nagar Haveli	0.96	6.38	0.95	7.15
Haryana	0.26	1.73	0.15	1.13
Himachal Pradesh	0.30	2.00	0.36	2.71
Jammu & Kashmir	1.53	10.18	1.46	10.99
Karnataka	2.30	15.30	2.51	18.90
Kerala, Lakshadweep & part of Pondicherry	13.47	89.58	13.17	99.16
Madhya Pradesh	2.45	16.29	1.65	12.42
Maharashtra & Goa	3.54	23.41	3.43	26.20
NEF, Mizoram, Tripura, Manipur & Nagaland	2.49	16.56	3.02	22.74
Orissa	1.31	8.72	0.59	4.44
Punjab & Chandigarh	0.65	4.32	0.32	1.66
Rajasthan	0.14	0.93	0.11	0.83

1	2	3	4	5
Tamil Nadu, part of Pondicherry and part of A & N Islands	4.09	27.20	3.42	25.75
Uttar Pradesh	3.02	20.08	2.11	15.89
West Bengal, Sikkim, Part of A & N Islands and Port operations (Calcutta)	13.95	92.68	9.57	72.06
Delhi	1.79	11.90	1.52	11.44

Income tax exemption limit and value of rupee

5447. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the present value of rupee as compared to that on 15 August, 1947;

(b) the income-tax exemption limit at that time and now; and

(c) whether there is any proposal for proportionate change ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The purchasing power of rupee, measured as the reciprocal of the All India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (base 1960=100), works out to 138.89 paise in 1947 and 15.90 paise in January, 1986 (the latest available),

(b) The exemption limit of income-tax applicable in the case of individual, Hindu Undivided Family, unregistered firm and other association of persons (other than a company and a local authority), was Rs. 1,500 in assessment year 1947-48. The exemption limit of income tax in respect of the aforesaid categories of taxpayers for assessment year 1987-88 is Rs. 18,000.

(b) There is no proposal at present for keeping the exemption limit of income tax in proportion to the purchasing power of rupee. While reviewing the exemption limit periodically, however, factor of inflation is appropriately considered.

Proposals submitted by sugar factories for securing sugar development fund

5448. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of sugar cess collected till 1985 by the Union Government from sugar factories in Maharashtra under the Sugar Cess Act, 1989;

(b) the amount utilised back for the benefit of sugarcane growers and rehabilitation of sugar factories in Maharashtra, details thereof;

(c) the number of new sugar factories which have submitted the proposals for securing loan from Sugar Development Fund; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to pump in this fund in sugar factories, so that production of sugarcane can be stepped up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) The Sugar Cess is being collected through the Offices of Central Board of Customs & Excise. According to Central Board of Customs & Excise some of their Pay & Accounts Offices account for collection in respect of more than one State/ Union Territory. Information in regard to each State separately is not available.

(b) & (c) Government have not received any application from sugar factories

in Maharashtra for loan from Sugar Development Fund for modernisation/rehabilitation. However, applications from nine sugar factories including two factories which have not yet gone into production were received for cane development. These applications were considered by a Committee of Officers and were found incomplete in many respects. Both the applicant factories and State Governments have been advised to resubmit their applications with complete information.

(d) Sugar Development Fund Rules provide for grant of loans for modernisation/rehabilitation of plant and machinery of sugar factories and also for development of sugarcane. The terms for sanction or repayment of these loans have been liberalised recently.

In regard to loans for modernisation/rehabilitation, the same are repayable over a period of moratorium of 8 years.

Loans for sugarcane development are repayable over a period of 7 years including a moratorium of 3 years.

The rate of interest applicable for both the classes of loans is 6 per cent per annum.

[Translation]

Export of precious stones by MMTC

5449. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has taken over the trade of precious stones like diamond, pearl, emerald etc; and

(b) if so, the value of precious stones exported by MMTC during 1985-86 and the amount of profit earned thereby ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) MMTC has entered diamond trade in the year 1984-85.

(b) Export of precious stone by MMTC in 1985-86 (upto 15th March, 1986) was about Rs. 18.55 crores, with a

trading profit of about Rs. 8 lakhs.

Import of Magnesite

5450. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that instead of purchasing magnesite produced in the country, it is being imported;

(b) whether the quality of imported magnesite is superior to that produced in our country; and

(c) the amount being spent on the import of magnesite ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) and (b) Indigenous Magnesite is not suitable for the manufacture of refractories because of high Silica content and high lime bearing and as such, its import is permissible under the import policy.

(c) As per information available, Magnesite (not calcined) was imported to the extent of about Rs. 20.46 lakhs during 1981-82.

Opening of bank branches of Chillyanaula and Daulaghat in Almora District (UP)

5451. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any bank has made an application to open its branches at Chillyanaula, and Daulaghat in Almora district of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the name of that commercial bank and when these branches are likely to be opened ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the Oriental Bank of Commerce had submitted an application for opening a branch at Chillyanaula in May, 1985. Reserve Bank of India has further reported

that it had allowed State Bank of India to open a branch at Devlaghat on 16th October, 1982. State Bank of India has not, however, opened its branch so far.

As the application submitted by the Oriental Bank of Commerce for opening a branch at Chilyanaula was received after the expiry of the branch licensing policy for the period 1982-1985, Reserve Bank of India did not consider the application at that stage.

Reserve Bank of India has asked the State Governments and the lead banks to identify centres for opening offices according to norms prescribed in the guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India in terms of the current branch licensing policy for the period 1985 to 1990. The question of opening bank offices at the above two centres will be considered by Reserve Bank of India in the light of the current branch licensing policy if the centres are identified and recommended by the State Government.

Opening of Bank branches in Uttar Pradesh

5452. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of branches opened in Uttar Pradesh by various commercial banks during a period of three years prior to the introduction of new policy of opening bank branches as also the additional number of branches for opening of which the licences have remained unutilised;

(b) whether the bank branches will be opened at the selected places in respect of which the issued licences have remained unutilised;

(c) the number of branches proposed to be opened in Uttar Pradesh during 1986-87 under the new policy of opening bank branches; and

(d) the bank-wise and district-wise details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) During the 3 year period 1.4.82 to 31.3.85 the total number of branches opened by Commercial Banks including Regional Rural Banks in Uttar Pradesh were 7008. As on 31.3.85, 518 licences/authorisations were pending with banks.

(b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has decided that banks should not proceed with opening of branches against licences/authorisations pending with them in respect of centres located in blocks which are surplus i.e. already having bank offices more than the prescribed norms. RBI has advised the banks that such licences could be diverted to centres in deficit blocks. In order to facilitate utilisation of pending licences/authorisations in deficit blocks, depending upon the merit of each case, banks were allowed extension of validity of pending licences upto 31.12.85 and subsequently upto 30.6.86.

(c) and (d) The aim of branch licensing policy for 1985-90 is to achieve a coverage of 17,000 population per bank office in rural and semi-urban areas of each block. The policy also aims at filling up spatial gaps with a view to ensure a bank office within 10 Kms. from each village. RBI has advised the State Governments Lead Banks to identify potential growth centres requiring banking facilities taking into account the norms laid down by RBI and to forward the list of identified centres to RBI. Licences for opening of additional bank offices would be granted by RBI in the light of the objectives set out in the current branch licensing policy for the period 1985-90. As such, no quantitative target has been fixed for opening bank offices in 1986-87 in Uttar Pradesh.

Import of newsprint and sugar by State Trading Corporation

5453. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Trading Corporation has imported newsprint and sugar during last year and the current year;

(b) if so, the quantity of each of these items imported during these two years, separately;

(c) the names of the countries where from these commodities were imported indicating the prices thereof as also the prices at which these commodities have been made available to the consumers in the country; and

(d) the amount spent on the storage and transportation of these commodities ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP
SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Imports of newsprint and sugar during these two years are as under :-

(Quantity in lakh M.T.)

Year	Newsprint	Sugar
1984-85	2.40	4.96
1985-86 (Prov.)	1.95	19.49

Statement

*Sale prices of Newsprint as fixed for each quarter

(Rs. PMT)

Quarter	Standard		Glazed	
	High sea-sale	Buffer stock	High-sea sale	Buffer stock
1984-85				
Apr.—June	5750	5800	6130	6180
Jul.—Sept.	5750	5800	6330	6380
Oct.—Dec.	5760	5810	6540	6590
Jan.—Mar. 1985-86	5940	5990	6750	6800
Apr.—June	6330	6380	7185	7235
Jul.—Sept.	6595	6645	7055	7105
Oct.—Dec.	6745	6795	7510	7560
Jan.—Mar.	6980	7030	8275	8325

*Exclusive of Customs Duty, Octroi and other local levies as applicable. High-sea sales prices applicable to medium and small categories are less by Rs. 275 PMT for medium and Rs. 550/ PMT for small categories.

(c) and (d) Newsprint imported were from U.S.S.R. Romania, G.D.R., Yugoslavia, Canada, Finland, Sweden, Norway, New Zealand and Bangladesh.

Sugar is purchased from International traders who are free to supply sugar of any origin except that of Israel, South Africa and India. Countries of origin of sugar imported were Brazil, Cuba, Poland, Bulgaria, U.K., France, South Korea, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam, China, E.E.C., Yugoslavia, U.S.A., Mauritius etc.

A statement showing the prices at which these commodities have been made available to consumers is given below.

It will not be in commercial interest to disclose details of the purchase prices, and the amount spent on the storage and transportation of these commodities.

Sale prices at which imported sugar sold to consumers**(a) Sale by State Governments through controlled channels**

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| (i) with effect from
June' 85 | at a ceiling price of
Rs. 6 per kg. |
| (ii) with effect from
2-8-85 | at a ceiling price of
Rs. 5.80 per kg. |

- (b) Sale by State Governments out of their monthly levy quota with effect from
1.12.1985
Rs. 4.80 per kg.

Rural insurance scheme

5454. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received suggestions for a review of the Rural Insurance Scheme;

(b) if so, the basis thereof; and

(c) the new steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) A number of insurance schemes are being operated through the General Insurance Corporation, its subsidiaries and the Life Insurance Corporation to suit the interests and requirements of the rural populace. These schemes are kept under constant review, *inter alia*, keeping the suggestions and comments received from different quarters, in view.

[English]

**Damaged rice stored in FCI godowns,
Cochin**

5455. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether rice stored in the godowns of the Food Corporation of India in Cochin was damaged;

(b) if so, the quantity damaged; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent such

damages in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Proposal for payment of subsidy to
Kerala Tea Planters**

5456. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to levy uniform excise duty on tea; and

(b) whether tea plantation in Kerala is proposed to be given subsidies as the tea grown there is of poor quality and the labour is costly ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) The existing subsidy schemes of the Tea Board are also applicable to tea plantations in Kerala.

Cochin export processing zone

5457. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of export processing zones proposed to be started in the country; and

(b) the position of Cochin Export Processing Zone ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) There are two existing and functional export processing zones :—

- (i) Santacruz Electronics Export Processing Zone, Bombay
- (ii) Kandla Free Trade Zone, Gandhidham, Four New Zones are in the process of being established :
 - (i) Falta Export Processing Zone in West Bengal
 - (ii) Madras Export Processing Zone in Tamil Nadu
 - (iii) Cochin Export Processing Zone in Kerala
 - (iv) Noida Export Processing Zone in Uttar Pradesh.

No new export processing zone is yet included in the Seventh Five Year Plan programme.

(b) For setting up the Cochin Export Processing Zone, funds have been allocated, land acquired and civil construction work is in progress. In particular, construction of the boundary wall has been completed and action initiated to notify the Zone as Customs-bonded area.

Seizure of gold biscuits at Sahar Airport

5458. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the "Free Press Journal", Bombay of 12th March, 1986 wherein it has been stated that 150 gold biscuits worth Rs. 61.43 lakhs were seized at Sahar Airport by Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Bombay;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any arrest has been made; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the culprits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The facts of the case are given below :

On 10/11.3.86, the officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Zonal Unit, Bombay and Air Intelligence Unit, Bombay, on information, examined the cargo containers brought from Singapore by Air India Flight No. AI-403. As a result, six packages weighing 241 Kgs. were interceped. These packages were neither manifested nor covered by any Airway Bill and were found in excess. On examination of the packages, 150 gold bars, weighing 1500 tolas, 4233 wrist watches and 4950 watch movements, collectively valued at Rs. 61.43 lakhs were recovered and seized under the Custom Act.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) On completion of investigation, appropriate action under law would be taken.

Lifting of ban by Pakistan on private trade with India

5459. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Pakistan have recently lifted 10 year old ban on private trade with India to import a number of items by their business men;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names and number of items on which the ban has been lifted; and

(d) how far it will be beneficial to this country ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) to (c) Pakistan has allowed its private trade to import 42 items from India as per list given below.

(d) It might be helpful for Indian exports to the extent that the procedural formalities of going through the Trading Corporation of Pakistan would no longer be required.

Statement

List of items for private sector imports from India

S. No.	Description of items
1.	Tea (Q.R)
2.	Wood and Timber
3.	Betel leaves (Q.R)
4.	Betel nuts (Q.R)
5.	Ginger
6.	Tamarind
7.	Seeds-Vegetable, fruits and flowers
8.	Vegetable plants for dyeing
9.	Cutch and gambier
10.	Essential oils
11.	Books (Technical, professional and religious only)
12.	Spices excluding chillies, turmeric and cumin seeds
13.	Steel strips for manufacture of razor blades
14.	Viscose, fibre and yarn
15.	Ferro alloys
16.	Calculators, calculating machine
17.	Ball bearings (permissible sizes only)
18.	Lifts and escalators
19.	Cane planter

20. Cutter binder
21. Potato/onion diggers
22. Rice sprout transplanters
23. Rotary cutters
24. Rotavaters
25. Spinner Broadcasters
26. Drilling rigs
27. Postal franking machines
28. Carbon electrodes
29. Compressor units for Airconditioning plants
30. Compressor units for domestic refrigerators
31. Fire engines
32. Microscopes and other Lab Instruments
33. Felt for Paper Mills
34. Phthalic (Raw materials for synthetic resin)
35. Citric acid
36. Lactic acid
37. Saccharine
38. Aluminium powder and paste
39. Cash registers incorporating calculating devices
40. Duplicating machines
41. Bidi leaves
42. Onions.

Policy changes for boosting cotton export

5460. **SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :**
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of **TEXTILES** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the quality of production of India's cotton has been appreciated in the overseas market;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to build up a permanent base for export of cotton and make some suitable policy changes so as to boost the cotton export; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The quality of Indian Cotton is generally accepted in the overseas market.

(b) and (c) At present decisions with regard to export of cotton are taken on the basis of demand and supply position of cotton in the country and the price trend of cotton prevailing in the markets. The cotton situation in the country is reviewed from time to time and the quantities/qualities of cotton which are considered surplus to our domestic requirements are released for export. Substantial quantities of cotton have already been released by Government of India for export during the current cotton year.

Construction of warehouses and godowns in Sixth and Seventh Plan periods

5461. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the target fixed for the construction of warehouses and godowns in each zone during the Sixth Five Year Plan period;

(b) the achievement made during the Sixth Plan period;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is shortfall in regard to the construction of warehouses and godowns during the plan;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the decision taken by Government to construct warehouses and godowns in the country during the Seventh Plan period and the provision made therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b) The target for construction of storage capacity is not fixed zonewise. The Sixth Five Year Plan target for construction of storage capacity by the Food Corporation of India, the Central Warehousing Corporation and the State Warehousing Corporations taken together was 75.1 lakh tonnes. As against this, the capacity completed was 52.6 lakh tonnes.

(c) and (d) The shortfall is mainly due to difficulties experienced in the acquisition of land and availability of construction materials.

(e) An outlay of Rs. 246.00 crores has been provided for construction of additional storage capacity during the Seventh Plan. This would enable an additional capacity of about 50.00 lakh tonnes to be constructed by the Food Corporation of India, Central Warehousing Corporation and State Warehousing Corporations, of which a capacity of about 40.00 lakh tonnes is expected to be available for foodgrains.

Income-tax Cases pending in Supreme Court

5462. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SAHRMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of income tax cases pending in the Supreme Court; and

(b) the total amount locked up in these cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) 3,302 direct tax cases were pending before the Supreme Court as on 30th September, 1985.

(b) It is not feasible to quantify the total amount of revenue involved in direct tax cases before the Supreme Court. Some of these cases relate to issues which arise at initial stages of the proceedings and before passing of assessment order. Some cases challenge constitutional validity of Statutory provisions. In loss cases the

revenue effect, of dispute on the issue depends on future profits if any. The time, effort and expenditure involved in the collection of this information will not be commensurate with the benefit sought to be achieved by it.

Modernisation of Textile Mills in Maharashtra

5463. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased state :

(a) the number and names of nationalised textile mills in Maharashtra;

(b) number of closed mills handed over to the National Textile Corporation for running the same;

(c) the reasons why these private mills abandoned by the mill owners have not so far been nationalised;

(d) whether there is any proposal pending before Government for nationalisation of closed mills;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, how long these mills are

to be run by Government without modernisation and heavy financial investment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) At present, there are 22 nationalised textile mills run by the National Textile Corporation and 7 textile mills run by the Maharashtra State Textile Corporation in Maharashtra. A statement showing the names of these mills is given below.

(b) The management of 13 textiles undertakings of Bombay was taken over by Central Government in 1983 pending nationalisation and NTC was appointed as the Custodian. At the time of the take over only 5 mills were in partial production.

(c) to (f) The Textile Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1983 provides for the taking over of the management of 13 textile undertakings in Bombay pending nationalisation. Examination of the possibilities of action and modalities of nationalisation of the undertakings has to be completed before nationalisation. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate any specific date in this regard.

Statement

Names of the Nationalised textile mills

National Textile Corporation Mills

1. India United Mills No. 1, Bombay.
2. India United Mills No. 2, Bombay.
3. India United Mills No. 3, Bombay.
4. India United Mills No. 4, Bombay.
5. India United Mills No. 5, Bombay.
6. India United Mills Dye Works (No. 6), Bombay.
7. Model Mills, Nagpur.
8. R.S.R. Gopaldas Mohta Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Akola.
9. Vidarbha Mills (Berar) Achalpur.
10. R.B.B.A. Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Hinganghat.
11. Savatram Ramprasad Mills, Akola.

12. Mumbai Textile Mills, Bombay.
13. Aurangabad Textile Mills, Aurangabad.
14. Nanded Textile Mills, Nanded.
15. Barshi Textile Mills, Distt. Sholapur.
16. Apollo Textile Mills, Bombay.
17. Chalisgaon Textile Mills, Chalisgaon.
18. New Hind Textile Mills, Bombay.
19. Jupiter Textile Mills, Bombay.
20. Digvijay Textile Mills, Lalbag. Bombay.
21. Dhule Textile Mills, Dhule.
22. Bharat Textile Mills, Bombay.

Maharashtra State Textile Corporation Mills

23. Western India Spg. & Wvg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd. Bombay.
24. Narsing Girjai Mills (Urs), Sholapur.
25. Shree Shaha Chaatrapati Mills, Kholapur.
26. Pratap Spg. & Wvg. & Mfg., Co., Ltd., Amalner.
27. Vijaya Mfg., Badnera.
28. Pulgaon Cotton Mills Ltd., Pulgaon,
29. Devagiri Textile Mills Ltd., New Aurangabad.

Nationalised textile mills

5464. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI :
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of nationalised textile mills in the country;

(b) the State-wise break-up of these textile mills; and

(c) names of such nationalised textile mills ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI
KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) At
present, there are 103 nationalised textile
mill under the National Textile Corpora-
tion.

(b) The state-wise breakup is given
below :

State/UT	No. of nationalised textile mills
Andhra Pradesh	6
Karnataka	4
Kerala	5
Delhi	1
Punjab	4
Rajasthan	3
Gujarat	12
Madhya Pradesh	7
Tamil Nadu	14
Maharashtra	22
Pondicherry & Mahe	2
Uttar Pradesh	5

1	2	Orissa	1
West Bengal	14	Total	103
Assam	1	(c) A statement showing the names of the 103 nationalised textile mills is given below.	
Bihar	2		

Statement

Names of the 103 nationalised textile mills under N.T.C.

Name of the Mill

1. Ajudhia Textile Mills, Azadpur, Delhi.
2. Dayal Bagh Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Putligarh, Amritsar.
3. Kharar Textile Mills, Distt. Ropar, Kharar.
4. Panipat Woollen Mills, Distt. Ropar, Kharar.
5. Suraj Textile Mills, Malout Mandi.
6. Mahalaxmi Mills, Beawar.
7. Edward Mills, Beawar.
8. Shree Bijay Cotton Mills, Bijainagar.
9. Muir Mills, Civil Lines, Kanpur.
10. New Victoria Mills, 14/1, Civil Lines, Kanpur.
11. Bijli Cotton Mills, Mendu Road, Hathras.
12. Lord Krishna Textile Mills, Saharanpur.
13. Shri Vikram Cotton Mills, Talkatora Road, Lucknow
14. Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills, Rajnandgaon.
15. New Bhopal Textile Mills, Chandbar, Bhopal.
16. Hira Mills, Agra Road, Ujjain.
17. Swadeshi Cotton Mills, 7, Silnath Camp, Indore.
18. Burhanpur Tapti Mills, Burhanpur.
19. Indore Malwa United Mills, Indore.
20. Kalyanmal Mills, 15-Silnath Camp, Indore.
21. New Manekchowk Textile Mills, Ahmedabad.
22. Ahmedabad New Textile Mills, Ahmedabad,
23. Himadri Textiles Mills, Ahmedabad.
24. Rajkot Textile Mills, Rajkot.

25. Mahalaxmi Textile Mills, Bhavnagar.
26. Petlad Textile Mills, Petlad.
27. Jahangir Textile Mills, Ahmedabad.
28. Ahmedabad Jupiter Textiles Mills, Ahmedabad.
29. Rajnagar Textile Mills, Unit No. 1, Ahmedabad.
30. Rajnagar Textile Mills, Unit No. 2, Ahmedabad.
31. Fine Knitting Mills, Ahmedabad. (Possession not yet taken due to court case)
32. Viramgam Textile Mills, Viramgam.
33. Bengal Textile Mills, Cossimbazar.
34. Manindra Mills, Cossimbazar.
35. Central Cotton Mills, 212, Girish Ghosh Road, (Howrah)
36. Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills, Serampore, Distt. Hooghly.
37. Bengal Fine Spg. & Wvg., (1), Konnagar, Distt. Hooghly.
38. Shree Mahalaxmi Mills, Palta.
39. Rampooria Cotton Mills, Serampore.
40. Laxmi Naryan Cotton Mills, Rishra, Distt. Hooghly.
41. Arati Cotton Mills, Dass Nagar, Howrah.
42. Bangasri Cotton Mills, Sodepore, P. O. Sukchar.
43. Bengal Fine Spg. & Wvg. Mills (II), Katagang, Distt. Nadia.
44. Jyoti Wvg. factory, 69, S. K. Dey Road, Calcutta.
45. Kanoria Industries (Cotton Mills Section), Konnagar.
46. Sodepore Cotton Mills, Sodepore.
47. Associated Industries, (Assam), (Spinning Unit), Chandrapur, Distt. Kamrup.
48. Bihar Co-operative Wvg. Spg. Mills, Mokameh.
49. Gaya Cotton & Jute Mills, Gaya.
50. Orissa Cotton Mills, Bhagatpur, Cuttack.
51. Model Mills Nagar, Umrer Road, Nagpur.
52. R.S.R. Gopaldas Mohta Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Akola.
53. India United Mills. Mill No. 1, Bombay.
54. India United Mills, Mill No. 2, Bombay.
55. India United Mills, Mill No. 3, Bombay.
56. India United Mills, Mill No. 4, Bombay.

57. India United Mills, Mill No. 5, Bombay.
58. India United Mills, Mill No. 6, Bombay.
59. R.B.B.A. Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Hinganghat.
60. Ramprasad Mills, Akola.
61. Vidarbha Mills (Berar), Achalpur.
62. Coimbatore Murugan Mills, Coimbatore.
63. Somasundaram Mills, Coimbatore.
64. Coimbatore Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Coimbatore.
65. Balarama Varma Textiles, Shencotton.
66. Kaleeswarar Mills 'A' Unit, Coimbatore.
67. Pankaja Mills, Coimbatore.
68. Pioneer Spinners, Ramnad Distt.
69. Sri Kothandram Spg. Mills. Madurai. (Not in production)
70. Kaleeswarar Mills 'B' Unit, Kalyarkoil (Ramnad Distt.)
71. Sri Sarada Mills, Podanur Post, Coimbatore.
72. Shri Bharathi Mills, P.B.No. 10, Pondicherry.
73. Om Parasokthi Mills, Canapathy, P. O. Coimbatore.
74. Cambodia Mills, Coimbatore.
75. Kishnaveni Textile Mills, Coimbatore.
76. Sri Rangavilas Gng. Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Coimbatore.
77. Aurangabad Textile Mills, Kotwalpure, Aurangabad.
78. Digvijay Textile Mills, Lalbaug, Bombay.
79. Challsaon Textile Mills, Bhadgoan Road, Chalisgaon.
80. Jupiter Textile Mills, Parel, Bombay.
81. Apollo Textile Mills, N. M. Joshi Marg, Bombay.
82. Bharat Textile Mills, Lower Parel, Bombay.
83. Barshi Textile Mills, Barsi Distt., Sholapur.
84. New Hind Textile Mills, Bombay.
85. Dhule Textile Mills, Dhule.
86. Nanded Textile Mills, P. Box No. 10, Mill Road, Nanded.
87. Mumbai Textile Mills, Bombay.
88. Azam Jahi Mills, Laxmipure Warrangal.

89. Netha Spg. Mills, 608 Elechiguda, Secundrabad.
90. Adoni Cotton Mills, Alur Road, Adoni.
91. Anantapur Cotton Mills, Yerraguntepalli.
92. Tirupathi Cotton Mills, Renigunta.
93. Mysore Spg. & Mfg. Mills, Malleswaren, Bangalore.
94. Minerva Mills, P. B. No. 2310, Bangalore.
95. Mahaboob Shahi Kulburga Mills, Gulberga.
96. Sree Yallamma Cotton Woollen & Silk Mills, 504/1, K. B. Extension, Devengere.
97. Alagappa Textiles (Cochin) Mills, Alagappanagar P. O.
98. Parvathi Mills, P. B. No. 1, Quilon.
99. Vijayamohini Mills, Tirumala, P. B. No. 2, Trivandrum.
100. Cannanore Spg. & Wvg. Mills, P. B. No. 204, Cannanore.
101. Kerala Lakshmi Mills, Pullazhi-Trichur.
102. Natraj Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Distt, Adilabad, Nirmal.
103. Cannanore Spg. & Wvg. Mills, P. B. No. 1, Mahe.

Nationalised Textile Mills

5465. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of nationalised textile mills run by National Textile Corporation at present;

(b) the total quantum of textile production of the nationalised mills run by the National Textile Corporation;

(c) whether any nationalised textile mills are run by any other agencies; and

(d) if so, the names of these agencies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) A statement showing the names of 103 nationalised textile mills run by the National Textile Corporation is given below.

(b) During the period 1985-86 (April-December, 1985), the nationalised mills under N.T.C. produced 608 million metres of cloth and 49.2 million kgs. of Market yarn.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Names of the 103 nationalised textile mills under N.T.C.

Name of the Mill

1. Ajudhia Textile Mills, Azadpur, Delhi.
2. Dayal Bagh Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Putligarh, Amritsar.
3. Kharar Textile Mills, Distt. Ropar, Kharar.

4. Panipat Woolen Mills, Distt. Roopar, Kharar.
5. Suraj Textile Mills, Malout Mandi.
6. Mahalaxmi Mills, Beawar.
7. Edward Mills, Beawar.
8. Shree Bijay Cotton Mills, Bijainagar.
9. Muir Mills, Civil Lines, Kanpur.
10. New Victoria Mills, 14/1, Civil Lines, Kanpur.
11. Bijli Cotton Mills, Mendu Road, Hathras.
12. Lord Krishna Textile Mills, Saharanpur.
13. Shri Vikram Cotton Mills, Talkatora Road Lucknow.
14. Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills, Rajnandgaon.
15. New Bhopal Textile Mills, Chandbar, Bhopal.
16. Hira Mills, Agar Road, Ujjain.
17. Swadeshi Cotton Mills, 7, Silnath Camp, Indore.
18. Burhanpur Tapti Mills, Burhanpur.
19. Indore Malwa United Mills, Indore.
20. Kalyanmal Mills, 15-Silnath Camp, Indore.
21. New Manekchowk Textile Mills, Ahmedabad.
22. Ahmedabad New Textile Mills, Ahmedabad.
23. Himadri Textiles Mills, Ahmedabad.
24. Rajkot Textile Mills, Rajkot.
25. Mahalaxmi Textile Mills, Bhavnagar.
26. Petlad Textile Mills, Petlad.
27. Jahangir Textile Mills, Ahmedabad.
28. Ahmedabad Jupiter Textiles Mills, Ahmedabad.
29. Rajnagar Textile Mills, Unit No. 1, Ahmedabad.
30. Rajnagar Textile Mills, Unit No. 2, Ahmedabad.
31. Fine Knitting Mills, Ahmedabad. (Possession not yet taken due to court case)
32. Viramgam Textile Mills, Viramgam.
33. Bengal Textile Mills, Cossimbazar.
34. Manindra Mills, Cossimbazar.
35. Central Cotton Mills, 212, Girish Ghosh Road, (Howrah).
36. Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills, Serampore, Distt. Hooghly.
37. Bengal Fine Spg. & Wvg., (1) Konnagar, Distt. Hooghly.

38. Shree Mahalaxmi Mills, Palta.
39. Rampooria Cotton Mills, Serampore.
40. Laxmi Naryan Cotton Mills, Rishra, Distt. Hooghly.
41. Arati Cotton Mills, Dass Nagar, Howrah.
42. Bangasri Cotton Mills, Sodepore, P. O. Sukchar.
43. Bengal Fine Spg. & Wvg. Mills (II), Katagang, Distt. Nadia.
44. Jyoti Wvg. factory, 69, S. K. Dey Road, Calcutta.
45. Kanoria Industries (Cotton Mills Section), Konnagar.
46. Sodepore Cotton Mills, Sodepore.
47. Associated Industries, (Assam), (Spinning Unit), Chandrapur, Distt. Kamrup.
48. Bihar Co-operative Wvg. Spg. Mills, Mokameh.
49. Gaya Cotton & Jute Mills, Gaya.
50. Orissa Cotton Mills, Bhaga'pur, Cuttack.
51. Model Mills Nagar, Umrer Road, Nagpur.
52. R.S.R. Gopaldas Mohta Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Akola.
53. India United Mills. Mill No. 1, Bombay.
54. India United Mills, Mill No. 2, Bombay.
55. India United Mills, Mill No. 3, Bombay.
56. India United Mills, Mill No. 4, Bombay.
57. India United Mills, Mill No. 5, Bombay.
58. India United Mills, Mill No. 6, Bombay.
59. R.B.B.A. Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Hinganghat.
60. Ramprasad Mills, Akola.
61. Vidarbha Mills (Berar), Achalpur.
62. Coimbatore Murugan Mills. Coimbatore.
63. Somasundaram Mills, Coimbatore.
64. Coimbatore Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Coimbatore.
65. Balarama Varma Textiles, Shencotton.
66. Kaleeswarar Mills 'A' Unit, Coimbatore.
67. Pankaja Mills, Coimbatore.
68. Pioneer Spinners, Ramnad Distt.
69. Sri Kothandram Spg. Mills. Madurai. (Not in production)
70. Kaleeswarar Mills 'B' Unit, Kalyarkoil (Ramnad Distt.)
71. Sri Sarada Mills, Podanur Post, Coimbatore.

72. Shri Bharathi Mills, P.B.No. 10, Pondicherry.
73. Om Parasokthi Mills, Canapathy, P. O. Coimbatore.
74. Cambodia Mills, Coimbatore.
75. Kishnaveni Textile Mills, Coimbatore.
76. Sri Rangavilas Gng. Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Coimbatore.
77. Aurangabad Textile Mills, Kotwalpure, Aurangabad.
78. Digvijay Textile Mills, Lalbaug, Bombay.
79. Chalissaon Textile Mills, Bhadgaon Road, Chalissaon.
80. Jupiter Textile Mills, Parel, Bombay.
81. Apollo Textile Mills, N. M. Joshi Marg, Bombay.
82. Bharat Textile Mills, Lower Parel, Bombay.
83. Barshi Textile Mills, Barsi Distt. Sholapur.
84. New Hind Textile Mills, Bombay.
85. Dhule Textile Mills, Dhule.
86. Nanded Textile Mills, P. Box No. 10, Mill Road, Nanded.
87. Mumbai Textile Mills, Bombay.
88. Azam Jahi Mills, Laxmipure Warrangal.
89. Netha Spg. Mills, 608 Elechiguda, Secundrabad.
90. Adoni Cotton Mills, Alur Road, Adoni.
91. Anantapur Cotton Mills, Yerraguntepalli.
92. Tirupathi Cotton Mills, Renigunta.
93. Mysore Spg. & Mfg. Mills, Malleswaren, Bangalore.
94. Minerva Mills, P. B. No. 2310, Bangalore.
95. Mahabcoob Shahi Kulburga Mills, Gulberga.
96. Sree Yallamma Cotton Woollen & Silk Mills, 504/1, K. B. Extension, Devengere.
97. Alagappa Textiles (Cochin) Mills, Alagappanagar P. O.
98. Parvathi Mills, P. B. No. 1, Quilon.
99. Vijayamohini Mills, Tirumala, P. B. No. 2, Trivandrum.
100. Cannanore Spg. & Wvg. Mills, P. B. No. 204, Cannanore.
101. Kerala Lakshmi Mills, Pullazhi-Trichur.
102. Natraj Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Distt, Adilabad, Nirmal.
103. Cananore Spg. & Wvg. Mills, P. B. No. 1, Mahe.

Barter System with Foreign Countries

5466. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are proposing to establish barter system with friendly countries in order to overcome strain on foreign exchange reserve;

(b) the countries with which India has commercial dealing on barter system;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government propose to expand this barter system with few more countries; and

(d) if so, the names of those countries ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Losses suffered by Nationalised Banks

5467. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the nationalised bank in the country which are running in loss at present and the name of the bank which has suffered the maximum loss;

(b) whether Government have made efforts to ascertain the causes which are responsible for heavy loss in most of the banks;

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

(d) if not, whether Government propose to constitute a study team in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) All the 28 Public Sector Banks have made profits during the years 1982, 1983, and 1984. For the year 1985, accounts of a

few banks have been finalised, which indicate that these banks have made profits.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Committee to enquire into functioning of Insurance Companies

5468. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to constitute any committee for studying the functioning and the working efficiency etc. of different insurance companies with the objective of expansion of existing insurance facilities in the country;

(b) if not, whether Government are taking any action in this regard keeping in view the present unsatisfactory working of different insurance companies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) and (c) The overall performance of the insurance companies, namely, the Life Insurance Corporation of India, General Insurance Corporation of India and its subsidiaries, is closely monitored and reviewed by Government and appropriate action, as is found necessary, is taken from time to time. As for policyholders' problems, LIC and GIC have set up machineries for redressal of such grievances. These arrangements, on a recent review, have been further strengthened and streamlined.

Computerisation in Banks

5469. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the city-wise names of the nationalised banks in the country where computer facility for maintaining accounts is available to provide efficient and quick banking services to customers;

(b) whether Government have made arrangements for the simplification and scientific maintenance of bank records, more and more use of computers and special training for the staff etc. in view of the deterioration in banking services as a result of extra work load on banks due to the distribution of loans under IRDP and other programmes through nationalised banks; and

(c) if not, the details of action plan of the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Information to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the house.

(b) and (c) Banks already have some scientific and simplified methods for maintenance of records. These are constantly reviewed and streamlined on the basis of studies undertaken by the banks themselves or by the Indian Banks' Association and the Reserve Bank of India.

In accordance with the programme drawn up by Reserve Bank of India in consultation with Public Sector Banks, Electronic Ledger posting machines are to be installed in bigger branches mini computers are to be installed at the Regional/Zonal offices of Public Sector Banks and main-frame computers at the Central offices of public Sector Banks. These measures are expected to improve customers services, ensure improved House keeping and provide a more effective Management Information System. Banks have already started giving special courses for training in computers for the staff at various levels,

Loans under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) are generally given from the rural and semi-urban branches of banks. There is no evidence to indicate that the banking services in rural and semi-urban areas have deteriorated as a result of workload on banks due to distribution of loans under IRDP programmes.

[English]

Increase in Bonus by Life Insurance Corporation

5471. SHRI P. M. SAYEED :

SHRI GURDAS KAMAT :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has declared increase in bonus recently;

(b) if so, the benefit that is likely to accrue to both the life and endowment policyholders and since when;

(c) whether Government are satisfied by the income that Life Insurance Corporation has earned during 1984-85 keeping in view the huge investments made by the Corporation; and

(d) whether Government are anticipating rise in business of the Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Life Insurance Corporation has declared higher bonus at the rate of Rs. 55 per thousand per annum on whole life policies with profit and Rs. 44/- per thousand per annum on endowment policies with profit as a results of biennial valuation of 1983-85. The bonus will be effective on all the policies in force as on 31.3.1985.

(c) The yield on investment of the Life Fund of the LIC is around 9.46% which is generally satisfactory keeping in view that the major portion of the investment is statutorily made in Central/State Government securities and other socially oriented sectors where rates of interest are relatively low.

(d) There has been a steady increase in new business of the LIC over the years. The new business introduced as at 28th February, 1986, reveals an increase of 29.3% over the corresponding new business introduced as at 28th February, 1985.

Cut in import items

5472. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to cut down the imports of certain items drastically;

(b) if so, the names of those commodities;

(c) whether concerned industries have been consulted as they are likely to be hit hard by the aforementioned reduction in the imports; and

(d) the benefits Government envisages as a consequence of reductions in imports ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) to (b) Import Policy in respect of individual items is determined having regard to indigenous availability and country's overall requirements. There is standing arrangement to review the policy from time to time, in consultation with concerned authorities and take corrective measures, whenever necessary to conserve foreign exchange and ensure that undue and excessive imports do not adversely affect the genuine interests of indigenous producers.

Review of Union Budget 1986 -87 by Association of Indian Engineering Industry.

5473. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has taken note of a number of negative aspects indicated in a review of the Union Budget for 1986-87 as prepared by the Association of Indian Engineering Industry; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto particularly to the aspects which are likely to affect the Engineering Industry adversely ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The information to the extent possible is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation].

Loss to Nationalised Banks due to fictitious loans

5474. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'Bankon ko Caroron ki Chapat' (loss to the banks amounting to crores of rupees) appearing in 'Jansatta' of 15 February, 1986;

(b) if so, the names of banks which have sanctioned loans in respect of fictitious accounts indicating the amounts thereof which cannot be recovered now ;

(c) the particulars of officers of the concerned banks against whom action has been taken indicating the details in this regard; and

(d) the action being taken by Government to check such cases of frauds in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The present data reporting system does not yield the information as asked for. However, consolidated information regarding the total number of cases of frauds perpetrated in India and outside India and the amounts involved therein, irrespective of the dates of occurrence, as reported by 28 public sector banks for the last 5 years is as given below.

(Rs. in crores)

Year	No. of frauds	Amounts involved
1	2	3
1981	1892	20.36 approx,

1	2	3	4
1982	2078	22.38	approx.
1983	2371	30.28	"
1984	2469	40.87	"
1985	2189	114.63	"

(Data provisional)

The amounts involved in respects of these frauds do not necessarily represent the loss which the banks may have to ultimately suffer as the banks do hold some security both primary and/or collateral in a number of cases which would be adjusted against the amounts due. Banks also hold insurance policies in many cases. Only after all these courses are exhausted, banks would be in a position to determine the actual losses.

(c) Reserve Bank of India has reported that as per available information based upon reports received from the public sector banks during the years 1983, 1984 and 1985, 50, 32 and 27 employees were convicted and 559, 478 and 387 employees were awarded major or minor penalties, respectively.

(d) The banks have been instructed to gear up the vigilance machinery in the organisation and to improve procedures & systems so that frauds can be prevented. Accordingly, the banks are taking steps to strengthen control mechanisms and to improve management information systems as also effective follow-up action. Clearance of arrears in balancing of books and reconciliation of inter-branch and other accounts are also being undertaken on a continuous basis. Information is also circulated by Reserve Bank of India to banks giving details of novel methods of frauds and advising banks to adopt necessary safeguards. Books of instructions are also circulated by banks amongst their staff indicating precautions/checks which should be observed to prevent occurrence of frauds.

Trade Imbalance

5475. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the countries with which import trade exceeded export during the last one year;

(b) the steps taken by Government to strike a balance of trade between export and import;

(c) whether it is a fact that some persons are taking undue advantages of the liberal import policy of Government; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to modify the import policy ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) According to the provisional data available from DGCI & S, the principal countries with which import trade exceeded export during April-September, 1985 include France, FRG, Italy, Netherlands, U.K., Australia, Iran, Japan, Singapore, Iraq Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, UAE, USA and Canada.

(b) With a view to reducing trade deficit vigorous promotional measures have been taken during the recent past. These include increase our exports, diversifying our productive base, modernising our productive apparatus, modification and periodic revision of our industrial and fiscal policies etc. Efforts are also being made to step up our indigenous production of importables during the Seventh Five Year Plan period, particularly in the sphere of bulk imports.

(b) Nothing of this nature has come to Government notice.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Raids at premises of diamond dealers

5476. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :

DR. V. NENKATESH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the enforcement wing of the Income Tax Department, Bombay has

recently raided at the premises of diamond dealers and seized diamonds worth crores of rupees as reported in Indian Express of 10 March, 1986;

(b) if so, the details of the incriminating documents, gold/diamond and other illegal wealth seized by the Income Tax Department;

(c) full particulars of the dealers and number of persons arrested; and

(d) the action contemplated by Go-

vernment against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Income tax Department have recently conducted searches in the cases of several diamond dealers resulting in seizure of, prima-facie, unaccounted assets of considerable value apart from large number of incriminating documents. The details of persons searched and value of assets seized are as under :

Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Value of assets seized (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	M/s. S. B. Enterprises	19.39
2.	Shri Bansilal N. Zaveri	122.72
3.	Shri Nem Chand Rakhyan C/o M/s Aribant Diamonds	28.10 (+37 paintings)
4.	Shri Manilal Babubhai	16.00
5.	Shri K. D. Mehta	6.80
6.	Shri Bharat Gobil	10.15
7.	Shri H. G. Rajguru	21.00
8.	Shri Sirish P. Shah	10.30
9.	M/s. Yogey Diamonds	29.1
10.	Shri Prakash M. Shah	5.00
11.	Shri Chintamani Jain	151.15 (+1700 Belgian Francs)
12.	M/s. Dinesh Brothers & Co.	10.91
13.	Shri Hiralal Chhaganlal	4.00
14.	Shri Nanalal L. Zaveri	0.41
15.	Shri Saralal L. Zaveri	0.25

No persons has been arrested as the Income-tax Act does not provide for arrest during the course of search action.

(d) Necessary action under various provisions of Direct Tax Acts has been initiated against the persons searched.

Fraudulent import of polyester of fabric by Delhi based businessmen

5477. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Directorate of Revenue-Intelligence, Delhi raided at the three

businessmen of the city who had fraudulently imported polyester fabric into the country and sold in the market, as reported in the Indian Express of 7, March, 1986;

(b) if so, full details of the raids conducted;

(c) when Government granted them import-export licence; and

(d) the action Government propose to take against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The facts of the case referred to in the news item reported in the 'Indian Express' of 7th March, 1986, are as follows :

In pursuance of information relating to abuse of Duty Exemption Entitlement Certificate Scheme by certain exporters, the officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence searched the residential and business premises of Shri M.L. Gupta, Managing Partner of Ms. Sandeep Traders and its sister concerns on 1.9.85, 30.9.85 and 4.11.1985. As a result, incriminating documents and polyester fabrics valued at Rs. 2.62 crores were seized at Delhi and Bombay under the Customs Act for violation of the conditions of advance licence issued under Duty Exemption Entitlement Certificate Scheme. The advance licences issued in favour of M/s. Sandeep Traders and its sister concerns have since been cancelled by the licensing authorities.

In identical circumstances the business and residential premises of Shri K. L. Narang of M/s. Narang Enterprises was also searched on 9.15.1985 resulting in the seizure of incriminating documents and polyester fabrics valued at Rs. 47.33 lakhs. In this case also the matter has been taken up with the licensing authorities for cancellation of the advance licence issued to the party. The business and residential premises of Shri B L. Goyal were also searched on 9.11.85, but no recovery was made.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(d) Shri M. L. Gupta and Shri K.L. Narang have since been detained under COFEPOSA Act. On completion of the investigations, appropriate action for departmental adjudication and prosecution under the Customs Act would be taken against the persons concerned.

[*Translation*]

Scrapping of rice export accord with Arab countries

5478. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD SIDDIQ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the rice export deal with Arab countries had to be scrapped due to non-settlement of price in time;

(b) whether it is also a fact that after trade agreement, price agreement was reached only when the harvesting was over;

(c) whether Indian traders could not submit tenders due to apprehensions of loss in supply because of rise in prices and the trade agreement was terminated for failure in timely supply of rice; and

(d) the extent to which State Trading Corporation is at fault ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d) The State Trading Corporation, in December, 1985, for the first time, explored the possibility of entering into a long term contract for export of basmati rice for delivery during one year, with the Gulf Co-operation Council member countries. No agreement could, however, be reached on prices for long term supply of basmati rice.

[*English*]

Purchase of blankets by Director General of Supplies and Disposals

5479. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director General of Supplies and Disposals

has entered into a large number of contracts for the procurement of blankets resulting in shortage of raw rough wool and the prices of blankets have shot up in the markets making it difficult for the poor people to survive;

(b) the total number of blankets for which contracts have been entered into during 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86; and

(c) the reasons why the entire purchases have been reserved for this year and have not been phased in a few years?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) :

(a) It is a fact that the number of blankets (Barrack) type 'A' for which contracts have been concluded by DGS&D during 1984-85 has been proportionately higher as compared to the previous years. In these blankets natural grey/black/white wool is used whereas blankets used by poor people are made out of shoddy wool. The DGS&D purchase should not result in any shortage of raw rough wool required for making blankets for the general consumer market or in any increase in prices.

(b) Year	No. of blankets (Barracks) contracted
1983-84	3,89,101
1984-85	19,78,429
1985-86	7,49,425

(c) The number of blankets purchased during 1983-84 was less than usual as certain complaints about the sub-standard quality of the blankets were being investigated and the trade were reluctant to execute the contracts. This resulted in increase of demand in subsequent years.

Closure of N.T.C. textile mills

5480. **SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an official committee constituted by his Ministry had

in its report, submitted about a year ago, suggested closure of the eight National Textile Corporation (NTC) mills, most heavily losing units which could not be made viable;

(b) if so, (i) the names of those eight textile mills (ii) the number of workers in each textile mill, (iii) the monthly average expenditure being incurred on each above sick unit; and (iv) when these units were declared sick and since when those are not in production;

(c) the main reasons for their not being made viable and whether steps taken to revive them have failed; and

(d) when these mills will be closed finally?

THE MINISTER OF STATES OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) The Study Team has stated that more additional investment will not make these mills viable.

(b) A statement showing the names of 8 textile mills, the number of workers in each textile mill and the monthly average expenditure being incurred on each above sick unit during the period 1985-86 (April to December, 1985) is given below.

A review of performance of the mills under NTC revealed that at that time 22 mills (12 nationalised and three managed) were accounting for a large part of the total losses during the year 1981-82 and 1982-83. A Study Team was constituted by the Government to undertake an indepth study of the working of 8 weakest mills. All these 8 mills are in production.

(c) In spite of various steps being taken from time to time these mills have continuously been incurring heavy losses since the date of nationalisation. According to the study Team which closely studied the working of these mills, the following are the major reasons for their continuous losses :

(i) obsolete and outdated machinery;

(ii) defective day-out;

- (iii) poor maintenance;
 (iv) inadequate modernisation;
 (v) High labour complement;
 (vi) lower productivity;

(vii) poor quality of product and low sales realisation.

(d) No final decision has been taken regarding the closure of any mills so far.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the 8 heavily losing mills	No. of workers in employment	Average monthly expenditure being incurred during 1985-86 (April-December, 1985)
1.	Mysore Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Bangalore.	2775	150.06
2.	Azam Jahi Mills, Warrangal	4063	115.32
3.	Lord Krishna Textile Mills, Saharanpur	2878	107.70
4.	Central Cotton Mills, Howrah	2780	56.73
5.	Indore Malwa United Mills, Indore	6061	171.11
6.	Kalyanmal Mills, Indore	4948	116.07
7.	Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills, Ujjain	2937	83.05
8.	Hira Mills, Ujjain	3851	90.50
	Total	30293	890.54

Opening of tourist offices abroad

5481. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA
 Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tourist offices opened by the Department of Tourism in foreign countries place-wise with a view to promote tourism in the country and annual expenditure incurred in each office;

(b) the amount spent on each of these tourist offices during the year 1984-85; and

(c) the extent to which number of tourists have increased as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) The information is as under ;

Operation wise offices		Expenditure spent operation-wise during 1984-85 (Rupees in lakhs)	
1. America			
(a)	New York	}	150.24
(b)	Los Angeles		
(c)	Chicago		
(d)	Toronto		
2. U.K.			
(e)	London		55.34
3. Europe			
(f)	Geneva	}	182.45
(g)	Paris		
(h)	Brussels		
(i)	Frankfurt		
(j)	Stockholm		
(k)	Vienna		
(l)	Milan		
4. Australasia			
(m)	Sydney	}	74.53
(n)	Singapore		
(o)	Kuala Lumpur		
5. East Asia			
(p)	Tokyo	}	66.98
(q)	Bangkok		
6. West Asia			
(r)	Kuwait	}	
(s)	Dubai		
7. One man office at Kathmandu.			

(c) The operation-wise tourist arrivals are as follows :—

Sr. No.	Name of the Operation	1984	1985 (Provisional)	(+) Increase/ (-) decrease
1.	America	128,803	128,884	(+) 0.1
2.	U. K.	126,434	122,189	(-) 3.4
3.	Europe	200,417	195,000	(-) 2.7
4.	Australasia	74,445	69,463	(-) 6.7
5.	East Asia	45,512	46,030	(+) 1.1
6.	West Asia	95,662	120,515	(+) 26.0
7.	Countries which are not under the 'Operation' scheme	164,230	154,827	(-) 5.7
	Total	835,503	836,908	(+) 0.2

Stalls rented out to private parties in Super Bazar, Connaught Place, New Delhi

5482. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that private parties have taken stalls on rent in the Main Super Bazar, Connaught Place, New Delhi;

(b) if so, (i) the number of such stalls, (ii) the monthly rent charged from them, and (iii) basis on which the stalls are rented out;

(c) whether there are any terms and conditions laid down between the Super Bazar and the stall holders that the latter will charge reasonable rates from the customers;

(d) if so, the details thereof and how those are enforced;

(e) whether any complaints have been received that these stall holders overcharge customers;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the action taken in that regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) to (d) Super Bazar, the Cooperative Stores Limited, New Delhi, in the initial years of its working in 1966, licensed out surplus accommodation in its Connaught Place Branch to 16 private parties under an Agreement for a fixed period under which the Super Bazar was to receive the mutually agreed percentage of the sales of these units (known as concessionaire units) as service charges and not on rental basis as mentioned in the Question. The Agreement contained a clause that the prices of goods sold by these concessionaire units will be fixed in consultation with the Super Bazar and that the prices so fixed will be competitive as compared to rates prevailing in the market. However, the Super Bazar has informed that there is no adequate machinery by which it can exercise effective

control over the prices and quality of goods sold by these concessionaire units.

(e) to (g) The super Bazar has reported that it had received complaints regarding quality and overcharging of prices of the goods sold by these concessionaire units, and such complaints were looked into and appropriate action taken on merits in individual cases. Due to the problem of exercising effective control over the prices and quality of goods sold by these concessionaire units and also in view of the need for additional space required by Super Bazar for its own use, the Managing Committee of the Super Bazar decided in October, 1982 to close down all the concessionaire units. The Management of Super Bazar accordingly served them notices for vacating the premises. Some of them have gone to the courts and the matter is sub-judice.

Stagnation in corporation tax revenues.

5483. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMAN-GALAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether corporation tax revenues are stagnant for 1986-87;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and corrective steps proposed;

(c) whether corporation tax, as percentage of direct tax revenue has increased, from 22.9 per cent in 1950-51 to about 55.1 per cent in 1985-86; and

(d) whether scrapping of investment allowance is likely to slow down industrial growth ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The Budget Estimates of Corporation Tax for 1986-87 have been placed at Rs. 3120 crores as against the Revised Estimates of Rs. 3118 crores for 1985-86, thus showing an increase of only Rs. 2 crores during 1986-87. This is mainly due to the well-known fact that the collection for 1985-86 has shown an unusual buoyancy due to among other factors—(a) Reduction in rates; (b) better voluntary compliance invited and expected due to promise

of liberal attitude towards disclosure of undisclosed income. As a result of the above factors the Revised Estimates for 1985-86 were placed at Rs. 3118 crores which represented an increase of Rs. 563 crores over the actual collection of 1984-85. Since the above factors do not hold good for 1986-87 figure of Budget Estimates was fixed at Rs. 3120 crores. The figure of Rs. 3120 crores for 1986-87 represent a normal growth with reference to the actuals of 1984-85. The question of taking corrective steps therefore would not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The new provision of investment deposit scheme based on profits proposed in clause 8 of the Finance Bill, 1986 retains merit of investment allowance while removing its draw-backs. The new scheme will benefit a wider category of taxpayers (i.e. even professionals) as compared to the present scheme of investment allowance. The new scheme combined with the proposed enhancement of depreciation rates is bound to help industrial growth. The replacement of the investment allowance by the new provisions will not, therefore, slow down the industrial growth of the country.

Introduction of Insurance Scheme for teachers

5484. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANI. GRAHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to help the poor teachers by introducing Insurance Scheme for the benefit of all categories of teachers in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, Life Insurance Corporation of India have several Savings-cum-Group Insurance Schemes for different categories of employees in the organised sectors which may be availed of by teachers also.

Special schemes for export of chemicals

5485. SHRI K.V. SHANKARA-GOWDA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that special schemes are being formulated to give a major thrust to the export of chemicals and allied products during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether the export of chemicals during 1980-81 was worth Rs. 485.32 crores which rose to Rs. 809.72 crores in 1984-85;

(c) the exports expected during 1986-87; and

(d) the details of the schemes being formulated to give a major thrust to the export of chemicals ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the figures compiled by the Export Promotion Councils, estimated export of chemicals and allied products during the year 1980-81 and 1984-85 was as follows ;

Year	(Rs. in crores)
	f.o.b. value
1980-81	502.98
1984-85	809.72

(c) It is expected that the exports in 1986-87 would exceed previous years levels.

(d) Schemes to give a major thrust to export of chemicals include :

(i) Supply of cement at levy price to exporters of Asbestos and cement products;

(ii) Supply of Furnace oil at concessional rates for export production of Glass & Ceramics items;

- (iii) Payment of subsidy on export of rubber products to partly offset the differential between international prices and domestic prices of natural rubber.
- (iv) Supply of imported raw materials by STC for export production of drugs and pharmaceuticals;
- (v) Fixation of minimum export price on export of Psyllium seeds, Husk and Powder;
- (vi) Establishment of an inter-ministerial Standing Committee to look into the problems and constraints being faced by chemicals industry.

Recommendations of Tiwari Committee on sick industries

5486. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the main recommendations and features of Tiwari Committee for the revival of sick industries;

(b) whether Government will implement those recommendations for the revival of sick units; and

(c) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The main recommendations of the Tiwari Committee are as follows :

1. Viability on a commercial basis should be the main criterion for undertaking rehabilitation of a sick industrial unit.
2. A special legislation may be enacted for dealing with the problems of sick units.
3. Special Tribunals may be set up to deal exclusively with recovery of dues of banks and financial institutions.
4. Besides concessions from banks and financial institutions, other

agencies should also contribute their mite in the package of rehabilitation.

The Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have taken the following follow up action on the recommendations of the Tiwari Committee so far :

- (i) RBI have issued guidelines to the banks, advising them that viability on a commercial basis should be the main criteria for undertaking the rehabilitation of sick units.
- (ii) A special legislation viz., the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 has been enacted, which envisages the setting up of a quasi-judicial body to be known as Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction, with powers to take various measures pertaining to the sick industrial companies.

Crisis in filament industry due to import of filament yarn

5487. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that rayon filament is being imported;

(b) if so, the quantity imported during 1984-85 and 1985-86 till date and the expenditure involved therein;

(c) whether Government are aware that the rayon filament industry is facing a serious crisis and may have to be closed down due to the dumping of rayon filament into the country from abroad;

(d) whether Government are also aware that the installed capacity in the country can meet the demand;

(e) if so, the reasons for permitting imports; and

(f) whether Government propose to review their import policy in regard to the import of rayon filament for 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN): (a) Sir.

(b)	1984-85	Qty. in M.T.	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
(i)	Viscose filament yarn	1064.61	249.00
(ii)	Acetate filament yarn.	350.85	127.80
1985-86 (April-December 1985)			
(i)	Viscose filament yarn	1034.31	282.46
(ii)	Acetate filament yarn	238.33	96.65

(c) to (f) While deciding the import Policy and duty structure on the rayon filament, domestic production and requirement of rayon filament by the consumer industry is taken into consideration in order to achieve the twin objective of making the filament yarn available to the consumer industry in adequate quantity and also to provide necessary protection to the local rayon industry against dumping by foreign manufacturers of the product. Government is keeping a constant watch on the situation.

Offer for modernising technical training institutes from West Germany

5488. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received an offer of assistance to modernise technical training institutes and high-tech. areas from West Germany;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government are actively considering the West German Offer; and

(c) the industries which are likely to be benefited most in the event of acceptance of the offer ?

amount of around DM 30 Million (about Rs. 15 crores) grant assistance is offered now annually under technical cooperation programmes from FRG. During the annual bilateral aid talks held in April, 1985 it was agreed that "in view of India's relatively advanced infrastructure and of the technical and scientific competence of Indian Institutions, German technical assistance should wherever feasible and appropriate, be used to support modern high technology."

(b) Projects worth DM 30 million were agreed upon from the 1985 allocation. Of these, the following are in the technical training and high tech. areas :

(i) Modernisation of the computing facility at IIT, Madras—DM 5.5 million (Rs. 2.75 crores).

(ii) Extending and revamping the material testing facilities at the Department of Metallurgical Engineering, IIT, Madras—DM 3.3 million (Rs. 1.65 crores).

(iii) DM 13.9 million (Rs. 6.95 crores) were earmarked for tool rooms at Ahmedabad, Aurangabad, Indore, Varanasi and Lucknow.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) An

(c) The metallurgical industry is likely to benefit most from the project listed at

(ii) above. The other two projects would benefit a number of user industries.

Procurement of rice

5489. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rice procurement in the current kharif marketing season has reached 9 million tonnes;

(b) if so, whether this has brought the stock in the central pool to a comfortable level;

(c) whether the buffer stocks of rice have reached the norms prescribed by the Gangopadhiya Committee;

(d) if so, whether proper arrangements have been made for its stock; and

(e) if so, whether in view of the comfortable position Government are considering to export rice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) In the current kharif marketing season, 1985-86, as on 25th March, 1986, a quantity of 85.5 lakh tonnes of rice (including paddy in terms of rice) was reported to have been procured.

(b) and (c) The position of rice stocks this year is better than a year ago, though it is still below the level required under the buffer stocking policy, as on 1st January, of the year.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The export of basmati rice is allowed on Open General Licence (OGL-3). With effect from 18.2.1986, export of non-basmati rice has also been allowed within a limited ceiling on 'first come, first served' basis, subject to the minimum export price of Rs. 4,000/- per tonne (FOB).

Beach tourism proposal from Kerala Government

5490. SHRI P. A. ANTONY : Will

the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala Government has sent any projects or proposals for developing beach tourism to be included in the Seventh Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) No Sir. However, the Department of Tourism through India Tourism Development Corporation is already running the Kovalam Beach Resort Complex in Kerala.

Air-cargo complex at Hyderabad airport

5491. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA TYER : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to have a full-fledged Air-Cargo complex at Hyderabad; and

(b) if so, when will it be ready ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) and (b) An Air Cargo Complex at Hyderabad airport has been functioning since November 1977.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please take your seats. You are not listening to me. This is not the way. Take your seats, otherwise I will go to the next subject. If you do not take your seats, I would not allow anybody. First, all of you take your seats. I will call each one of you.

Shri Acharia.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : I have given an adjournment motion notice today. Hundreds of bank employees from all over the country have gathered in Delhi.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are mentioning about introduction of computerization.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : They are demanding lifting of ban on recruitment which has been imposed three years back. They should stop computerization indiscriminately. I request you to kindly direct the Minister of Finance. He is also here...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We have discussed this matter many times.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : There are two aspects. ban on recruitment and computerization...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will see.

SHRI BASUDEV ACHARIA : My adjournment motion...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The adjournment motion does not arise. It is not admitted...Please take your seats first.
(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, I wish to bring to your notice the fact that I had already drawn the attention of the Speaker in the House to the fact that because the interim relief is not offered to the employees of various newspaper journals, there was a total boycott of the publication of news of the Parliament and you will find that important debate like the Punjab debate also went completely unnoticed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You give me in writing; I will see to it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Speaker has given direction that the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs should ask the Minister concerned.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will look into it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let me complete. He has already made a statement in the House that at the appropriate moment, the concerned Minister

will make a statement regarding demands of the journalists and other employees of newspapers. I would urge you to again direct the Minister to implement the direction of the Speaker.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will look into it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Today, you are occupying the position of Speaker. Therefore, please direct him to implement that...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : (Bhagalpur) You must ask the Government to make a statement on the interim relief to the working journalists.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will find out.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Howrah) : Speaker has given a direction. Please find out what is the follow up action.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will find out.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Balpur) : May I have half a minute uninterrupted ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I do not want you to make a statement; be brief. It is very difficult for me to allow all the Members. Be brief; I want to allow other Members also.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The Central Research Institute for Homoeopathy in Calcutta which has been functioning for the last fifteen years was suddenly closed without any prior intimation. No discussion with the State Government..

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have given in writing. I will look into it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I have given a calling attention.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is enough. You have drawn attention to this matter. I will look into it. I tell you not to do like this.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : What is not to be done? Employees are losing their jobs. An important institute has been closed. Nothing is of importance here! What is it? What are we here for?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will look into the matter.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Are you allowing the calling attention?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can give in writing. I will see. There are so many notices of calling attentions.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda) : China and Bangladesh are supplying arms to the tribal volunteers in north-eastern area. That should be checked... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will find out. Mr Tulsi Ram.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : I have given a notice regarding Mr. Ghani Khan Chaudhury's conduct. You know that he had been to West Bengal to lay the foundation stone for a road when there is no allocation of funds for it... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no... (*Interruptions*)

I have called Shri Tulsi Ram.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order, Order Please sit down. Yes, Shri Tulsi-ram.

*Not recorded.

[*Translation*]

SHRI V. TULSI RAM (Nagarkurnool): I was saying that some prisoners had escaped from Tihar jail and similarly terrorists had escaped from Gujarat also. How can the country be protected in this way? You please ask the Minister to make a statement in this regard and take suitable steps.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

DR. V. VENKATESH (Kolar) : Sir, why cannot you listen to me?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I asked you to wait. Why are you hurrying me? Now, Mr. Ramashray Prasad Singh.

[*Translation*]

MR. RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have given notice of an adjournment motion. The Ram-Janaki-Rath was taken through our area by the Vishwa Hindu Parishad with the permission of the authorities and that was not passing through the approved route. The R.S.S. people created tension and fire was opened in which one young student Shri Chander Bhushan Pathak was killed and three others were injured. The tension is being created all over the country in the name of religion. You have to look into its consequences.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have received your notice. I will look into it. This is a state subject. I will find out.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. V VENKATESH : Sir, I have already given a notice. There are a series of accidents in the Kolar gold mines. Safety measures are lacking there.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You give a notice. I will look into it.

DR. V. VENKATESH : I have already given it. This is a very serious matter.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN (Etah) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when Sir, when Shri Arjun Singh was the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh Act.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I cannot allow it. This is a State subject. Not allowed.

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Why not ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This is a State subject. I will not allow it.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record. I cannot allow it.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record. This is a state subject Nothing will be allowed.

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI SUNIL DUTT (Bombay North West) : Sir, the poor people living in the slums of the urban areas have to face the demolition problem. They should be rehabilitated before demolition is done.

(*Interruptions*)

People belonging to different religions and different provinces of India live on the foot-paths of the big cities. The slums are demolished and there was also firing in Bhandi Bazar area, Bombay. It can arouse the sentiments of the different sections of the people...

(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : This is a State issue.

SHRI SUNIL DUTT : No, no. This is not a State subject.

Poor people living in cities is a national problem.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will look into it. Now, papers to be laid on the Table of the House. Shri Shiv Shanker.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : Sir, this morning, there was an attack on Congress (I) M.P. in Pondicherry. The Home Minister should make a statement...

(*Interruptions*)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

12.07 hrs.

[*English*]

Annual administrative report and review on the working of Tobacco Board Guntur for 1984-85 and statement for delay in laying these papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : On behalf of Shri P. Shiv Shanker, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Administrative Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tobacco Board, Guntur, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Tobacco Board, Guntur, for the year 1984-85.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT 2373/86]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Khurshid Alam Khan.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What is your point of order ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Yesterday, you allowed a member to read out a statement. Today you are not allowing ...*(Interruptions)*

Statement for delay in laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of Jute Manufacturers Development Council for 1984-85.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHRUSHID ALAM KHAN) : I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Jute Manufacturers Development Council for the year 1984-85 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2374/86].

Notifications under Delhi Sales Tax Act, 1975, Customs Act, 1962 and Central Excise Rules, 1944 and Annual Report and Review on the working of Industrial Finance Corporation of India for the year ended 30.6.1985 Reports of Patliputra Gramin Bank, Sri Venkateswara Gramin Bank for the year ended 30.12.1985 etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Delhi Sales Tax (Amendment) Rules, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. 4(17)/82-Fin. (G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 18th March, 1986 under section 72 of the Delhi Sales Tax Act, 1975. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2375/86].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962) :—

(i) G.S.R. 511 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th March, 1986 together

with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 61/86-Customs dated the 17th February, 1986.

(ii) G.S.R. 512(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th March, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 134-Customs dated the 17th February, 1985.

(iii) G.S.R. 514(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st March, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 129-Customs dated the 16th April, 1985 upto 31st March, 1987.

(iv) G.S.R. 515(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st March, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 319-Customs dated the 16th October, 1985 upto 31st March, 1987.

(v) G.S.R. 516(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st March, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 230/82-Customs dated the 19th October, 1982 upto 31st March, 1987.

(vi) G.S.R. 522(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 111/84-Customs dated the 21st April, 1984 upto the 30th September, 1986.

(vii) G.S.R. 523(E) published in Gazette of India dated the

- 24th March, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 306/85-Customs dated the 1st October, 1985 upto the 31st March, 1987.
- (viii) G.S.R. 524 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 117/85-Customs dated the 1st April, 1985 upto the 30th September, 1986. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2376/86].
- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :—
- (i) G.S.R. 517 (E) published in Gazette of India, dated the 21st March, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to supersede Notification No. 185-86-CE dated the 1st March, 1986 relating to goods of the Khadi and Village Industries & goods produced in Government factories/prisons.
- (ii) G.S.R. 513 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st March, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification Nos. 56/75-CE and 57/75-CE dated the 1st March, 1975 and 116/75-CE dated the 30th April, 1975 and 12/79-CE dated the 6th January, 1979. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2377/86].
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India for the year ended the 30th June, 1985 along with the statement showing the Assets and Liabilities and Profit and Loss Account of the Corporation, under subsection (3) of section 35 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India for the year ended the 30th June, 1985. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2378/86].
- (5) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) :
- (i) Report of the Patilputra Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. 2379/86].
- (ii) Report of the Venkateshwara Grameena Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2380/86].
- (iii) Report of the Solapur Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2381/86].
- (iv) Report of the Vidur Gramin Bank, Bijnor for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2382/86].
- (v) Report of the Bolangir Anchalik Gramya Bank for the year ended the 31st

- December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2383/86].
- (vi) Report of the Chandrapur Gadchirole Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2384/86].
- (vii) Report of the Baitarni Gramya Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2385/86].
- (viii) Report of the Fatehpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2386/86]
- (ix) Report of the Netravati Grammeena Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2387/86].
- (x) Report of the Mahakaushal Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2388/86].
- (xi) Report of the Hardoi-Unnao Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. (Placed in Library. See No. LT 2389/86).
- (xii) Report of the Aligarh Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2390/86].
- (xiii) Report of the Akola Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2391/86].
- (xiv) Report of the Mallabhum Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2392/86].
- (xv) Report of the Jhabua Dhar Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2393/86].
- (xvi) Report of the Chinndwara Seoni Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2394/86].
- (xvii) Report of the Gomati Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2395/86]
- (xviii) Report of the Arawali Kshetria Gramin Bank for

- the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2396/86].
- (xix) Report of the Shivalik Kshetriya Gramin Bank, for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2397/86].
- (xx) Report of the Kshetriya Kisan Gramin Bank, Mainpuri for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2398/86].
- (xxi) Report of the Tripura Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2399/86].
- (xxii) Report of the Singhbhum Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2400/86].
- (xxiii) Report of the Balia Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2401/86].
- (xxiv) Report of the Subansiri Gaonlia Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2402/86].
- (xxv) Report of the Ratlam Mand-saur Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2403/86].
- (xxvi) Report of the Marthwada Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2404/86].
- (xxvii) Report of the Srivishakha Grameena Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2405/86].
- (xxviii) Report of the Cuttack Gramya Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2406/86].
- (xxix) Report of the Vaishali Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2407/86].
- (xxx) Report of the Siwan Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2408/86].

- (xxxix) Report of the Kaktaiys Grameena Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2415/86].
- (xxxviii) Report of the Barielly Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2416/86].
- (xxxix) Report of the Prathma Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2417/86].
- (xl) Report of the Uttarbanga Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2418/86].
- (xli) Report of the Rayalaseema Grameena Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2419/86].
- (xlii) Report of the Devipatan Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2420/86].
- (xliii) Report of the Sarguja Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2421/86].
- (xxxii) Report of the Kutch Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2410/86].
- (xxxiii) Report of the Alwar-Bharatpur Anchalik Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2411/86].
- (xxxiv) Report of the Nainital Almora Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2412/86].
- (xxxv) Report of the Sheikhawati Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2413/86].
- (xxxvi) Report of the Gorakhpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2414/86].
- (xxxvii) Report of the Sagar Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the

- (xliiv) Report of the Rewa-Sindhi Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st Dec., 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2422/86].
- (xlv) Report of the Bilaspur Raipur Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2423/86].
- (xlvi) Report of the Bhilwara-Ajmer Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2424/86].
- (xlvii) Report of the Ranchi Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2425/88].
- (xlviii) Report of the Mithila Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2426/86].
- (xlix) Report of the Mizoram Rural Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2427/86].
- (l) Report of the Nagaland Rural Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2428/86].
- (li) Report of the Bhandhara Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2429/86].
- (lii) Report of the Chickmagalur, Kodagu Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2430/86].
- (liii) Report of the Koraput Panchwati Grammya Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2431/86].
- (liiv) Report of the Kalahandi Anchalik Gramya Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT.2432/86].
- (liv) Report of the Etawa Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2433/86].
- (lvi) Report of the Samastipur Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

- [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2434/86].
- (lvii) Report of the Gridish Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2435/86].
- (lviii) Report of the Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2436/86].
- (lix) Report of the Jaipur Nagaur Achalik Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2437/86].
- (ix) Report of the Aurangabad Jalna Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2438/86].
- (lxi) Report of the Rai-Barielly Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2439/86].
- (lxii) Report of the Balasore Gramya Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2440/86].
- (lxiii) Report of the Vardaa Grameena Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2441/86].
- (lxiv) Report of the Mayurakshi Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2442/86].
- (lxv) Report of the Faizabad Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2443/86].
- (lxvi) Report of the Kisan Gramin Bank, Badaun for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2444/86].
- (lxvii) Report of the Kashi Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2445/86].
- (lxviii) Report of the Kalapatharu Grameena Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2446/86].
- (lxix) Report of the Nadia Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2447/86].

- (lxx) Report of the Howrah Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2448/86].
- (lxxi) Report of the Santhal Parganas Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2449/86].
- (lxxii) Report of the Manjira Grameena Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2450/86].
- (lxxiii) Report of the Kolar Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2451/86].
- (lxxiv) Report of the Sri Sarawasthi Grameena Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2452/86].
- (lxxv) Report of the Allahabad Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2453/86].
- (lxxvi) Report of the Sarvasthi Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2454/86].
- (lxxvii) Report of the Surat Baruch Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2455/86].
- (lxxxviii) Report of the Lakhimi Gaonlia Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2456/86].
- (lxxxix) Report of the Saran Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2457/86].
- (lxxx) Report of the Puri Gramya Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2458/86].
- (lxxxii) Report of the Cachar Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2459/86].
- (lxxxiii) Report of the North Malabar Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2460/86].

- (lxxxiii) Report of the Indore Ujjain Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2461/86].
- (lxxxiv) Report of the Rushikulya Gramya Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2462/86].
- (lxxxv) Report of the Bhagirath Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2463/86].
- (lxxxvi) Report of the Sarayu Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2464/86].
- (lxxxvii) Report of the Thar Aanchalic Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2465/86].
- (lxxxviii) Report of the Ellaquai Dehati Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2466/86].
- (lxxxix) Report of the Ka Bank Nangkyndong Rikhasi Jaintia for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together

with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2467/86].

- (xc) Report of the Kanpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2467].

- (xci) Report of Chambal Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2469/86].

12.09 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table the following ten Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 21st March, 1986 :

- (1) The Spices Cess Bill, 1986
- (2) The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1986
- (3) The Appropriation Bill, 1986
- (4) The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Amendment Bill, 1986.
- (5) The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1986
- (6) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1986
- (7) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1986

(8) The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1986

(9) The Administrative Tribunals (Amendment) Bill, 1986

(10) The Inter-State Water Disputes (Amendment) bill, 1986.

2. Sir, I also lay on the Table copy duly authenticated by the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha, of the Spices Board Bill, 1986 passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 21st March, 1986.

12.10 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

[English]

Twenty-Fifth and Thirty-Seventh Reports

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool) : I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English Versions) of the Public Accounts Committee :

- (1) Twenty-Fifth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their 201st Report on Customs Receipts-Irregular refund of duty due to incorrect grant of exemption.
- (2) Thirty-Seventh Report on Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their 230th Report on Customs Receipts-Duty Exemption Entitlement Scheme.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

[English]

Fourth Report

SHRI B.K. GADHVI (Banaskantha) : I beg to present the Fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee

on Government Assurances.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now Calling Attention. Mr Ananday Pathak We have taken some important subject. Calling Attention has been taken up.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Yesterday you allowed a Member to read it out. Today also you allow him.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I cannot allow.

(Interruption)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is a State subject.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yesterday, a Member was the affected person. That is why I allowed him. Otherwise I would not have. That Member was affected. That is why I allowed. This is not like that. Now Mr. Ananda Pathak.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No. no. I cannot allow. I will not allow.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I won't allow. I will not allow. That is all I will not allow.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no That I will not allow. No. I will not allow. Now Mr. Ananda Pathak.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yesterday I allowed because that Member was affected. That is why I allowed it, Not like this. That was entirely different. This is different. There is an Assembly there. Let them raise it there. Not here. In the Assembly let them raise it. Don't worry. Let the Assembly Members do it. Not here.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no I will not allow.

(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will not allow.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr Mahfooz Ali Khan, you are not the aggrieved person here. You are not the aggrieved person in this matter. Why are you raising it here? No, no. You are not the aggrieved person. I will not allow.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, Sir. Individual person's grievances I allow.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record. Nothing goes on record.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, nothing. I will not allow.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am not allowing. That is my ruling. I will not allow.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Take your seats. I will not allow the statement. That is all. That is my ruling. That is all. That is my ruling. I will not allow this statement here. That is all. Now Mr. Ananda Pathak.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You cannot question it.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr Ananda Pathak, you carry on.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Calling Attention is going on now. Mr Ananda Pathak, you can come forward and speak.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Ananda Pathak, come forward.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I would not allow.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : you cannot question my ruling.

*(Interruptions)***

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Allow me to make half a minutes submission to find a way out.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What do you want? Regarding this matter?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You have the inherent right to give your ruling. Please try to know the issue that he wants to raise.

*(Interruptions)***

I am on a point of order.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no, all of you sit down. I have taken up item no.8 and that is going on in the House now. Therefore, I don't want any discussion other than calling attention. That is all.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We have taken this item. All of you take your seats.

*(Interruptions)***

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You please bring the House to order. I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What is your point of order?

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please take your seats.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Only I want to find out what is your point of order.

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur) : You have given your ruling that you have taken the calling attention.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Prof. Dandavate, under what rule are you speaking ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I tell you but you will not be able to hear.
(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What is the rule you tell me? what is your point of order? Which rule is violated you tell me?

(Interruptions)**

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Kindly bring the House to order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will bring it. If all of you are shouting like this, what can I do?

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You tell me what is the rule under which you are raising your point of order?

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We have taken calling attention. Please tell me which rule is violated?

(Interruptions)**

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : What is before the House? The rule of the House is that there must be some business before the House. What is before the House is calling attention?

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Can I request all the members to take your seats first? Now we are on the item of calling attention. Regarding that, if there is any point of order, kindly tell me.

(Interruptions)**

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Firstly, let me make a request through you to the hon. Members... (Interruptions) This is regarding the order in the House; this is regarding the procedure in the House... (Interruptions) When any hon. Member raised a point of order, even if he is from the ruling party, I shall defend his right to raise a point of order because

point of order is the right not of a party but of a Member. I shall request them not to... (Interruptions)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Raising of a point of order is also subscribed by the rules of the House. And that rule is that you can have a point of order if there is some business before the House. If nothing, no point of order. Therefore, Sir, you have said before the House that you have take up Call Attention. If Prof. Madhu Dandavate has got a point of order on Calling Attention, we have no objection... (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Since one hon. Member has raised the the point of order regarding the very procedure of raising a point of order, most humbly I would like to point out to you that not only the point of order can be raised when a particular issue is taken up, but you have a right even in the interregnum between the two items...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Professor, you are right, but I have already gone over to the next item. There is no question of once again going back.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let us sort out the procedure. Why do you shout? (Interruption) I am glad the right to raise a point of order is conceded.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Nobody has challenged that... (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Why do you get agitated? I have full respect for you.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : You try to be very clever over other Members. Therefore, we challenge you. You are not the only member who knows this. We also know this. We also know something about it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I apologise for my cleverness which has hurt him.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I accept the apology.
(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : My point of order is this. Whenever any Member raised any issue, you have the right to rule it out. But, Sir, when the Member raises an issue, we must also know what is the issue that he is raising. Allow him to say what is the issue and then you can rule it out... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, there is no point of order... (Interruptions)
Shri Anand Pathak.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : What is your ruling ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no point of order. I have gone to the next item. I cannot allow anything now.
(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : It is a State subject; we cannot discuss it in Parliament. You have already given your ruling. Therefore, it cannot be taken up.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already given my ruling.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : What is your ruling ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This subject cannot be raised here.

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Give ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will not allow this statement. That is all...
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have allowed several Members. That is all.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : I am on a point of order, Sir...
(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : Please quote the rule.

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBHEY (Midnapur) : What is the rule ? ...
(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : I am quoting the rule. The point of order can be raised only if the rule of the House is infringed. Can a Member have the right to speak unless you call him to speak ? Unless you permit him to speak, he cannot speak... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I cannot allow...
(Interruptions)

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Why not, Sir ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have said no, that is all ..
(Interruptions)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : It is very unfortunate. You cannot challenge the ruling of the Chair... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Ananda Pathak. You speak otherwise I will call the next Member...
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary...
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia...
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Since you are not speaking, I am calling the next Member.
(Interruption)

AN HON. MEMBER : What is this, Sir ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have called Shri Ananda Pathak, you are not allowing him to speak.....
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I request all of you please don't waste the time. Shri Ananda Pathak.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK (Darjeeling) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please don't disturb him.

12.27 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF PUBLIC IMPORTANCE
REPORTED CRISIS IN JUTE IN-
DUSTRY**

[*English*]

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK (Darjeeling) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Textiles to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Reported crisis in jute industry arising out of dumping of synthetic granules in the domestic market by foreign multinationals for manufacturing laminated bags affecting the demand for jute bags combined with non-placement of orders therefor by public sector enterprises like the Fertilizer Corporation of India and the steps taken by the Government in that regard."

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Sir, whatever has been done and whatever has happened after you gave the ruling, should not from part of the record.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : Sir, the Jute sector occupies a significant position in the national economy and in particular, in the Eastern region of the country. It provides livelihood to about 2.5 lakh industrial workers and about 50 lakh farm families who are engaged in jute cultivation. In view of the importance of jute sector to the national economy, it is always the endeavour of the Government to extend support to improve the conditions of growers and workers.

2. Over the last decade, the export

demand for the jute industry has severely shrunk as a result of competition from synthetic substitutes & another jute goods producing country in the international markets. Of late, synthetic substitutes have started making inroads into jute packaging areas in the domestic market as well. The demand shift is noticeable especially in the chemicals and fertilisers sectors and also in the cement sector to some extent. During the previous jute season, there had been an unprecedented rise in raw jute prices due to acute shortage of the fibre as a result of four successive short crops. The price of raw jute had crossed the mark of Rs. 1000 per quintal. Consequently, there was substantial increase in jute goods prices. On the other hand, HDPE woven sack units enjoyed certain advantages in the form of cheap imported raw material, comparatively low labour cost and fiscal duty benefits. A mushrooming growth of HDPE woven sack units has thus come about in recent years. This has started adversely affecting the demand of jute goods in packaging areas.

3. The Government has been taking corrective measures from time to time to safeguard the interest of jute industry. The measures taken include :

- (i) Launching of a schemes for building up of a buffer stock of 6 lakh bales of raw jute, with the joint participation of the industry in order to reduce fluctuation in prices;
- (ii) In the present budget, excise duty has been imposed on HDPE tapes and import duty on granules has also been increased;
- (iii) Higher cash compensatory support (CCS) has been provided to dynamic sectors of jute goods exports.

4. The Food Corporation of India and certain State Government like U.P., Haryana and Punjab purchase their requirement of B. Twill jute bags through DGS & D under the Essential Commodities Act. As a result of higher food-grains production, purchases of B. Twill jute bags have been rising over the years. However, no

such centralised purchase system is prevalent in the fertilizers sector and the units buy their bags directly from the market. It is a fact that synthetic bags are being widely used in this sector because of consumer preference. Efforts are however, being made to restrict the use of synthetic bags to packaging of hygroscopic & Corrosive fertilizers.

5. The socio-economic objectives of the Statement on Industrial Policy announced in July 1960, inter alia states :

- (i) Higher employment generation;
- (ii) Strengthening of the agricultural base by according a preferential treatment to agrobased industries and promoting optimum inter-sectoral relationship;
- (iii) Faster promotion of export-oriented and import substitution industries.

The jute sector fulfils these objectives. The recent budgetary levies imposed on synthetic industry will make jute good less uncompetitive vis-a-vis the synthetic substitutes. It is hoped that as a result of various steps taken by the Government prospect for jute goods may improve.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : The gravity of the situation is understood from the statement of the hon. Textiles Minister. A very serious crisis has developed in the jute industry. The synthetic bag is overtaking the jute bag and jute goods in the market and ultimately the prices of jute bags have heavily crashed and this has come down even below 30 per cent of the cost of production. Taking advantage of the Government's liberalised import policy, the multinational magnates have dumped the domestic market with their synthetic bags. High density polyethylene granules is being dumped into our domestic market. Rs. 45 crores of foreign exchange is being drained in this way. The jute industry was earning more than Rs. 300 crores previously and now all these things have stopped and the people manufacturing jute bags are facing crisis and many units have closed down and they are idle now. As a consequence of this

the jute industry has to face a very serious crisis. It will completely close down and lakhs and lakhs of workers will be thrown out of employment. Another more than 40 lakhs of farmers who grow jute are facing ruin. In view of such a serious situation, whatever steps Government propose to take are not enough. Government should take a very serious view of the whole situation and take immediate steps.

For a long time there is a threat to the jute industry. We have repeatedly brought this to the notice of the Government and requested them to give incentive to the Fertiliser Corporation, the cement industry and others to use more and more jute bags. You know the jute barons earn crores of rupees of profit every year and the industry earns a dividend of more than 31 per cent on the investment. Even then the jute barons never plough back these dividends into the industry, as a consequence of which, now the jute industry is not in a position to face competition in the market. The multinationals are dumping synthetic goods in the market. You know very well, due to the policy of the Central Government, many of the jute mills have closed down and the workers are thrown out of employment. That is why jute growers Kisan Sabha and all the trade unions belonging to the Central organisations and the West Bengal Legislative Assembly, all of them unanimously demanded that the jute industry should be nationalised in the larger interests of the country as well as the workers and farmers. You know, the farmers are never getting remunerative prices. Whatever price has been fixed by the Government, that is not also paid. This year when they go to the market the farmers have to give jute at throwaway prices. Therefore, the harvest never gets remunerative prices. The jute industry employs so many workers. It is now facing ruin. We want that there should be some concrete measures to be taken. Therefore, I would like to ask the Minister whether the Government will consider the persistent demand of the industry and the workers to nationalise the jute industry immediately in their interest. Secondly, pending nationalisation, I would like to ask the Minister whether Government will ask the Government undertakings like-

Fertilizer Corporation, cement industry and others to get jute bags and keep them for their use. Thirdly, I would like to know whether the Government will also restrict the use of synthetic bags in other areas.

Lastly, I want the jute carpets and other products to be used in Government offices and other organisations. The Government should place order for these products. In view of this, I would like to know whether the Government will consider this for getting the jute products immediately so that the jute industry can survive. And in this way the jute mills also can take orders from them and the jute growers also get remunerative price. This is the main action to be taken. If that is not done, the jute industry cannot survive.

I do not find in this statement any mention about modernisation. Nothing of that sort is mentioned here. It is the persistent demand of the people to modernise it. But instead of modernising the jute industry, they divert the profits to other channels. Even the money given by the Government is being diverted for other things. So, I say that this problem should be tackled on a war footing. Otherwise the crisis will deepen.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we many of us, Members of Parliament, received SOS messages from the people concerned saying that the (jute) industry is facing serious threat from the inroad of the synthetic granules which have been dumped by the multinationals. We have been told that 400 small units which are making gunny bags have been closed down.

Sir, the jute industry is a premier industry of our country and one of the greatest foreign exchange earners and 2 lakhs of workers are involved in this industry. 40 lakhs of farmers are depending on this industry. Now, the Government has the responsibility, when this indigenous industry is facing a serious crisis and in this crisis, so many voices have raised seeking solution. The owners, IJMA have also come. We also know that in the past how these very owners criminally

neglected this industry. They extracted a lot of profit but they did not re-invest part of that profit to rejuvenate and modernise this industry and to see for the diversification of jute products. Their neglect in the past has brought untold misery to the working population. Despite all these things, now a new thing has come—what was expected from the Government that was not done. That ought to be done. They should come forward to protect the jute industry from collapse. We see today that this particular threat of synthetic granules inroad into our country is really going to take away the opportunities that are still available for the jute industry. Who are they? These multinationals who dump their synthetic granules are now, I believe, with the calculated motive, trying to see that this particular indigenous industry, agro-based industry, labour-intensive industry is done to death. They are trying first to capture the market. So, in this respect, the Government has the responsibility. Who are these multinationals? They are ICI, Union Carbide, notorious Carbide, Hoechst and Indian companies, Mafatal. 90% of the import is being done by the multinationals. We have to keep in mind that the Government had made certain commitments. In order to see that the jute industry survives and is going on well, they also thought of some sort of protective measures. Even the Planning Commission has suggested this. The Special Bureau on Jute of the Planning Commission has made certain recommendations. They specifically suggested for the ban on the use of HDPE bags by the public sector units, i.e. FCI and CCI. We are told that the FCI is also going back on their commitment to purchase the jute bags, which they have promised. CCI is also doing the same thing. If these things happen and if the Government does not see that no synthetic bags will be allowed where jute bags can be used—if that is not guaranteed—it is very unfortunate for the jute industry. I am not speaking for the mill-owners. They have shown criminal negligence to the jute industry, as I told you earlier. I know also how they treat the workers of the industry; I know how the farmers are cheated. They do not get the remunerative price.

[Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary]

When there has been less production, prices increase. But do you think that year before last, it went to the farmers? No. It went to the middlemen and to the brokers. JCI failed completely. So, we demand that all purchases should be done by JCI. In this, the Government's responsibility is there to see that due to the negligence of the mill owners, this crisis in the industry does not aggravate. We know modernisation is necessary. We also know that mill owners increased the price of their jute products last year. We do not find any justification for any rise. It is only done to extract more profits and if the Government thinks that there is a competition and if jute products are to survive, they have to be sold at cheaper rate and Government should take up that issue with the jute owners, talk to them, make a survey and find out what is the real cost of their products and in what way they are selling it and if you find that they are not amenable, then you will be very much justified to nationalise the industry. Who will be the owner? We always favour socialisation of ownership. The private sector owners jute cannot deliver the goods. We hear so much about the private sector that they are running well and the public sector is running bad. These are all Birlas, Goenkas, Kanodias and Bajorias. When in other areas, if the private sector can run very well, why not they run the jute sector well? Then what about export orientation? They have done something good last year. There was 20% increase. Why there should not be more? Why the other areas of the world should not be explored, the Latin America and some other places, not the traditional areas? Why is there no modernisation? I wonder when in 1979-1982 they were offered soft loans, they did not take those loans. I believe that they did not use even the loan which they took last year for modernisation. They diverted it to other purposes. They are criminally negligent. But we have to see that this industry improves.

In the statement, the hon. Minister also said that they will look after the employment generation. Now I will give you the figure. The figure is that for one lakh jute bags, the employment generation

is 10,000 and for synthetic bags of one lakh, the employment generation is 300 persons. We have a very direct interest in the employment of our people. We have to see that the jute industry thrives because it earns a foreign exchange of Rs. 300 crores. If there is any plan or design on the part of the owners to close down certain jute mills, the Government should come forward to see that they do not succeed in their design. But we also feel a genuine crisis has come. This synthetic industry is making great inroads thereby threatening the very existence of the industry. There may be talk of diversification of products from jute. Still it has not come. You just cannot say they are intending this. I feel the Government has a responsibility and they should come forward and they should protect the jute industry, and these workers and these farmers and see that they get a better deal and our country gets some better employment generation.

With these words, expecting the hon. Minister's positive reaction and expecting that positive steps would be taken by the Government, I thank you very much for permitting me some time to talk about the problems of the jute industry.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur) : Sir, we are discussing the fate of 40 lakh families of the farmers as well as 2.50 lakh families of workers who are engaged in jute industry. While discussing on the plight, fate and future, the life and the livelihood of these 42.50 lakhs families, I think and I expect...

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : May I know whether jute is produced in his State?

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : I have some business in Bengal and as such I have some interest.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is not in Rajasthan, but in Punjab.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : Taking that into account we

should deeply think over this problem and have a long-term planning. What are the reasons which led to the crisis in the jute industry and what steps should be taken? My hon friend, Shri Saifuddin Chaudhary emphatically said that the tendency and designs of the mill-owners, the multi-national and other companies involved in the jute business are creating the problem. I am of the opinion that the money earned, the profits earned from the jute industry is diverted to some other areas or some other States outside West Bengal which is leading to the closure of the mills and crisis in the jute industry and bringing unemployment for the working class.

(2) The Minister must explain why the export demand for jute has severely shrunk.

(3) The uncertainty is damaging more. I had gone through some statement that there was a shortage of 4 crops during the previous 2 years in the production of jute. The farmers are not getting remunerative prices. So we must protect the interests of the farmers on the one hand and the workers on the other. This debate is a debate on the protection of the farmers and the workers. Why did the demand shrink?

(3) Bags made of jute are used by Punjab, Haryana, FCI and other departments. But what is the hindrance? Why is the Minister reluctant to impose control on the fertiliser sector in the country and to restrict them to use jute bags only. That way demand for jute bags can be increased. It should be made a mandatory order that the fertiliser sector also should use only jute bags. Use of synthetic bags has depressed the demand for jute bags.

Mahatma Gandhi gave a lead to this country and our friends on that side who claim more of Mahatma Gandhi and try to deprive us of his teachings...

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN :
Have you learnt any of his teachings?

**SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-
WALIA :** Many times and I am a follower.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) :
That is why he is not joining you.

**SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-
WALIA :** Gandhiji clearly told us that we should promote cottage industries. Hon. Minister should think of making available more jute and jute products in the cottage industry as a diversification. Certain incentives can be given. Finally I would request the Minister that the only solution is to bring a national thinking regarding...

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
Rational policy?

**SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-
WALIA :** Rational.....if the thinking is national, it will certainly lead to rational. National thinking cannot be expected from multi-nationals. So, I would request the hon. Minister to remove the multi-nationals and bring the nationals and so nationalise the jute industry.

With these words, I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Ajoy Biswas.

SHRI AJAY BISWAS (Tripura West) :
Sir, the Minister has already stated in his statement that the jute industry is playing a very vital role in our national economy. But at this moment, the jute industry is in a serious crisis due to the stiff competition faced from the synthetic bag manufacturers. In his statement the hon. Minister has agreed that about 40 lakh farmers' families are depending upon the jute industry. Directly, 2,50,000 employees are employed in the jute industry. Not only that. There are ancillary industries. Thousands of workers are also working there. So, it is a very important industry. But I think the Government is encouraging the multinationals who are producing the synthetic bags. Already, the synthetic bags have covered larger portion of the market of the jute industry. 20 per cent of the cement industry and 50 to 60 per cent of the fertilizers industry have started using synthetic bags. So, it is a very serious crisis created for the jute industry.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The persons who are producing cement, are preferring the plastic bags to jute bags.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : It is not a question of preference. There was always a direction from the Industry Ministry that they must use jute bags as far as cement and fertilizer industries are concerned. Last year the direction was relaxed. Afterwards it was not reinstated,

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Already, there is misunderstanding in the mind of the common man that the jute bags are having some mixture. Some misconception is there. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Sir, the jute industry is earning about Rs. 300 crores of foreign exchange. On the other hand, we are spending about Rs. 60 crores to import the raw-materials for the synthetic industry. I think the Government is directly helping the multinationals and the synthetic industries. In the Seventh Plan, the Government have provided Rs. 500 crores for the development of the synthetic industry. On the other hand the statement of the Minister said "no, we are protecting the jute industry". That is all correct. They have provided Rs. 500 crores for in the Seventh Plan for the development of synthetic industry. That means they are directly helping the synthetic industry and also helping the multinationals to dump their raw-materials into the Indian market. I think the present crisis has been precipitated..... *(Interruptions)*. The mill-owners, jute industry barons and the Government are responsible for this. The mill owners earn a lot of profit; but they never use it for the modernisation. Even the jute barons got huge loans and subsidies from the nationalised banks. That amount was also not used in the modernisation. So, in my opinion the industry is not safe in the hands of the private owners.

13.00 hrs.

The Government may take several steps, but the loss or the profit of the jute owners cannot revive the jute industry

from collapsing. So, I think that the steps the Government is suggesting are not enough. The nationalisation of the jute industry will only save the jute industry as well as the workers and the farmers of the country.

So, my request to the Government—they have already given a statement and when the Minister replies he will definitely come forward with a proposal that the jute mills will be nationalised. Another point I shall make is about the jute mills in Tripura. There is a middle-scale jute mill. The jute mill has started four or five years back. The Tripura Jute Mill borrowed five or six crores of rupees from nationalised banks; but now the jute mill is giving Rs. 1 crore yearly to the nationalised banks as interest. If a jute mill has to pay Rs. 1 crore as interest, then how can it be revived? So, for the backward State I shall request the Minister to provide loans and also to take steps so that the excise duty can be waived.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kattayam) : Respected Deputy Speaker Sir. The seriousness of the situation has already been described by my esteemed colleagues. The jute, as we all know, is the eldest organised industry in our country. It is the largest single means of sustenance for Lakhs of people in West Bengal.

This commodity which enjoyed the distinction of being the main foreign exchange earner is coming down and the reasons as already given and as already admitted by the Minister in his statement are the difficult internal market which jute is facing, the competition from the synthetic granules which the Government is allowing to import, and so the demand for jute is coming down.

Sir, at the time of partition we know that a major portion of the jute producing area went to Bangladesh. But over all these years we have made tremendous progress in the production of jute. My friends have mentioned here that two lakh mill workers are working in the jute mills in West Bengal. The labour force i.e., 80% is from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh and not from Bengal.

There was much pressure on the Government to levy duty on the synthetic granules and after much pressure the Government levied a duty on this granule in the last budget. Now much pressure is exerted on the Government to take it away. They have given big advertisements in the newspapers saying that it badly affects the industry. But, I think it is actually a technique. They are not at all affected. The international price of the petroleum products has come down and this duty does not affect them at all. The price of polythene granules has come down. That is the situation. They are exerting this pressure and making a hue and cry because they want the Government not to take any further steps.

In the last three months according to an estimate the jute industry has conceded 20 per cent of the cement bag industry to synthetic manufacturers and they fear if this situation continues then the bag demand of the cement industry which was 2.45 lakh tonnes last year will come down to 1 lakh tonnes this year. There can be a little exaggeration.

Sir, the cement and fertiliser industry together constitute a major share of the jute bag market and this market is dwindling because of synthetic inroads. There may be some complaint about the quality of jute bags. It is said like this. But the serious point is that Government is giving encouragement to these persons to make inroads into jute. Government should direct their enterprises like Fertiliser Corporation of India, the Cement industry to buy jute bags. If the quality is low a way out should be found so that synthetic bags do not come in this area. Government should see to it that the quality of bags is improved. There are already two research institutes in Calcutta. I will not go into the affairs of those institutes but Government should see to it that research is encouraged and the quality of jute bags is improved. That is not being done.

Sir, it is said that the synthetic industry is a small scale industry. I would like to know whichever firms are importing—already my colleagues have mentioned about it but I would like to hear from the Minister—synthetic granules

and if it is a small scale industry then how many such small things are there and how many labourers are working there. Does it have any comparison to the labour force in the jute industry? Minister should say something about it.

Lastly I want to know whether it is the opinion of the Government that jute bags are in short supply? I request that Government should make a study of the situation not only of the present but for the 10-15 years to come. What would be the demand of jute bags in the next 10-15 years in the country? The total demand should be assessed and if it is in short supply then Government should allow only that much synthetic granules to be imported so as to fill up the gap. You should at least take this step. If the supply is enough to meet the situation, then the Government should come forward to prohibit import of synthetic granule and save this indigenous industry, as also save the people engaged in the industry. I would like to put certain specific questions to the hon. Minister.

Sir, I would like to know whether the Government will give specific instructions... to the Fertiliser Corporation of India and other Government enterprises to buy jute bags produced in the country. That is the most important step that the Government should take. That instruction was there and it was revoked and now the Government should give specific instruction in this direction.

Another point I would like to know from the Government is whether it would promote research for modernisation and introducing latest techniques in this industry as to how jute fibre can be made use of more purposefully. I want to know whether there is any scheme being evolved for this purpose. In this connection, I would also like to know from the Government whether they would call a meeting of the representatives from West Bengal, representatives of the labour unions working in this industry and also West Bengal Government representatives and the jute mill-owners. These people should be invited at the initiative of the Minister and the technical people and all these

[Shri Suresh Kurup]

people who are connected with this industry and evolve a strategy to save the jute industry.

Another important thing is that a large number of mill owners are trying to close down the jute mills after this month. My friend, Shri Hannan Mullah, told that there are already so many mills which have been closed down for three or four years or even seven years and the mill owners are not remitting the provident funds of the employees properly. All these things are there and they are contemplating closure of some more mills. I would like to know what steps Government intends to take to forestall this move of the jute barons.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN): Sir, I entirely agree with the hon. Members who have spoken about crisis in the jute industry and share their anxieties and we are also quite worried about it. But it is a fact that the synthetics are really making an inroad in the jute industry and something has to be done about it.

In regard to jute prices, in the first instance, I would like to mention that the Jute Corporation of India comes into action to buy the jute only at the support prices which are fixed on the basis of recommendations of the commissions for Agricultural cost and prices and they take into consideration all the factors before recommending these prices and naturally these prices are considered as the appropriate prices. I think the hon. Minister for Agriculture will be in a position to explain this point.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: They only go into the prices of grains and not jute. The A. P. C. go into the retail prices of wheat and rice, not jute.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH): The Commission advises on all price matters.
(Interruptions)

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: Another thing is this. The hon. Deputy

Speaker mentioned that some mills are closed. I would like to mention here one point. In May, 1985, 20 mills were closed. Now, only 4 mills are closed. The rest of the mills are open. Apart from these 4 mills there are 3 other mills which have been permanently closed for several years. Regarding the closure of the mills, it is a known fact that the State Governments have to take a special interest in the matter. They have to play an important part in regard to closure. If they don't allow the closure, the mills cannot be closed.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Are you aware that the plan is to close almost half of the industry?

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: You do not allow them to close. We provide the raw material. We can provide the required quantity of jute. We have introduced the buffer stock system for the first time in order to stabilise the prices.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: You have to buy the product also,

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: I know that. Now regarding fertilizer sector, we have taken it up with the Fertilizer Ministry. They have their own reasons for not buying. They say that apart from the consumers' preference, they find that corrosive fertilizers are not suitable for this purpose. But I entirely agree that some research work should be done. We would pursue the matter. Some research work has to be done, and we have to see how best the jute bags could be made use of for fertilizers. Similarly in the cement industry, there is the problem of the seepage of cement from these jute bags. I think this is not a big problem. The research which is being done should be able to find out some suitable device by which they can stop seepage in the cement bags. It is a fact that for the first time excise duty and customs duty has been imposed on the granules. It has been done in order to help the jute industry, so that our jute production can be more competitive with the synthetics.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will you take it up with the Commerce Ministry? Will you ensure that the import of granules is severely restricted till a solution is found, if not tomorrow, at least, in the immediate future?

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : We have brought it to the notice of the Industry Ministry and the Finance Ministry. We have said that something has to be done in the interest of the jute industry. Hence I would like to say one thing. In jute industry the wages cost is one of the important factors. This is one of the important difficulties in the progress of jute industry. Wage cost works out 33% which is the highest wage cost for any industry in the country.

AN HON. MEMBER : Is this the only thing?

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : That is not the only thing. You don't allow me to say this. Modernisation has also not been done. This is a very important trouble not only in the jute industry but in the entire textile industry. There are 125 sick mills which we had to take over and run them; these are stones around my neck. Soft loan scheme is available for these industries for their modernisation. But as you know, it is a fact that they are not coming forward to make use of this facility, the promoters are not coming forward to utilise this opportunity of modernisation. Unless they modernise their industry it would not be possible for them to cope with the competitive industries of other countries.

Another thing is that hon. Member, Mr. Ramoowalia asked as to why exports have dwindled. The export, particularly the carpet backing cloth which was being exported mostly to European countries and America in particular, there also they have started using the synthetic material, but we hope that their experiment of using the synthetic material is not a very happy one and they might revert to the carpet backing cloth. *(Interruptions)*

As regards the installed capacity, today the installed capacity is such that it

can take care of till 1990 because the installed capacity is not used more than 60 to 70 per cent. At the moment there is no problem as far as the installed capacities are concerned or the raw material is concerned. No doubt there has been uncertainty about the availability of raw jute because in certain years there is a bumper crop and in another year the crop is bad, but now with the introduction of this buffer stock system, with six lakhs of buffer stock being presently available, it may be possible for us to stabilise the prices and ensure that the regular availability is there.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Last year with the rock-bottom prices these people have taken raw jute at throw-away prices and they are, up to April, going to production with a break-neck speed so that they close down and put the poor growers to still worse position. Are you aware of this?

(Interruptions)

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : Another thing is, what we have been impressing upon the State Government is that they should give upto date cards to the growers so that we buy only from the growers and we have insisted on them. In many cases the cards were not available and in fact in certain cases the cards were available with the wrong persons. At that time we also decided to consult the local authorities and only after verifying from the local authorities that they were the real growers, we purchased jute from them, and we will continue to follow this policy because we are interested not in *bicholla* or the middleman, but we are interested only in the real growers.

Most of the hon. Members who have spoken wanted to know as to what steps the Government have taken about this industry. The steps initiated to help the jute industry are as under :-

- (i) Budgetary basis on synthetics to help jute industry.
- (ii) Purchase of jute goods by Government (DGS&D) from jute industry on cost plus basis;

[Shri Khurshid Alam Khan]

- (iii) Setting up of a Standing Committee under the auspices of RBI to study viability of jute mills and to suggest a package of financial measures for rehabilitation of potentially viable units.
- (iv) Introduction of compulsory use of 100% new jute bags by cement industry for packaging levy cement.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : When was it done ?

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : This has been issued last year and we have again taken up with the Industry Ministry.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : This year there is no such instruction.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : As I mentioned, we have taken up with both the Ministries.

The other steps initiated are :

- (v) Providing higher cash compensatory support (CCS) to dynamic sectors of jute goods.
- (vi) Involving STC in assisting exports of Carpet Backing Cloth (CBC) and other products.
- (vii) Constituting a new Jute Manufacturers Development Council to give boost to R&O efforts and export promotion etc.
- (viii) Improving the competitiveness of jute goods vis-a-vis synthetic substitutes through R&D efforts.

Actually, Research and Development have to do some real and useful work in order to find that the jute bags are more suitable for cement and fertiliser sectors.

I suppose these are some of the important things.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : We have not answered one thing.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please take your seat. You have already put a lot of questions.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : The question is whether you are going to call a meeting of the representatives of jute mills owners, representatives of jute workers unions and the representatives of the West Bengal Government and jute growers for taking steps to meet the situation immediately and also whether the Textile Ministry will call a meeting of the other Ministries who have now restricted the use of jute bags in undertakings under them such as the Fertilizer Corporation etc.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : Sir, we have been talking these matters with the other Ministries, and on the basis of those meetings, as a follow-up action, I wrote to the Ministers concerned.

Apart from this, we are constantly in touch with the various sectors of the industry including a number of workers' representatives also who have been seeing us and talking to us and coming forward with their suggestions. Certainly they will all receive our very sympathetic consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, we go to the next item. Matters under rule 377.

[Translation]

13.26 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) Need to start a superfast train on Jodhpur-Ahmedabad metre gauge line and to provide standard amenities to Railway passengers in Rajasthan.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, although Railway Department is working with promptness and quickness yet it is not paying any attention towards the metre-gauge lines particularly those of Jodhpur Division

Super fast train running between Jodhpur and Ahmedabad does not stop at Phalana Station and Runkapur Express has no stoppage at Nana station. In this way, the scheduled tribes people are deprived of the facility of going to Ahmedabad. They travel on the roofs of the trains, because only few trains are running on the metre gauge line. Basic amenities are not provided at Sadhar Marwar junction, Phalana and Pali railway stations. At Marwar Junction, Railway Station is not fully covered by sheds and the people can enter from all sides. The entire platform is also not covered with shed. Pali also does not have complete platform shed. The waiting room is also very small keeping in view the large population of the city. Pali and Jodhpur are the two big cities, but not even a single shuttle is running between them, although it is economically viable. The Railway authorities should depute a competent officer to survey the metre gauge railway stations in Jodhpur division and then on the basis of his report suitable decision should be taken. A Zonal Office of metre gauge line should also be set up at Jodhpur.

[English]

- (ii) Restoration of telegraphic facilities in all Post Offices in Kakinada town, A.P.

SHRI GOPAL KRISHNA THOTA (Kakinada) : Sir, the people of Kakinada town are facing great difficulties in availing of the telegraphic facilities as they are required to go to the Central Post Office to avail of these facilities. Previously, the telegraphic facilities were provided in all the post offices situated in Kakinada town. I request the Central Government to restore the telegraphic facilities in all the post offices in the Kakinada town to remove the inconvenience being faced by the people, at present.

- (iii) Need to implement cadre review proposal for doctors serving in C.R. P.F.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : Sir, about two hundred doctors are serving in C.R.P.F. as permanent combatised staff for the last twelve years. Most of these doctors are post-graduate diploma

holders and have to serve in difficult areas of North Eastern States, Jammu & Kashmir, Andaman Island etc. Though these doctors have been combatised since 1974, they do not enjoy any benefit of an Executive Officer of similar rank, including promotion. The discrimination between the Medical and General duty officers, has resulted in widespread dissatisfaction and frustration. Cadre review expansions done in the past have only benefited the C.D. cadre but had no effect on the prospect of these doctors. Now, there are some sixty vacancies for the last four years, due to rapid expansion of force. It seems doctors are not willing to join such service in junior rank in C.D. cadre. The so-called cadre review of Medical Officers in C.R.P.F. is gathering dust for the last five years, whereas Cadre review of Executive Officers and other sister organisations have been completed and implemented. Large number of representations and memoranda have not drawn the attention of the top bosses. There is demand that effectivity of the present cadre review of doctors may be given from the date of the C.D. cadre review immediately. The second cadre review of C.D. officers, which is on the anvil must wait till the cadre review proposals of doctors is implemented.

[Translation]

- (iv) Need to extend Vayudoot Service to Munakot, District Pithoragarh U.P.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Pithoragarh is a border district of the country. The communication and transportation facilities in this area are at a preliminary stage, on account of which the development of that area has been completely held up.

I have been demanding since long that Munakot (Pithoragarh) should be linked with Vayudoot Service. I am happy that so many far off areas have been linked with Vayudoot Service, but it has not fulfilled its responsibility towards this area.

Therefore, I request that Pithoragarh may be linked with Vayudoot Service.

- (v) Need to increase the water supply from Shahdra and Hyderpur to meet the requirement of drinking water in Delhi.

SHRI BHARAT SINGH (Outer Delhi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at present Delhi is getting 100 million gallons of water from Hyderpur tank which is being supplied to Mehrauli and Badarpur areas. In addition to it, 100 million gallons of Ganga water is being supplied from Shahdra. Population of Delhi is increasing rapidly. New colonies of D.D.A., resettlement colonies, Government colonies and unauthorised colonies are also coming up day by day. I, therefore, request that 100 million gallons of additional water be supplied from the Hyderpur tank. This water is obtained from Haryana. Previously, water was also used for irrigation purposes but now the quantity of water has gone down very much. Therefore, 100 million gallons of additional water should be supplied from Hyderpur tank.

There is a provision of 250 million gallons of Ganga water from Shahdra treatment plant, but at present only 100 million gallons of water is being supplied which is inadequate to meet the drinking water requirements of Delhi. Therefore, 100 million gallons of additional Ganga water should be supplied from the Shahdra tank immediately to meet the requirements of the increasing population of Delhi.

- (vi) Need for construction of broad gauge and metre gauge railway lines between Darbhanga-Samastipur and Sakri and Hasanpur, respectively.

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN (Rosera) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in Bihar, the survey work of Samastipur-Darbhanga broad gauge line and Sakri-Hasanpur metre line were completed, but work on them has not been taken up as yet and as a result of it the people have started agitation. Everyday thousands of people are courting arrest & are launching 'rail-roko' agitation. I, therefore, request the Government to start the work for construction of both the lines immediately.

13.30 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]
[*English*]

- (vii) Demand for Seamen Recruiting Centre in Goa.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : Sir, Mormugao Port in Goa had a Seamen Recruiting Centre during Portuguese regime. Efficiency of Goan seamen had been recognised and is still being recognised throughout the world. Yet there are thousands of Goan seamen to whom, there are no just, fair and convenient avenues of employment on board the ships.

In spite of the fact that the Mormugao Harbour is one of the most renowned Ports of this country, the Ministry of Transport (the former Ministry of Shipping and Transport) did not deem it fit to open a Seamen Recruiting Centre at Goa. Goan seamen are compelled to register at Bombay and as a result of which they get lost in the vast sea of humanity of Bombay and also get frustrated with the methods being followed at the Bombay Centres. As a result of which Goan seamen, awaiting calls from Bombay never get any and, on the contrary, they see Bombay Recruiting Centre sending crew from Bombay by air to Goa for ships anchored in Goa.

May I request the Ministry of Transport to establish a seamen recruiting centre at Goa at the earliest ?

[*Translation*]

- (viii) Need for setting up an Enforcement Cell for conducting laboratory tests of various insecticides.

MR. RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards a very important subject under rule 377.

In 1980, the Union Agriculture Ministry had passed a resolution to create an Enforcement Cell. After a thorough study, the higher officials (Plant Protection Department) of the Ministry had realised that such department should be there to collect the samples of insecticides and to examine them in the laboratory. But the deci-

sion has not yet been implemented, whereas it was approved during the Sixth Five Year Plan period itself. The then Agriculture Minister had approved it and directed to implement it all over the country. After the establishment of this department, exploitation of our farmers will come to an end. In 1985, due to adulterated insecticides, great loss was caused to sugarcane crop as it was affected by *Pyrilla*. I request the Government to set up the Enforcement Cell immediately.

17.37 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 1986-87—Contd.

MINISTRY OF ENERGY—Contd.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri A. P. Sethi.

SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI (Bhadrak) : I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Energy. Before I speak I am pained to say that I am a representative of a State where the State is facing an acute power shortage which is unthinkable. I belong to a State, that is, Orissa which is now facing a power crisis and an acute shortage of power. On an average there is a power cut of 60% daily and for this we are time and again approaching the Central Government to come to the rescue of the State Government. We generate power only from the hydel-based system and we always depend on a good monsoon. But for the last two years this hydel-based system is facing a lot of problems due to lower water level. We are approaching time and again the Government that to overcome this problem they should give us at least two super thermal power stations—one at Talcher and another at Ibvalley where we have abundant natural resources with which we can give much mineral, that is, coal which is available at Talcher as also in the Ibvalley. The ash content of the coal is very low and we can very well exploit the mineral and overcome the situation we are facing in Orissa.

In Orissa now there is a 75% power cut for the heavy industry as also for the small scale industry as also in the agricultural Sector. We are not able to provide power to the agricultural Sector. Thereby we deprive the agriculturists an opportunity to come up to the expectation of the people and grow more food. In the heavy industries as also in the small scale sector most of the units are on the verge of closing down or they have drastically cut down their production and they are incurring losses every year. So, to overcome all these things, there is a proposal from the Government of Orissa that the Central Government should give some honourable allocation of power from the Central Sector to the Government of Orissa—at least to the extent of 250 mega watt. Our total requirement is about 800 mega watt. Our generating capacity is only 524 mega watt as against the installed capacity of 1134 mega watt. So, we are facing such an acute power problem. I would request the hon. Minister to see to it and give at least 250 mega-watt of power from the Central Sector. We are now getting power from the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh and the Government of Madhya Pradesh to the extent of 100 m.w. and 40 m.w. respectively. But, now due to their difficulty, they are unable to give this much of power to the Government of Orissa. Orissa is faced with a lot of difficulty and in the coming months, Orissa will face acute problem again as far as power is concerned. Because of power cut, 80 to 90 per cent of the Heavy Industry and Small Scale Industries are suffering very much. As far as the agricultural sector is concerned, due to non-availability of power, they are also not able to get water.

Orissa is a backward State. I would request our hon. Minister for Energy to give serious consideration to our projects in the State Sector plan which have been under the consideration of the Government and take immediate steps so that while we are facing the problems in the Seventh Plan, at least at the beginning of the Eighth Plan, we will overcome the situation and our State will be self-sufficient. So, when we think of becoming self-sufficient by 2000 A. D., if these programmes are not taken up soon, then our

[Shri Ananta Prasad Sethi]

State may not be able to jump from the 20th century to the 21st century. So, I would request the hon. Minister to give serious consideration to our projects—Bally and the Talcher Super Thermal Power Station—in the Central Sector.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You should have added one thing, the Permanent commissioning of nuclear power. That is what you need in Orissa.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Energy. The dreams, hopes and aspirations of our country are linked with the crucial input "Energy". The entire economy of our country is based on our efficiency of producing energy. In the energy sector, we see there is an increase in generation over the previous years and in the last three decades also, there is definite change. But what I want to say is that we are not reaching the demand. When we are not keeping pace with the demand, the power crisis arises. As it is, there has been a shortfall in hydro-generation as compared with the programme on account of low hydel reservoir levels. It is unfortunate that only 17 per cent of the hydel potential has been exploited. The requirement is largely met by the increased thermal power. When I say that we are not able to meet the demand, various factors are coming into the picture, like low hydel reservoir level,

13.45 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI
in the Chair]

decrease in the water level affecting power generation, too long gestation period for new hydel projects and not taking up much in advance at appropriate time of the new thermal power projects.

I am not saying that the power crisis has gone high. I know that many States are facing serious situation with regard to power. 75% of power cut is being im-

posed on industrial sector and agricultural sector. Therefore, the normal life of the people is also affected.

When I speak of my State, Orissa is passing through serious power crisis. Upto 1980 there was an average demand of 350 MW. The current demand is approximately 800 MW. Because of rapid industrialisation there has been 20% of compound growth in the demand for power.

Whenever we say of the power crisis of the State, we have been pointed out the plant load factor of the Thermal Power Station at Talcher. But our Energy Minister must have realised the deficiency of the plant, its defective machinery including the mal-functioning of the electrostatic precipitator in the old four units, inherent design deficiency in providing ID fan, coal conveyor system which was operating under constraint, units supplied by BHEL are not functioning to that satisfaction, the supply of coal and also the mis-match between supply and off-take of coal due to lack of bunker by Central Coal Fields and so on.

I must say that much efforts are being put to solve the bottleneck, to solve the deficiency of the plant and also much efforts are being put to look to the management at the top level, both at the State Electricity Board Hqs. and Power Station have been revamped. As a result, only recently, the power generation and the plant load factor of the Thermal plant has gone upto 50% from 32%.

With some hydro projects nothing can be done if the water level decreases, that is what is happening in our State today. Even if operating performance touches the level of firm capacity of power station, the average power production will not reach the demand. The deficit will increase to 1050 MW by the end of 7th Plan. The growth project was projected to the GEA, who after taking account both the projects have estimated that the total requirements of firm power in 1989-90 would be 1724 MW.

From this, we will not be able to get

sufficient power. We should get power from the neighbouring States who can supply us and all these things are there where the Minister can look into.

Of course, I must thank the Minister because realising the difficulties of the power situation in Orissa they have approved a Super Thermal Power Station which has been lined for world bank credit, the Working Group has recommended that this Super Thermal Project should start immediately and the Working Group has also recommended that it should start in 1986-87.

I also draw the attention of the Minister to IB Valley Thermal Power Project which the State Government is doing on its own. For this the proposal of the State Government for permission to avail of suppliers of credit from abroad is pending for the approval of the Central Government, I request for its early clearance.

I must say, when I am talking of the power situation, that we have to take a comprehensive view of the power situation. Several announcements have been made by the Energy Minister regarding permitting the private sector to set up power plants but nothing concrete has materialised. Except captive power plants no power plant has been allowed to be set up in the private sector. Even a consortium of captive users are not allowed to set up a power plant.

Secondly the policy regarding import of power plant should be reviewed realistically. Several packages are available from different countries regarding power plant and suppliers' credit on attractive financial terms but these are not being permitted even for the public sector. Here I must say it is not possible for the State to provide funds for these projects in the State plan. So Central Government should take a liberal view on this.

Now, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to urgent steps to be taken for the development of coal fields at Talcher and Ib valley of Orissa. In addition to the use by large local industries of thermal plant at Talcher the coal

fields would fetch heavy demand in future from the super-thermal plant and also 'A' Co's large captive thermal plant. Unless coal development is expedited in advance these two power projects will face difficulty. Similarly in Ib valley the thermal plant is coming up and advance action should be taken for raising of coal after 3-4 years.

In this connection I would like to say it is unfortunate that recently a new coal company with headquarters at Bilaspur has been formed but even a coal Division could not be formed at Orissa. The people of Orissa have been pleading for a long time for the creation of a separate coal company in view of the large potential and programme. I would request that this may be considered favourably and pending creation of the separate company a coal Division should be created for Orissa.

Now I come to non-conventional energy and this is a new area and it is growing in its importance. Government is devoting its attention to find ways and means to increasing the use of renewable sources of energy in order to reduce the load on non-renewable sources. In the last few years we have, of course, made some efforts and some measure of success both in individual and community bio-gas plants is there. Upto March 1985 there are 101 community bio-gas plants but still more emphasis should be on the community bio-gas and a number of demonstration units in different States should be set-up by the Government. We have to make a beginning in developing bio-gas plants entirely based on bio-mass other than cow-dung. Bio-gas plants based on hyacinth should be developed so that rural areas get free from the menace of this weed. Solar heaters and solar cookers have found acceptance among the people. This is an area where lot of progress can be made. We are glad to know that improved 'chullah' and solar thermal energy programme have been further expanded. I would also like to stress on wind energy. Wind turbine and large wind farms can be set-up along our coastal area to generate power. Such wind turbines are now commercially marketed in USA and Denmark. We should also

[Smt. Jayanti Patnaik]

generate indigenous production. Coastal States will get benefit from this project. Government of India should mount a big programme on this. If you see the energy demand on the household sector we find 80 per cent of energy consumption comes from the non-commercial sources consisting of fire-wood. Five to six million households use kerosene and the price of kerosene has also gone up.

Sir, there should be some provision made in the Department of Energy for energy plantation considering the shortage of fuel wood and pressure on forest wealth. This programme should be given more emphasis. Sir, with these words, I support the Demands for Grants pertaining to the Ministry of Energy.

[Translation]

*SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh) : Madam, Chairman, first of all I must thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the debate on the demands for grants of the Ministry of Energy. Madam I will speak in Bengali. As you are aware, energy is the basic component for the development of the country.

I want to say very clearly that after 38 years of our independence, we do not have a rational economic policy and without a rational economic policy there cannot be a rational energy policy. Madam we are assembled here to discuss about a very important Ministry which deal with coal and power. But for this important discussion only 6 hours have been allotted. Without the development of coal and power the country can never make any progress. You know that even 38 years of independence it has been admitted in the plan document that in our country half of the population lives below the poverty line and the number of persons who are illiterate is increasing. And in our country every 6th child is a child labour. Only 10% people of our country enjoy 40% of the goods and services and 40% people of the lower strata has access to only 10% of the goods

* The speech was originally delivered in Bengali.

and services of the country. But so far as natural resources are concerned, our country is endowed with unlimited wealth of natural resources. We have got great rivers, we have got mines, we have got minerals in fact we have got everything. In spite of that poverty, starvation, illiteracy, unemployment and child labour is increasing in our country day by day. We do not know where the solution lies. That is why I say that without a rational economic policy there cannot be a rational energy policy. When we were under foreign rule, we know that the British ruled and exploited us. But after 1947 when we became independent, till 1986 what progress have we made in the energy sector let us make a comparative study. Madam Chairman, I want to tell the hon. Minister who frequently talks about the socialist countries that take the case of our neighbouring country like China. At the time of independence, the per capita consumption of commercial energy in China and India was identical. What is the situation today? Today China is exporting energy whereas we are importing energy. Why is it so? This is so because China has freed its people from exploitation. The workers there direct the entire social and administrative systems. Moreover they have used the natural resources of their country correctly and properly and they have developed their own technology as well. But in our country we have failed to use our natural resources properly and because of our dependence on foreign countries and our dependence on imports, we have not been able to develop our technology as well. We have a vast deposit of coal. Do you know that there is technology to gasify coal and to get oil out of it. We have not been able to use that technology till today although we are importing huge quantity of oil. If we could use coal and power fully, then we could produce fertilizers, cement and other non ferrous materials from coal itself and could make our country self sufficient in these matters. But the Congress party who are running the Government of the country and are managing its finances, often say that the reason for our not becoming self-sufficient is the constraint of financial resources. Is it a fact? If no progress is possible for want of money then how could Soviet

Russia take such long strides in the field of energy production after 1917? They today occupy the highest position in the world in the field of energy production. Therefore if Soviet Russia, which was a backward country in 1917, can today attain the highest pinnacle in energy production, then why cannot we achieve the same in spite of having such abundant natural resources? Shortage of financial resources is merely an excuse. This situation is there only because we do not have any current policies, plans and perspective.

I am talking of the coal industry. We are told that the workers are responsible for the low production and other ills of the coal industry. But if we had the system of taking the workers with us to exploit the natural resources, then we could also achieve what Russia had achieved or China has achieved. We do not have such a policy and keep on blaming the workers unjustifiably and unreasonably.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am not allowing any interruptions, please continue,

SHRI ANIL BASU : Madam Chairman, I am coming to the conditions in the coal industry. Madam, the National Wage Agreement has not yet been implemented. In the last meeting of the JBCCI where the hon. Minister was also present, this issue was discussed and I will urge that the agreement of National Wage Board III may be fully implemented immediately. The leader of INTUC, also said that this agreement is not being implemented for a long time, 3/4 years have already passed.

Now a word about workers' participation in management. This is the policy of the Government of India that those workers who are members of the unions, will be able to participate in management. But this policy is getting dangerously disturbed in the coal field areas. Union membership forms are being snatched away from the workers. Many a times the management is handing over these forms to the Mafia gangs. There are various other irregularities but no remedial measures are being taken. In the

last meeting held in Delhi, where the hon. Minister was also present, all the unions unitedly demanded that workers' participation in management may be arranged through secret ballot. Therefore I will request that since all the unions have agreed on this, the Government may please examine the question of participation in management by means of secret ballot. I am not going into the figures of coal production etc. because all that is contained in the report of the Ministry. The report says that the present stock of coal at the pit heads is of the order of 20 million tons, and efforts are being made to increase production. But the question is what measures are being taken for the safety of all those workers who are going underground into the pits at the risk of their lives to produce this coal for the country!

Madam Chairman, the 6th Conference on safety of mines was held at Delhi on 13th and 14th January last. The hon. Minister of State for Labour was present there. Hon. President of India inaugurated that conference. He also said in his address that the decisions taken in respect of safety measures should be implemented. But you will be surprised to hear that the decisions taken at the 5th Conference had not yet been implemented at the time of holding the 6th Conference after a very long interval. You can very well see the result of this negligence. The number of deaths in mine accidents has gone up every year. In 1984, 176 coal mine workers lost their lives. Only a few days ago hon. Minister of State for Labour, Shri T.A. Sangma told this august House about the accident in the Singareni coal mine in Andhra Pradesh. Seven workers lost their lives in that accident. The cause of all these accidents is that the decisions taken in the Conference about safety measures in mines have not been implemented. Even the enquiry reports about all these accidents have been filed up. No follow up action has been taken about them. Shri Kanti Mehta of the INTUC said at the Conference that there are no Methano meters. Without Methano metres the volume of gas that is accumulating underground cannot be measured. Shri M.K. Pandha, C.I.T.U. said that there is no effort to build up the safety

[Shri Anil Basu]

system in consultation with the workers and labour. As a result of this the number of accidents is going up. For increasing production the most important factor is the labour force, the workers. If adequate safety measures are not provided for their protection who are risking their lives for producing coal, if proper welfare schemes are not there for their benefit, then it is very difficult for us to achieve our targets of production. I will request the hon. Minister to pay due attention for taking effective steps in this regard.

Now Madam Chairman, I am coming to power. Our target for power generation was 19,666 MW. in 1984-85. We have produced only 11,500 MW. and we have achieved only 58% of the target. In 1984-85 the production is 156.66 billion units, a growth of 12% over 1983-84 production. How did this increase in production come about? The only reason is that the PLF on an All India average level was edited at 50% in 1984-85 which in the previous year was 47%. This year the target has been fixed at 170 billion units. The hon. Minister will surely let us know how far we have been able to achieve that target! What is the condition of power in the country today. A little while ago when Mr. Rath was in the Chair, he enlightened me that the power shortage in Orissa is 80% and not 75%. This is a terrible situation. Bihar is facing a power shortage. Practically every State is having a shortage. Madam, a member of the Planning Commission visited Calcutta on the 4th March 1986 and he issued a statement that there is a shortage of 2% of power in West Bengal. We do not agree with that view.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Basu you have to conclude now. You have taken 15 minutes.

SHRI ANIL BASU : Madam I am coming to the Eastern region which is the worst hit among the States who are having a power shortage. When the demand of DVC is 1400 MW, its generation is only 650 to 800 M.W. Moreover, the summer season is at our door step. The hydel power generation of DVC will go down.

In Karnataka the current power shortage is to the tune of 30%. In Andhra due to the drought the hydel generation has fallen considerably. The Punjab and Delhi Chamber of Commerce says that in Punjab there is 6.50% power shortage, in Haryana the power shortage is 16.5%, in U.P. it is 25%, in Rajasthan the shortage is 65.4%, in Jammu & Kashmir there is 124.11% power shortage. In West Bengal the power shortage in summer season is 250 MWs and in winter season it is 50 MWs only. How has it been possible in West Bengal?

Madam Chairman, you will be glad to know that from 1947 to 1970, barring a period of 7/8 months when the United Front Government was in power, this Congress ruled State did not increase its power generation to any significant extent. From 1971 to 1976 during the Chief Ministership of Shri Siddharta Shankar Roy, not even 1 MW of power generation was increased in West Bengal. But from 1978 till today when the Left Front Government is in power, power generation in West Bengal has been increased by 1400 MW. Of course, the Central Government has also helped us but the fact remains that during the rule of the left Front Government power generation in West Bengal has increased by 1400 MWs in 8 years. Madam Chairman, the energy sector can be divided into two parts, the domestic conventional energy and non-conventional energy. We are not utilising the huge potential that we have got for generating hydel power. In this house it was stated in reply to a question that there is a potential of 72,000 MWs of hydel power at 60% PLF. We are able to exploit only 20% of that. In the vast areas of Assam where the mighty Brahmaputra and its tributaries are flowing, in the Himalayan and Sub-Himalayan ranges, in North Kachhar and other areas of the North Eastern region there is practically unlimited potential for generation of hydel-power. But we are unable to exploit them. It is really a matter of regret. The Eastern region is being discriminated against. Orissa is complaining, Bihar is complaining, Assam is complaining. But if the vast potential could be tapped, the position would have been quite different.

Madam Chairman, I will draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one point which has been mentioned in the report. For Farakka-I the revised estimate was Rs. 57,649 lakhs. Upto March 1985, the expenditure incurred is Rs. 36,965 lakhs. For 1986-87 the proposed allocation is Rs. 6400 lakhs. The target of commissioning is 1986-87. Then, how will you be able to achieve this? Out of Rs. 576,49 lakhs, the expenditure, incurred upto 1985—is Rs. 37,000 lakhs. You have allocated Rs. 6400 lakhs. How are you going to complete it by 1986-87? Its about Farakka-I. Regarding Farakka-II, the date of commissioning is 1991-92, and the estimated cost is Rs. 86,848 lakhs, and the allocation is only Rs. 2370 lakhs. How do you expect that it will be completed by 1991-92?

Regarding Farakka-III, the date of commissioning is 1992-93; but there is no allocation. That is why I say that you are discriminating against the north-eastern region.

My appeal to the hon. Minister is : please consider the position of the north-eastern region, and have a sympathetic attitude towards it. Don't discriminate against it. The Member of the Planning Commission said in Calcutta on 4th March last that there will be a 2% shortage of power in West Bengal. But we do not agree with him. At the end of the 7th Five Year Plan i.e. in 1990, the power shortage in West Bengal will be of the tune of 1200 MWs. Therefore we will request the hon. Minister to kindly approve the Sagardighi thermal power project at Murshidabad which we have sent to him. You are setting up the Mejhia project, perhaps you have approved the Bakreshwar project also. For this we thank you. But we will request you to give your approval for the Sagardighi project also.

About non-conventional energy I want to say that there is great scope and potential for solar and tidal energy in Orissa, West Bengal etc. I have heard that for want of indigenous generators it is found difficult to preserve the energy generated from non-conventional sources. The non-conventional energy can help our villages

to become self sufficient. Ours is a tropical country. We can generate abundant solar energy here. But we will require indigenous technology for that. The necessary generators have to be manufactured indigenously. The hon. Minister may kindly consider this also.

In the end I want to draw your attention to one more thing. Madam, before the nationalisation of the coal mines, due to private mining operations in the Raniganj area a terrible situation has developed. You cannot even imagine, vast stretches of land are subsiding in Raniganj, and it will force lakhs of the inhabitants to flee their homes. If we cannot save these vast areas of Raniganj from subsidence, if we cannot think of any alternatives and if necessary funds are not made available to the State Govt. to check this subsidence, then this vast area cannot be saved from total ruin and destruction. We must do everything possible to save those who have provided fuel for the whole country for such a long time. I invite the hon. Minister to come to Raniganj and see for himself the magnitude of the danger, and to provide necessary funds so that Raniganj may be saved.

Madam Chairman, I thank you very much for giving me the time and with that I conclude.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY (Hazari-bagh) : Madam Chairman, I want to congratulate the hon. Minister for the excellent work which he has done under the most difficult circumstances. The success which he has achieved not only in the field of coal production, but also in power generation, is commendable. We are proud that with a view to meet the requirements of coal in the country, we have made a successful efforts and after due consideration, we have produced coal as per our requirements. No funds were wasted and the job was done with due planning last year. We have formulated big plans. This report contains all the details regarding implementation of our future plans. Time and again the hon. Minister has assured the House that whenever the country needs the coal, it would be produced. The reason for his

[Shri Damodar Pandey]

assurance is that today there is sufficient stock of coal in the country and there is no shortage of it. But it seems that he has committed some mistake somewhere either inadvertently or due to some misunderstanding or at the instance of some one. We want that our production should be increased to approximately 216 million tonnes during the Seventh Five Year Plan. In the field of industrial relations the hon. Minister suggests that the people whose lands are acquired in the coal bearing areas will not be provided with work and the unskilled manpower will also not be recruited. When he mentioned about Chari Committee and Banerjee Committee, he said that we had surplus manpower but he forgot to elucidate there that actually the production had been declining due to shortage of unskilled manpower. Had the shortages been removed, B.C.C.L. and E.C.L. would have shown different results. Today when we take B.C.C.L. as a specimen we find that it, has suffered loss of crores of rupees. Almost similar is the condition of E.C.L. But one thing is not clear to us. We talk of mechanization and of reducing the manpower and when we do it then in our Seventh Five Year Plan we have planned total underground mechanization and thereafter we would be able to have total production of 70 million tonnes. In this way we would get 40 per cent production from underground and 60 per cent from open cast mines. For 80 million tonnes of production we would have to depend on underground manual work. Today I can claim that if we bring in the miners who used to load the coal ten years ago in B.C.C.L. and E.C.L., then B.C.C.L. can earn a profit of Rs. 20 crores per month. B.C.C.L. will not suffer any loss. Nobody has thought in this direction, which is very unfortunate. I hope that the hon. Minister will pay attention towards it.

The people who are doing manual labour and who are surplus, do not have any work to do. On the other hand, they complain of shortage of manual labour and say that there is loss of work due to their shortage. We hope the hon. Minister will look into it.

Just now our colleague from C.P.M. was speaking. He had said a lot of things which were not supposed to be spoken here. I do not know why he was wearing *dhotti-kurtha*, as snow might be falling in Moscow. He was supposed to wear a coat. He said that China and USSR produced 600 million tonnes and 700 million tonnes of coal respectively. This might be their requirement. He forgets the fact that these countries have a very cold climate. They do not have that much of energy as we have by the grace of God. They are using 70 per cent of the energy for household purposes. We have abundant energy and moreover we do not have to spend it in winter season to keep our houses warm. If we follow them, we can also produce 700 million tonnes of coal. It is not that we do not have deposits of coal. But has he ever thought as to what shall we do with so much of coal? We shall produce coal as per our requirements. We shall not ruin our economy by blindly following others. Only those people can indulge in such talks, who do not love their country. Whatever one hears or sees outside, one says here, but it is not in the interest of the nation. Otherwise, one is free to say anything.

As I was saying, we would have to depend on manual labour and whatever funds we may invest, whatever amount we may spend, we should also consider about the manual labour. When we talk about the manual labour it also includes the question of industrial relations. We could not do well in the field of industrial relations as it should have been.

Madam, you might be aware that coal miners of the entire country have given a notice of one days strike. If no agreement is reached, then on 10th instant, 7 lakh coal miners will go on one-day's strike. They are not fighting for any new issue or any new demand. They only have one demand and that is to secure the implementation of the agreement which has already been reached. Whatever you have agreed earlier, you now refuse to implement. The agreements are made to be implemented only. This agreement was reached after due consideration. Now you say that it is unconstitutional. Why did

you not raise this question of constitutionality at the time of finalisation of this agreement when all the representatives i.e. the representatives of Government, the company as also the representatives of the workers were also present? If today one says that it is unconstitutional, then who is going to decide it? We or the owners? We do not say that it is unconstitutional. If there is something unconstitutional, then we would be the last persons to do it. But one should tell as to what is unconstitutional in it. Merely by saying in the meetings or somewhere else, you can neither term it as unconstitutional nor say that you are not going to implement it. This is a wrong practice. If you construct a house. What problems can you have, drinking water should be available for that and what is unconstitutional in implementing that project? You have said in your report that there is surplus man power at one place and shortage at another place. You want to send people, but have you ever thought as to how they would reach there, how they would live and work there as transport facilities and houses have not been made available there. It should be given a thought. A lot of other issues are there such as expenditure on education and agreement contains a lot of other issues. There are many other things which have not been implemented so far. The labourers are very much aggrieved and are feeling agitated. I want that the Minister should give an assurance that in future steps would be taken to implement such agreements and no obstacles would be allowed to be created in their implementation.

Madam, just imagine that the term of the agreement of D.B.C. has expired nine months ago. You are negotiating with the only recognized union. There is no political hindrance or any other problem but still no agreement could be reached for the last nine months. This agreement is pending with Centre. Sometimes they talk of giving 10 per cent, and then again of 14 per cent and yet a third time of 16 per cent. The company like D.B.C. which has earned a net profit of Rs. 44 crores after paying the taxes, wants to effect a mutual agreement but it is not

being allowed to effect an agreement with the union. How will the things move then? I want that the hon. Minister should give a serious thought to it.

I want to say something about power. My predecessors have spoken about their respective areas. There is no doubt that the eastern region has remained neglected and the work which should have been done has not actually been done.

The power situation in the State of Bihar is such that its total installed capacity is less than that of the city of Delhi. The ratio of Hydel and Thermal power is not proper and consequently the plant load factor is less. The only reason is that the machinery goes out of order and so we must make an effort to remedy the situation. A large portion of the hon. Minister's department is in that area. The loss incurred by the coal mines must be a matter of concern for him and a simple solution could be to ensure regular supply of electricity to the coal mines. Was this point ever considered by him? Electricity is not supplied to the mines continuously for nine hours in a day and even the timings of power supply are not fixed. The power supply is very erratic. When the people are working underground and there is sudden power failure, then all the workers have to come out, as there is risk to their lives. If under such circumstances, power plant load factor and installed capacity is not increased, then the situation cannot be improved. You may go on formulating several plans and schemes and indulge in tall talks, but those would not be practicable. That is why I want to say... (Interruptions)

The hon. Minister has visited that area, and he has seen that the Almighty has blessed it with natural wealth and if we harness that wealth, the people of that region would prosper. There has been a talk going on about the installation of a Super Thermal Power Station and to feed that power station, they would have to bear a loss of Rs. 100 per tonnes on coal. But they would not set it up in an area where the necessary infrastructure like coal and water is already available and also where coal can be made available at

[Shri Damodar Pandey]

a profit of Rs. 100 per tonnes. The Minister has declared North Karanpura to be an ideal site for setting up the Super Thermal Power Station. But this proposal is not even at the stage of consideration. And we are not aware at what stage it stands at present. If we want to utilise the power potential of our country and generate power at the minimum cost and also make it available to one and all, we must make every effort, otherwise we shall lag behind in our targets. Madam, I wish to submit one or two more points.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Are you going to the next point ?

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY : Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude. You have taken much time.

[Translation]

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY : I am not saying anything irrelevant.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : More than ten minutes you have taken.

[Translation]

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY : The hon. Minister is also responsible for the Department of Non-Conventional Sources of Energy. Successful experiments have been carried out and are still continuing for generating energy by wind mill, Sun rays and biogas. In my opinion, wherever we are facing acute shortage of energy, we should make use of the Non-Conventional Sources of energy for generation of power. And there must be a greater thrust in this area. In Bihar, there are several places where power supply is not available for days together. What is the relevance of rural electrification programme, if a pump is energised only once in a while by connecting it with a wire and then it stop functioning due to continuous power failure for months together? What would be

the use of such a pump ? Would it not be better, if we use energy from the non-conventional sources for meeting the minimum power requirements for irrigation ? If we can make efforts in those areas where there is acute shortage of power, I believe this would be an important step and would benefit the people of Bihar. I want to say a lot, but I would conclude as per your orders. I request that my suggestions may be considered.

[English]

SHRI N. DENNIS (Nagercoil) : While supporting the Demands for Grants of this Ministry, I wish to make a few points. With the expansion of agricultural and industrial activities in the country; the need for electricity has greatly increased. Energy is a vital factor for the development and progress of the country. There is a big gap between demand and supply. So, we should increase the generation of electricity. We are facing frequent power cuts in the country. Power shortage greatly affects the industrial and agricultural activities of the country. The full capacity of our industrial and agricultural sector remains utilised due to this power shortage. Our farmers apart from industrialists are facing crisis because of power shortage.

14.32 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Sir, the per capita consumption of electricity has gone up in the developed countries. According to the 1981 figures, the per capita consumption of electricity in Canada is 14,000 units whereas in India, it is only 175 units. So, we are lagging very much behind in comparison with other developed countries. Unless we take immediate action for greater generation of power, the Energy sector would pose a major constraint in the agricultural economic and industrial development and progress of our country. Of course, the quantum of generation of electricity has increased substantially in 1986 compared to 1947. But there is greater need for more electricity generation to cope up with the demands of our farmers, industrialists and others.

We have got the Central Projects and the State Projects in the Energy sector. There are State Projects which are managed by the State Electricity Boards. When we compare these two, we would find that the Central Projects are managed satisfactorily; but the State Electricity Boards are not managed satisfactorily. They manage about 85% of the powers generation in the country. Better performance by these Electricity Boards is absolutely necessary for the satisfactory position of electricity in our country. Also, there is no uniformity in the generation and consumption of electricity in our country. There is regional imbalance and in some regions the consumption of electricity is also very low. For the uniform economic development of our country electricity generation and development also should be uniform and there should be no regional disparity. Many States lag behind in the generation of electricity and certain regions are also lagging behind other regions in respect of development. It may be due to constraint of financial resources in some States and the Central should come forward to instal thermal power stations and hydro electric projects in such places. We have not fully tapped hydro electric resources. Comparatively the investment is less for hydro electric projects and in modern days more and more countries are trying to go in more for hydro-electric generation than for thermal generation since hydro electric generation is less expensive and more convenient and so we have to go in for tapping hydro electric resources.

[Sir, the transmission loss is 21 per cent as stated in the Report. That is due to mismanagement, leakages and thefts or due to long distance distribution of power and due to other reasons. By our engineering skill, by frequent checks and by better management it can be minimised. By research work also it could be minimised.

Another point I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is that persons living in cities and towns are provided with more electricity facilities than persons in the villages. On page 12 of the Report it is stated that in the year 1985-86, 20,648 villages and 3,95,783 pumpsets have been targeted for electrification and energisation respectively. But the achieve-

ment is only 10,677 villages which were electrified and 2,47,597 pumpsets which are energised up to 31.1.86. So, it is highly necessary that these targets have to be achieved and more attention is to be paid for electrification of villages and also for energisation of pumpsets.

Another point I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is that electric poles are planted and they remain without electrification for months together. The Department gives the reason that materials are not available and in this way execution of the works are dragged on. Due to very low voltage in rural areas the electric lights are very dim.

There are delays in the commissioning of projects and there is failure to achieve targets also. They would say that this is delay in land acquisition, inadequate site investigation and so on. All these things may be excuses for such delay. A detailed project report should be collected before getting the project into operation. That would save the delay.

Some thermal power stations are not functioning properly because most of them have become outdated. So, they have to be renovated and modernised for better and regular functioning.

Another point is, mini hydro electric projects in large numbers should be established wherever there is a possibility for establishment of mini hydro electric projects for which the investment is not high. A scheme has to be formulated for the establishment of mini hydro electric projects. Electricity is a vital sector. So it is absolutely necessary that more and more finance is allotted to this sector. Due to financial constraints, several schemes are not being implemented.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude. Today being Friday, most of the Members want to speak now. We have to help others also.

SHRI N. DENNIS : More and more funds are to be allotted for implementing all these schemes because electricity is an important sector. Tamil Nadu is a deficit State as far as electricity is concerned. There are frequent power cuts and power restrictions. Industrial and

[Shri N. Dinnis]

agricultural developments are greatly affected because of power cuts. Though there is expansion of pums sets, they cannot be put into operation during agricultural seasons. The agriculture and industry are greatly affected due to electricity cut. There is another point which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister in Tamil Nadu, coal supply is not of good variety. It has been represented before the Centre and also before the concerned Department that coal supplied is not of good variety. A request has been made to the Government that permission should be given for import of good variety of coal from foreign countries. If it is not against the policy of the Government, permission has to be given for import of coal.

I would like to mention one or two points. The atomic power plant at Kudangulam in Tirunelveli district is one project for which proposal has been sent. Site engineers have approved it. A high-level committee also has found the feasibility of the scheme. So, expeditious step be taken for the speedy implementation of this scheme.

There is a proposal for the establishment of thermal plant in Rajakka Mangalam in Kanya Kumari district. Survey has been conducted; investigation has been carried out. Government land is also available. Infrastructure facilities are there. It is classified as a backward district. I request that expeditious steps be taken for the speedy implementations of this project also. Similarly, a project report is prepared for the implementation of the Paraliar hydro electric project. It is a mini hydro electric project. That could be implemented with nominal cost. This scheme may also be implemented expeditiously.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Energy.

SHRI N. SOUNDARARAJAN (Sivakasi): Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to take part in the discussion on the Demands for Grants pertaining to the Ministry of Energy, on

behalf of my party, All India Anna DMK.

Energy is one of the most important inputs for the development of our country and it holds the key to modern life. Without power it is not possible to increase our production either in industry or agriculture. Now-a-days, the per capita consumption of power is an index for the development of a country. In Canada, the per capita consumption of power is 14,000 units; in Sweden it is 11,500. In USA, the per capita consumption is 10,500 units. But in India it is only 175 units. The Government of India have taken many steps to find oil. With the continuous progress of exploration and production, the Government of India have produced 11.8 million tonnes of oil in 1979-80. In 1983-84, the Government of India was able to produce 25.6 million tonnes of oil. In 1947, the total power generation capacity in our country was 1,362 MW. But in 1985, the generating capacity installed in our country is 46,900 MW. Out of this 46,900 MW, thermal power station was installed with a capacity of 29,936 MW, hydel projects 15,634 MW and the capacity of nuclear project was, 1,330 MW. These figures show that the Government of India is showing more interest in establishing thermal stations instead of hydro-electric plants. In India, so far we have not been able to utilise 10% of the hydro-electric potentialities.

There was a proposal to set up a hydro-electric project with a capacity of 5,000 MW on the river Sohansari. There was a proposal to establish 20,000 MW power station on the river Dihang. These two rivers are situated in the upper reaches of Brahmaputra.

While we are establishing these hydro-electric projects. We are getting not only power but also water which we can use for irrigation purposes. But in thermal power installation, the cost of power is very high. In Tamilnadu, most of the power units are thermal power units. The coal is coming from North India. The cost of coal is less than the cost of transportation. For example, one tonne of coal is Rs. 300. The transportation comes to Rs. 320/-. The total cost of coal comes to Rs.

620/-. Not only that. The coal which is coming from North India contains more ash. They are also sending stones along with coal. So it is unfortunate that the Tamilnadu State Electricity Board is paying transport cost even for stones besides paying the actual cost for coal. This is also one of the reasons for loss of electricity Board in Tamilnadu.

So far as conversation of Energy is concerned, it is a very important matter on which the Government of India estimated Rs. 500 crores for modernisation and renoyation of existing units. But so far I think only Rs. 100 crores are allotted. This is very meagre. The hon. Minister should take note to allot more funds to existing units for renoyation and modernisation to intensify production in the existing units.

In India, to produce one tonne of steel, we are spending 9.3 million kilo calories. But it is more than double the size in Japan. We have to apply modern technologies which are available in the world to intensify the use of power.

So far as Tamilnadu is concerned, it has attained 99.8% rural electrification. The national average is only 64.5%. So far as energisation of pump-sets is concerned, throughtout India we have energisation of only 59 lakhs of pumsets. In Tamil Nadu we were able to energise nearly 10,33,000 pump sets and four lakhs applications are pending for energisation. But due to paucity of power the State Electricity Board is not able to give them power. So the Minister should take note of it.

There are nine schemes which have been forwarded by the Government of Tamil Nadu to the Centre and they are pending with Union Government for clearance. Ho kenekal is one of them. I request the Minister to clear these schemes very early.

Nowadays the workshops owned by the State Electricity Boards are also producing materials for distribution and transmission of power. These materials are levied central excise duty. These products should be exempted from central excise duty. Most of the State Electricity Boards in our country are running on tosses due to intensification

of rural electrification and energisation of pump sets. I request the Minister to exempt thrse Electricity Boards from income tax just like the public sector undertakings who are given ths exemption. I am sure then the State Electricity Boards which are now running on losses will become profitable and viable. In that case they will be able to get assistance from the World Bank and other international financing institutions. Neither the State Government nor the Central Government are able to invest the necessary amount. So in order to get assistance from World Bank and other financial institutions, these Electricity Boards should be exempt from income tax.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Before calling the next member speaker, I would request the members to take only 5 or 6 minutes because we are going to take up the Private Members' business at 3.30. Before that some members want to speak. Therefore, I request you to be very brief and take only 5 or 6 minutes.

Shri Virdhi Chander Jain.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Energy. First, I would like to comment on our transmission and distribution losses. The hon. Minister has said that the transmission and distribution losses are more in Rajasthan. This is mainly because Rajasthan is a vast stretch of predominantly desert land. I want that strick measures must be taken in cases of power theft. I highly appreciate the Minister's proposal of making the theft of power a cogizable offence, but I want that it should be made a non-bailable offence as well. The imprisonment for this offence should also be for a minimum period of five years. This would alone control the corrupt industrialists and the agriculturalists who indulge in such activities, because such people are major hurdles in development.

Now I would like to speak about the better performance of the thermal power

[Shri Virbhi Chander Jain]

units. You have rightly mentioned that the Kota Thermal Plant in Rajasthan has achieved a record 77.49 per cent of power load factor. Other thermal power projects can also progress similarly. You have achieved some degree of success as well. Efforts should be made to achieve 47.9 per cent to 50.8 per cent of Plant Load Factor. Efforts can be made even to achieve upto 60 per cent of Plant Load Factor. If we are successful, then there would be plenty of surplus power, which would prove beneficial to our region.

As time is very short, I would now speak about my area only. As regards the REC Scheme, I would like to say that 6,30,000 villages were identified and on that basis 3,87,677 villages have already been electrified. Although 55 per cent of electrification work is over, yet in our district of Jaisalmer only 5 per cent of the total area has been electrified. The problem is that the Central Government does not accept any REC Scheme sent by the Government of Rajasthan. The area of this State is extensive and population sparse. The Rajasthan Canal has reached there and the region is developing. The Canal has reached the areas of Mohangarh and Nachma, which have a population of bare five thousand. But REC Schemes are not sanctioned for such areas and hence electrification is not done. But where the canal has reached and where population has also increased, even much areas have not been electrified. So, my request to you is that work must be done in this direction and all the REC Schemes for the Jaisalmer district should be sanctioned. When the country is progressing and in the Seventh Five Year Plan you have decided to electrify all the villages, then Jaisalmer and Barmer should not lag behind. Therefore, all the REC Schemes of Jaisalmer should be sanctioned. Shiva Scheme of Barmer has not yet been sanctioned. The same should be sanctioned so that these districts could also make progress in the matter of electrification.

Now I would like to speak about the proposed National Grid. Efforts are being made to set up such a grid system. The proposed National Grid ought to be

set up and you have consulted the States in this matter. By the establishment of this grid system, the States with deficit as well as surplus power would both benefit and develop equally. Our country is one entity. When we wish to integrate our nation, a national grid system becomes essential. Therefore, adequate efforts must be made to set up a National Grid of power.

Six crore tonnes of lignite deposits have been found in Kapurdi in Barmer. I would like to be enlightened about its quality. It is being looked after by the Mineral Exploration Corporation, the Planning Commission and the Mineral Department of Rajasthan. The progress of the work is very slow. I would like its pace to be accelerated. After accelerating its pace, drilling could be done to achieve the results. A project report should be prepared early. This work has been going on for the last three and a half years. The work is progressing very slowly. The pace of the work should be accelerated and it should be included in the Seventh Five Year Plan so that the power crisis being faced by us could be solved.

We do not have resources for Pilana Lignite Plant. Discussion is going on with West Germany. You kindly help us with whatever aid is available. I would like to request you to include Pilana Lignite Plant in the Seventh Five Year Plan. Ramgarh has been included in Seventh Five Year Plan. You have decided to set up a gas-based plant at Ramgarh. I would like to tell you that very huge deposits of lime have been found at Ramgarh. There are not such huge deposits of lime anywhere else in the country. If Ramgarh is electrified, lime could be used in a very good manner. Its purity is 99 per cent and it is in a very good quantity. Unless gas is made available at concessional rate and talks are held with the Department of Petroleum for this purpose, gas-based plant could not come into existence. I would also like to request you that steps should be taken in this regard.

15.00 hrs.

I would also like to submit that our

State is supplied power from Satpura. Our full share from Satpura must be ensured. What they do is that we are supplied power when it is not required and when it is required, they do not supply us any power. Power to Jodupur city is supplied from Satpura, but its supply is very erratic. It has been stated that during year 1985-86, there was shortage of 8.3 per cent. You should ask the Government of Madhya Pradesh and we should be provided with the relief.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : You get their dues paid.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : There is no objection in making the payment. Our State Government is prepared to make the payment and we would extend our help in this regard.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Rs. 40 crores has to be paid.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : You should convene a meeting of both the Chief Ministers and take a decision.

I would also like to submit that wind and Sunlight is available in plenty in our desert area, but whatever efforts have been made in the desert area in this regard are negligible. Wind mills should be set up there. With the help of wind mills, irrigation facilities and drinking water facilities could be provided in the villages. You should take steps for setting up wind mills. In addition, efforts should be made to tap solar energy. No concrete steps have been taken in this direction in the desert areas. Such steps have been taken in Gujarat and in Kutch area, but no steps have been taken in our State. The efforts made so far to tap solar energy are negligible-

I would like to say one more thing. There is great demand for improved *chulhas* in our State. There was a proposal to provide 18 lakh *chulhas* by 31st March, 1986. There is great demand for such *chulhas* especially in our State. The people in the desert areas do not want to fell trees and they want to

preserve the forests. You should, therefore, help us with regard to improved *chulhas*. Due to abundant availability of dung, Bio-Gas Plants are proving to be very successful. The manure which is formed is also of good quality. You should, therefore, set up maximum number of biogas plants.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Energy.

[English]

SHRI K. MOHANDAS (Mukundapuram) : Sir, in the modern world, energy is the vital requirement for all developments. India has achieved good progress in using different sources of energy like coal, water etc. for meeting its growing needs of energy. Coal production has no doubt gone up, but there is one problem in it. Coal is not inexhaustible and after, say, 50 years or so, it may not be there if we go on mining it at the present rate. So, it is quite natural that we turn to other sources of energy. I am happy that the Government is now paying greater attention to exploiting other sources of energy which are called non-conventional energy sources like solar energy, wind energy etc.

Power is the most important energy that plays the pivotal role in the development of the country. The Government has made huge investments in the power sector. Still we are short of power. As the pace of industrialisation increases, the power requirement also goes up. The existing power units are not able to meet the requirements. The major problem in this sector is that most of the power units are working at half the installed capacity. Then, there is the problem of transmission loss. In some States transmission loss is as high as 20%. I am happy that the Hon. Minister has taken a series of measures in this regard and I find that there is visible improvement in both capacity utilisation as well as reduction in transmission loss.

15.03 hrs.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN
in the Chair]

Sir, hydro- electric power occupies a

[Shri K. Mohandas]

very important place in the scheme of power generation in the country. I am told that we are not using more than 10 or 11 percent of our water resources of our country. If proper investment is made, we will be able to produce enough electricity through hydro-power generation. This country is blessed with a large number of big rivers whose water can be utilised for generating power. But, we have not been able to exploit this valuable resource due to the lack of perspective plan. The result is that there is under-utilisation of the resources. In this context I would like to say that many projects sent by different States are pending clearance by the Centre. I understand that many proposals of my State of Kerala are awaiting Central clearance. The silent valley hydro-electric project was given up in deference to the wishes of the late Smt. Indira Gandhi. But Kerala was assured that an alternate project would be sanctioned. Accordingly, Kerala had sent a proposal for the alternate project. But I am told the Centre has rejected that too.

Sir, there is a mistaken belief that Kerala is surplus in electricity. This is a pure myth. As a matter of fact if there is no further expansion of the power capacity in Kerala in the immediate future, Kerala is going to face a serious shortage of power. As industrial development picks up momentum, the power shortage will become more and more acute. Therefore, expansion of power capacity in Kerala has got to be raised.

In this context I would draw the attention of the Minister to an important aspect of the power problem in Kerala. Kerala has at present only hydropower and it has to entirely depend on monsoon for its reservoir to have adequate quantity of water. About two years ago, Kerala faced an unprecedented power shortage due to failure of monsoon. This has made it amply clear that we cannot entirely depend on hydropower any longer. Therefore, the Government of Kerala made a request that an atomic power plant should be set up in Kerala to meet its energy requirements in the years to come. On this occasion I want to repeat that demand

and request the hon. Minister to take a quick decision to set up an atomic power plant in Kerala. Kerala is perhaps the only State where there is no power project in the Central sector. Centre's investment in the power sector is practically nil. Therefore, it is all the more necessary that Kerala should be given a little more consideration in this respect. I hope the hon. Minister will favourably consider the case of Kerala and take all necessary steps to meet its growing power requirements. With these words, I conclude and support the Demands.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Energy. We find that for giving alternate source of energy like wind, solar, etc. only selection of remote villages is done, I would like to suggest that even villages which have got electric power supply should be given alternate supply of this non-conventional energy sources. Even in developed countries like Cyprus I have seen that every house has got a solar water heater. In that country every seventh man has a car. They can heat the water for domestic use with the help of geyser and other electric material but they are trying to conserve power. They are trying to save power. In our country we have got lot of sunlight. We should take advantage of it. In the Annual Report it is mentioned that with 5 lakh gohar gas plants installed in the country we are able to save cow-dung or forest wood to the tune of Rs. 100 crores per year. So, if we can establish one crore gohar gas plants throughout the country the saving of forest wood (or cow-dung) will be to the tune of Rs. 2,000 crores. Sir, cow-dung is an important manure and the gohar gas plant has got one advantage that cow-dung coming out of it, after the process, is rich by 1% more of nitrogen. That means, we can have a saving of Rs. 50 crores on nitrogenous fertiliser produced in this country. Sir, a saving of Rs. 2000 crores in the use of cow-dung means a substantial saving and creation of substantial wealth in the country. Earlier, the hon. Minister was in charge of petroleum and fertilisers also. Sir, we have been informed that we have to give subsidy on nitrogenous fertilisers. By 1990, the amount given by way of subsidy will be

to the tune of Rs. 7000 crores. Why not we plan now itself by allocating more money to this alternate source of Energy Department? The Government should give more subsidy to the gobar gas plant so that we can save the national wealth, save forest wealth and save cow-dung. By this we can reduce the indirect subsidy and effect reduction on fertiliser price. I would like to request the hon. Minister kindly to tell the Government of Maharashtra not to stop the subsidy on gobar gas plant. On the contrary, the subsidy should be increased and it should continue.

Then, Sir, we have to look at coal, not as a combustion material but as a raw material for petro-chemicals and chemical industry. Whether it is coal, petroleum or gas, it can be utilised as raw material for industries. So far as the generation of power is concerned, we must try to give more emphasis to atomic energy and to hydel energy and also non-conventional energy. Atomic energy plants unfortunately,—some plants like the one at Kota—are not functioning properly. But at the same time we are glad that 95% to 97% we will be using our indigenous material in the construction of our new atomic power plants that will be coming up in places like Kalpakkam and other places in the country. All the potential of power generation through the atomic energy is somewhat huge. Even the hydel energy has not been tapped to the sufficient extent. If we can use and harness the fast flowing rivers of Himalayas—for example the River Rangi and Tista coming from Sikkim—and establish hydel power generation station, a lot of energy can be generated and the energy can be supplied to West Bengal, Bihar, Assam and even to Bangladesh.

Sir, we have got Sun light in abundance and also wind energy in our country. If we reduce the cost of solar pump through reduction in cost of silicon crystals/photovoltaic cells then thousands and lakhs of agricultural pumps can be converted from electric motors to photovoltaic cells electric motors. We are glad that our industry in Mettur is able to produce silicon crystals of high purity and the purity percentage is also increasing. Let us hope that in the near future,

we will be able to reduce the cost of photovoltaic cells pumps so that the pumps that can be installed in the farms of the farmers will be economical and cheaper in the long run as compared to the electric pumps which are presently working erratically.

For avoiding transmission losses, we should vigorously follow the idea of establishing power plants at situ and have a national grid system. This national grid system has to be established fast on the one side, and on the other side, various State Electricity Boards should be told to recover their dues properly from the farmers and industrialists. The loss in the power supply to the industries is more than twenty per cent and there is a lot of leakage in the matter of power supply to the industries. This is done with the connivance of the Electricity Department people. This should be put an end to. They make adjustment in electricity meters and on account of that, we are not able to get full return for any of the thermal power plants. This should be put an end to with an iron hand. There should be a way to tally how much electricity is produced, how much is consumed & how much we are able to earn from that. From such sort of statistics, we can easily find out how much leakage is there for example in a place like Ghaziabad and other areas. If we are able to plug these loopholes, certainly all the power plants and State Electricity Board would run on profits, or at least the losses would be eliminated or reduced. With these words I again emphasize on alternative sources of energy and request that we must look at coal and petroleum products as raw material and not energy material.

I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Energy.

DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA (Janjgir): Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Energy. Energy is a highly technical subject and I shall not go through the data and details of the technical side of it, but being a representative of the people, I would definitely draw the attention of the House and the hon. Minister towards the achievements, problems as also give my suggestions.

[Dr. Prabhat Kumar Mishra]

Energy is essential for life and it is most essential for the survival of the nation. I must congratulate the most energetic Minister of Energy for achieving hundred per cent power production in my State, particularly Korba and I am thankful for the establishment of the South Eastern Coal Field at Bilaspur.

Energy, as I said, is most important and, therefore, should be made a Central subject. As you know, the M.P. State Electricity Board is not in a position to utilize the power produced by NTPC in Korba. Consequently, NTPC is asked to cut down its power production, because the State Electricity Board is not in a position to transfer it to the farmers. Bilaspur district has been electrified only to the extent of forty two per cent, though NTPC and MPEB are situated there. I, therefore, suggest that it should be a Central subject and it should be monitored from the Centre also.

I would strongly urge upon the Minister that the work at the hydel electricity plants at Bongo and Burjee be provided with more finance so that they are expedited and that should be monitored regularly. Further, some technical institution should also be opened simultaneously with the installation of the plant so that the trained hands are available at local level. Latest technology should be developed there to store extra electricity produced by the plants.

Solar energy needs to be encouraged for village electrification, for street light and other purposes. Arrangements for storage also through battery need to be made.

Then, Sir, corruption is the main reason for our not being able to achieve our goal. I have been informed that the supply orders for huge pipes have been given to the same contractor who had been prosecuted by police in Korba in 1983 in the cement case. He is still not supplying the pipes of requisite quality to the Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station.

There are other factors also which

are causing losses to the public sector. Coal smuggling is the main problem in the public sector. The plants are not supplied adequate quantity of coal. The quality of the coal is also poor. The coal which is supposed to be supplied to the plant is being smuggled, and sold. They fulfil the quota required by the plant, they mix ash, etc. in this coal. All these factors affect the output of the plant.

Employment to the local persons only upto the scale of Rs. 800 p.m. is a very old proposal. I request that this proposal should be revised and the amount also may be raised. While discussing the general budget, I had already suggested that for the Director (Personnel) or any similar post, the officer must be selected from the State cadre so as to enable him to understand the problems of local unemployment, which is a chronic phenomenon everywhere.

I would also like to mention that the coal fields should be very strictly guarded against the mafia gangs who have been a deep-rooted problem in all the coal mines. I can say without hesitation that unless there is some negligence on the part of the authorities, it is not possible for them to operate in the mines so easily.

The coal-based fertilizer plant at Korba should be started now because it is a long-pending commitment by the Government. People are anxiously waiting for the plant to start functioning. A big amount of money is still being used for the maintenance of machines, etc. Out of the total money allotted for coal slash to the State Government, at least 50 per cent should be used for the development of the coal-mining area, particularly for the development of roads and other things. This should also be monitored by the Central Government as well.

By quoting one example, I would like to draw your attention to the problem of corruption in the transportation of coal. Last year, Rs. 70 lakhs was spent for the transport of coal in Korba but the minimum required quantity of coal was not loaded in the trucks. The argument given by the authorities was that the weighing

machine was not in order. But to my astonishment, while five contractors were not given the full payment, the sixth one was given the full payment in spite of the fact that he also used the same weighing machine.

The Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board has reported that 25 per cent of the coal supplies is burnt one, for which W.C.L. has given a big amount of compensation to the M.P.E.B. I would like to know where the supplies of coal, got with that money, have gone.

Simultaneously, I shall stress on the need for easy availability of coal to the local consumers and small industries. Definitely, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister regarding the air and water pollution caused by the MPEB, Korba. The pollution level has reached its saturation point in Korba.

Sir, the management must take the help of the labour unions to smoothen the work of the plant. But they should not be given such a long rope so as to interfere in the administrative work.

Lastly, I would like to give certain suggestions. Korba has got the biggest coal field and it also has got good quality of coal. But they generally dig five metres deep and go a long way superficially. If they go deep, upto 15 metres, they will definitely get good quality of coal.

I would like to submit that compensation must be given to the land oustess either by employment or by giving some assistance or facilities to set up small industries, so that they can have a permanent source of livelihood.

Lastly, I shall definitely congratulate the hon. Minister for promoting the non-conventional method of energy resources. But I request that more and more facilities should be given to attract people for adopting bio and *gobar* gas plants. This help can be provided in the shape of more subsidy, etc.

I support the demands for Energy and thank the Chairman for having given me

a chance to speak.

[Translation]

*SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY (Coimbatore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in support of the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Energy for 1986-87, I wish to say a few words.

In 1985-86 we generated 170 billion units of electricity through hydro-electric projects and thermal power stations. Out of this, 60 billion units of power were produced through hydel stations. I need not say that generation of power in hydel stations depends upon the availability of water in reservoirs. The remaining 110 billion units were generated in thermal stations. This is just 50% of installed capacity in thermal stations.

I would like to refer here to another important problem. Out of 170 billion units generated, 21% is lost in transmission and distribution. This comes to about 35.70 billion units. If you add 110 billion units lost in 50% under-utilisation of the installed capacity with 35.70 billion units lost in transmission and distribution, then the total loss comes to about 145.70 billion units. When there is acute power crisis throughout the country, we cannot afford to lose so much of electric power. We should endeavour to utilise at least 80% of the installed capacity. We should try to minimise the transmission and distribution loss of 21%. Then only we will be able to tide over the power crisis in the country.

I would now refer in particular to the acute shortage of electricity in Tamil Nadu. The Government of Tamil Nadu proposes to invest Rs. 2000 crores on power projects. Even after the implementation of all power projects envisaged in the 7th Five Year Plan, the unfulfilled gap between production and demand in Tamil Nadu would be about 3299 million units. In 1994-95 this will go up to 10153 million units. The Government of India should come to the rescue of Tamil Nadu as the Government of Tamil Nadu does not have enough resources to cover

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

[Shri C.K. Kuppaswamy]

this unfilled gap between generation and demand.

Even after the completion of Six Five-Year Plans 2,03,000 villages have not got electricity. In other words 35% of the villages in the country have not got electricity so far. Similarly 50% of the pumpsets in the country have not been energised. In these circumstances it becomes very necessary to eliminate the transmission and distribution loss of 35.70 billion units of electricity.

I demand that the Third Main Cut in Neiveli Lignite Organisation and Power Station should be sanctioned so that Tamil Nadu gets some relief from recurring power crisis. It is proposed in the Seventh Five Year Plan to set up atomic plants to generate 10000 MW by 2000. I demand that the expansion scheme of Kalpakkam Atomic Plant should be sanctioned. Another atomic plant should be sanctioned in Tamil Nadu. Then only the power requirements of Tamil Nadu can be met.

Sir, our Minister of Energy is literally a person of abundant energy and also a repository of talent and amiability. I want that he should use his good offices in getting the approval from Karnataka for the Hugenekal Hydel Power Project at the earliest. He should also sanction adequate funds for the implementation of this inter-state project. This project when completed will supply electricity to 10000 pumpsets in my Constituency of Tiruppur and neighbouring Coimbatore, where the farmers are greatly handicapped in their agricultural activities.

With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI MOTILAL SINGH (Sidhi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir. Energy is an essential investment for qualitative improvement of life and financial growth. Where technology is available and financial resources are also available, we should encourage speedy utilisation and development of all renewable sources.

A proposal was sent to the Central

Government by the Government of Madhya Pradesh in 1981 for setting up Bandav Thermal Power Station and in 1984, the Planning Commission has agreed in principle to supply coal to this Power Station, but this proposal has not been agreed to by the Standing Linkage Committee of the Coal Department so far.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now it is 3.30 and we have to start Private Member's Business. So, you kindly resume your seat and you can continue next time.

15.30 hrs,

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Sixteenth Report

[English]

SHRI R.P. SUMAN (Akbarpur) : I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Sixteenth Report of the Committee of Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 2nd April, 1986."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Sixteenth Report of the Committee on Private Member's Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 2nd April, 1986."

The motion was adopted

GOVERNMENT OF UNION TERRITORIES (AMENDMENT) BILL*
(Substitution of new section for section 44)

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II Section 2 dated 4-4-1986.

Bill further to amend the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963.”

The motion was adopted

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : I introduce the Bill.

INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of new sections 298A and 298B)

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1960.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1960.”

The motion was adopted

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of new article 44A)

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the

*Published in Gazettee of India, Extraordinary Part II Section 2 dated 4.4.1966

Constitution of India.”

(The motion was adopted)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Insertion of new article 16A, etc.)—Contd.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri G.M. Bantawalla on the 7th March, 1986, namely :

“That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration.”

Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, you have already taken 15 minutes.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : That was an old chapter. I am happy that today the hon. Law Minister has been re-inforced by the Planning Minister's presence and also of the inattentive Water Resources Minister.

On the last occasion, I said that this matter should not be treated as a mere matter of legal formulation but should be treated as a matter of commitment, so far as government is concerned. I had requested the presence of the other Ministers. I find the inattentive Water Resources Minister and the inattentive Planning Minister. Only on the 25th of February, 1986, in reply to a question in the other House, it had been stated by the Government that as on 31st December, 1985, the number of unemployed was 262.69 lakhs. This obviously is the figure of urban unemployed, because we do not have any statistics of the rural unemployed. The answer also says, as on 30th June, 1985, the number of educated unemployed mounted to 132.62 lakhs. I am happy to see the State Finance Minister also. This is the magnitude of the problem. Now, I am not saying that the hon. Ministers are not aware of, or

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

concerned about the problem. But the trouble is that the policy which has been formulated and implemented for nearly four decades, has resulted in this state of affairs. Therefore, the position today is more and more aggravated and almost an explosive situation has arisen for which the responsibility has to be squarely accepted by the present Government where the same Party is ruling. They have opted for a decrepit capitalist system which breeds inequality, poverty and unemployment. And the objects of the bounty of this policy are the handful of people who have accumulated immense resources out of exploitation of the common people and workers. We hear about socialistic pattern of society. Our Constitution has been amended to introduce socialism in its Preamble. We hear about the egalitarian society being the policy of this Government to introduce. But what we find is greater and greater impoverishment of the people instead of pro-people economic policy which helps the common and poor people. Therefore, the people of this country know that their so-called commitment to socialism or socialistic principles is nothing but skin deep and really the policies are not directed towards achieving socialism.

Let us not think of the poor people by your budget speeches or during elections only. It is very nice to talk of poverty alleviation and all that. Land reforms have remained mere matters of verbal exercise so far as the ruling party is concerned, because when we find the unemployment is mounting and privation is deepening, the *babalogs* in the Government are playing with the computers as if they are toys. And the result is that there are more and more frustrated disenchanted people. Today a large sections of the young people of the country are going out of the mainstream because they are seriously concerned about the situation that is driving them to total misery and unemployment. Our approach should not be to make Snam Progetti happy. You have to remove the tears from the eyes of the unemployed educated people and even uneducated people.

Since you have rung the bell, with

your kind permission, may I read a few lines from the speech delivered by a judge of the Supreme Court on a subject which is called 'Socialism, Constitution and Legal Aid Movement in India. He had made certain observations as to the utility of having some lofty ideals in the Directive Principles.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Who is the Judge ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Justice Chinappa Reddy. The book is also not printed by me, it is a very well-known book. I quote :

"It is one of the extraordinary and tragic features of our Constitution that every article which may bring about equality and usher in some element of socialism is relegated to the category of non-justiciable Directive Principles."

Mr. Banatwalla is trying to bring those articles from the Directive Principles to Fundamental Rights Chapter. Then it deals with several articles. I know you will not permit me.

"Articles 41, 42 and 43 require the State to make provision to secure the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of old age, unemployment, etc., to provide for just and humane conditions of work, to secure living wage for workers, and so on."

Then he places the other articles.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now conclude.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I am reading a few lines from the...

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Last time you have taken fifteen minutes and today also you have taken nearly ten minutes. If you continue like this, how can I permit ? How can I permit one Member to take more than 25 minutes ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I have not taken ten minutes, Sir. Please allow me at least ten minutes.

"Article 37 of the Constitution provides that the Directive Principles of State Policy are fundamental in the governance of the country and that it shall be the duty of the State to apply those principles in making laws. Yet 34 years after the coming into force of the Constitution, we are nowhere on the road to equality or socialism. Why is this happening? The answer is not far to seek. It is obvious that the provision for socialism and the high ringing Directive Principles are a facade and that to the ruling classes equality has never meant more than formal equality and socialism has never been more than a verbal mask. We must not forget that the ruling classes, legislature, judges and the bureaucrats are all from the same class, that is, the bourgeoisie. The ruling classes function through the legislature and via the legislature, through the bureaucracy via the bureaucracy and through the judiciary and via the judiciary.

A combination of reluctance, inertia and reaction on the part of these three organs of State has succeeded in subverting the Directive Principles in practice."

I submit that every word in these observations of the learned judge should be borne in mind and let us not indulge in mere gimmicks and shibboleths and jargons. It is high time that the people of this country are given what is their due.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara) : I have to make one submission, Sir. This item and item No. 13 of the Private Members' Business at page 9 are same. Of course, same means Mr. Banatwalla's Bill is to amend... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have not taken up this subject today. It was taken

up last time and the discussion is continuing. Now I cannot do anything.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : I will like this item and that item to be taken together, if possible... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You could have raised this before the discussion started, then and there, not now in the middle of the discussion.

Mr. Sharad Dighe.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to express my views as far as the Bill brought by the hon. Member, Shri Banatwalla is concerned. This is perhaps one of the rarest occasions when I would like to agree with the hon. Member Mr. Banatwalla regarding the suggestion which he has made before this House. The spirit of this Bill or the central idea of this Bill is very commendable, and, therefore, I would like at least to support the central idea of this Bill. Though there may be some differences regarding the details of this Bill, as far the main idea is concerned, what Mr. Banatwalla wants to do is that all those laudable objectives which were propounded by the founding fathers of the Constitution in the Directive Principles, are to be brought in the category of Fundamental Rights. When this Constitution was brought into existence, the rights were divided into two parts. Most of the individual property rights were to be in the Fundamental Rights and as far as the rights of the society, the rights of the welfare of the society, the rights of the working class and the farmers and the weaker sections of the society were concerned, they were merely enunciated in the form of Directive Principles. But it was expected that within a few years these Directive Principles will also be brought into force by the Government from time to time. Therefore Article 37 provided that the provisions contained in this Part shall not be enforceable by any court, but the principles therein laid down are nevertheless fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the State to apply this principle in framing laws.

[Shri Sharad Dighe]

Now, all the rights which the hon. Member wants to bring in this Bill, are shown in the Directive Principles. And my submission is this. It is high time that these principles are now brought in as Fundamental Rights of the citizens so that the real spirit of the Constitution is brought into force. When this Constitution was framed—as we read from the legislative history of the Directive Principles—it is learnt that the Constitutional Adviser Mr. B. N. Rau had drafted these two parts in the Constitution, that is, the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles. He went for a discussion to Dublin (Ireland) and he discussed this matter with De Valera. Some of these were from their Constitution. And then on his return, he suggested certain amendments in the draft and he wanted the Directive Principles to have priority over the Fundamental Rights. He even drafted certain amendments to the Draft Constitution. But ultimately that amendment was not accepted and Fundamental Rights prevailed over Directive Principles and the judicial courts were also bound to follow all these things.

But my submission is this. Now at least, after such a long period, we may period to period at least bring in some of the principles which are in the Directive Principles and they should be brought in the category of Fundamental Rights.

The Father of the Constitution, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was also concerned; he expressed the view that even though these Directive Principles have no legal force, yet, the Government which will capture power, was bound to follow the same; otherwise they will receive rude shocks from the electorate. This is what he has stated when he introduced the Draft Constitution as settled by the Drafting Committee. I quote :

“If it is said that the Directive Principles have no legal force I am prepared to admit it. But I am not prepared to admit that they have no sort of binding force at all. Nor am I prepared to concede that they are useless because

they have no binding force in law.....Whoever captures power will not be free to do what he likes with it. In the exercise of it, he will have to respect these instruments of instructions which are called Directive Principles. He cannot ignore them. He may not have to answer for their breach in a Court of Law. But he will certainly have to answer for them before the electorate at election time. What great value these Directive Principles possess will be realised better when the forces of right contrive to capture power”

Sir, I would not agree with Mr. Somnath Chatterjee that nothing has been done by this Government. This Government and our party is also conscious about the force of these Directive Principles. From the beginning progressive reduction of unemployment has been one of the principal objectives of economic planning in India. Therefore, in the Sixth Five Year Plan and also in the Seventh Five Year Plan several measures have been suggested for the reduction of unemployment. The National Rural Employment Programme aims at generating employment opportunities in the rural areas. Then, during the Sixth Plan it was felt that cross-rural poverty was there and particularly for that purpose Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme was introduced in 1983. Then the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) also is one of the largest schemes for providing direct assistance to the rural poor. Then, again the scheme for training rural youth for self-employment was also introduced in 1979. Then the schemes for providing self-employment to educated unemployed youth was also introduced in 1983. In certain States, particularly in the States of Maharashtra there is Employment Guarantee Scheme Since the year 1972 and in 1983-84 as far as unskilled manual work is concerned, 164.5 million mandays' employment was reported to have been generated.

Now, the point which I want to make is that in view of all the efforts which the

Government is already making towards removing unemployment, they may be emboldened also to say further, 'Yes, we accept this for the removal of unemployment, and right to work is a fundamental rights'. There is nothing wrong in that because the whole policy is towards the removal of unemployment and therefore, my submission is that if not today, but some day at least we shall have to accept this right to work and all those rights which Mr. Banatwalla is suggesting in this Bill as Fundamental Rights and they should be removed from the Directive Principles and from that point of view I support the spirit of the Bill and the central idea of this Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH (Bombay North) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the spirit behind the Bill moved by hon. Member Shri G. M. Banatwalla in the House, but I oppose this Bill.

I, of course, agree with Shri Sharad Dighe Saheb about his views regarding this Bill. But today the country is passing through a phase in which the country is facing the crisis of unemployment and if the burden of Unemployment Allowance is put on the Government, it would affect the entire people of this country.

Our country is very large and we cannot compare it with the other countries. We are implementing many schemes in our country to solve the problem of unemployment. We have decided to bring about a change in our education policy.

A detailed discussion has already been held in this House on the new education policy. If a change is brought about in our education policy, problem can be solved to a large extent. Our present education system or University education is preparing educated persons only for clerical jobs. Our education system is like a factory which is engaged in marked production. If the new education policy is adopted, which has many practical points, we can create jobs for the people, though we cannot provide clerical jobs to all the people. Today you can see how many

people want to go to the rural areas. Today we find that the villagers are shifting to the urban areas, because all the people want clerical jobs instead of doing hard work and that is why unemployment is increasing. I would go even a step further and say that if all of us have one feeling in our hearts, all of us should accept family planning programme from the bottom of the heart and every person irrespective of his caste, creed or community should be covered under the family welfare programme. Every citizen living in this country is an Indian and family planning rules should be one and the same for all and these rules should be implemented uniformly. We say many things, but these are not actually implemented. We are, Indians and if we consider ourselves Indians, then today itself we should rise in favour of a common civil code, but we do not favour such a common civil code. Even today, there is a separate Hindu Code, there is a separate Christian code and there is separate Personal law. I would like to submit that due to all these different codes, our family planning programme is not being implemented properly and our population is increasing at a faster pace than the increase in our resources and this is the reason for unemployment. The Bill for providing Unemployment Allowance to the unemployed persons has been brought before the House saying if the Government is not able to provide jobs to the people, it should provide them Unemployment Allowance. Many States have taken such a step and they are making efforts to provide employment to the people as has been directed under the Constitution. Just now our friend Shri Dighe has said that in Maharashtra many people have been provided employment under Employment Guarantee Scheme and they are still being provided jobs. I think, in the coming days they would be able to provide employment to those people in a better way, who want to work hard, but I think it would not be possible to provide employment to all those persons who want to do only clerical work in the offices. The spirit behind the Bill moved by Shri Banatwalla is very good and we feel that every person in this country should be provided the employment. But as we have certain rights, we have certain duties as well. We should

[Shri Anoopchand Shah]

give preference to our duties than to our rights. If we perform our duties well, there would not be any difficulty. What I mean to say is that if our country has to make progress and the country has to be taken forward, every person should be prepared to go to the villages and work to the best of his or her capability. In this way, the problem of unemployment would be reduced to a great extent and the question of giving unemployment allowance would not arise.

In the end, I would like to say that the spirit behind the Bill is good and before implementing it, we should understand that we all are Indians and all of us have equal rights and duties. With this feeling, we have to march forward. I would like to say only this much that today we are passing through such a phase, when we would have to keep in our mind this—

[English]

“Let us walk together, talk together and act with one mind for the development of this country.”

[English]

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): Mr. Chairman, Sir. I too have moved in this respect, a Bill for consideration under item no. 13 of today's business. The subject-matter is also the same. The only thing is, I have requested to amend the Constitution and include article 15A as insertion to the Constitution. My hon. friend has put it as article 16A, in his amending Bill. The subject-matter is the same. This is a very important subject as it is borne by the fact that my friends who have participated in the debate have asserted the importance, once again.

16.00 hrs.

Now the recent development in the international situation is the United Nations also accepted the principle of right to work as a fundamental right and right to work as a human right. We have a Constitution which prescribes fundamental rights. It should necessarily include a clause that right to work is a fundamental right. Simply keeping it as a directive

principle and leaving it to the mercy of the Government to implement it, is not sufficient. It has to be included as a matter of right for every individual citizen of the country. Then only, the Preamble of the Constitution which says that we look for a socialist society can be achieved. If the Government is aiming in that declaration for a socialist democratic republic, then it is the duty to correlate. It is a necessary factor that this has to be included as a part of fundamental rights in the Constitution of India. Therefore, I say that it is the most important subject and that steps will have to be taken considering the various point of view expressed by the Members who have participated in this debate, to implement the principle. Government should take appropriate steps to allow this amendment in the Constitution and to make this a part of it.

This gives us an opportunity to analyse the India society as a whole. If the right to work is a fundamental right, what would have been the society's responsibility to an individual and also an individual's responsibility to the society? Why a society with so much of difference is created in India? It is because such factors we have omitted always. In the Constitution, in the Fundamental Rights, at the time of its framing, we were giving importance to property right, personal right such as property and other private privileges which a person has got. As my friend, the earlier speaker has pointed out, if a division was to give more importance to the private right, property right of the person, not the right as a whole the society has got to individual, unless we are giving that importance at this stage, where this country will go? This will also give an opportunity to analyse the Western and socialist countries as well as the capitalist countries. I hope since attempt is made in this regard.

I am sorry to say that three or four days back a newspaper carried a news item about our per capita income and Pakistans per capita income. In this region, because of the vicious policies which we have followed to cater to the needs of the have, and also to give privileges and opportunities for exploitation,

and to make money by the private individuals for using the facilities of the society and discarding the responsibilities of the society, we are far below to the per capita income of Pakistan, the neighbouring country. If we analyse, we see that we rank below to Sri Lanka. How this has happened? All these things have happened because of people who have the facilities to exploit the society. They have exploited it. Having the fundamental rights to keep about as their own, having a fundamental right to run the factory, and having the fundamental right to exploit his own brother, if this is not put an end to, this will continue and the people who are private individuals, who have the necessary facilities and infra-structure and influence in this society will again flourish and the common people of this country will perish. Some thing is happening. 50% of our population is still living below poverty line. The Government have no data about the living conditions of the poor people in this country. People are suffering from shortage of drinking water. They have no job. I heard a story very recently. I heard it from a senior IAS Officer who was with me in the ILO Conference. She was working in Rajasthan. She was telling us that in Jaipur when she was working in the Social Welfare Department...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Why do you quote the Officer ?

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : No, I am not quoting. I am only just telling one thing about which I felt very much. In a family where five children are there, the mother is giving food to the elder child on Monday and on Tuesday the second child gets and on Wednesday the third child gets. Like that the children are fed. If there are five children in the family, because of the hard earnings of the father and the mother and there is no right to work and the work is not provided by the Government for the people who are there, the elder child gets it on Monday, the second child is looking at the elder child when it takes the food and how pathetic it is and how the society in India is built up after achieving our freedom ! It is because we have not given importance to the responsibility towards

the society to give job for the people. Therefore, if we can protect the right of a citizen to get a job, then there will be a total change in the society and the society which you say you aim at, will come into being. If you really want it, this is the time when you will have to include in the Fundamental Rights.

I was just mentioning about the comparative study with other countries. In the socialist countries the whole wealth belongs to the society and the right to work is there. Their minimum requirements will be met by the society. In the capitalist society there are checks and balances in the society itself. There are necessary protections for them to give job and to protect them. Therefore, it is not much of a problem if the society feels. I have seen in the western countries where the capitalist philosophy is being followed every one speaks about the neighbourhood. They are conscious about the neighbourhood. If there are societies where they feel they will have to contribute to make the society rich and if somebody is there not having a job, the society feels that it is their collective responsibility. Here what is the position ? It is the other way. There is reason for that. The main reason is insecurity felt in the mind of the citizen of the country. There is a feeling of insecurity in the mind of the citizen. When we have a feeling of insecurity in our mind, we have got the tendency to amass wealth at the cost of the society and keep it for the tomorrow which is to come. How can this be avoided ? This can only be avoided by giving an equal status and an equal feeling amongst one's own brothers and provide them with the necessary work. When work becomes a fundamental right of the citizen, these maladies can be cured and if that outlook of the modern society is accepted, there should be a sanction to enforce it.

16.09 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

A fundamental point in it is that when it is accepted as a fundamental right, the citizen gets a right to get it discharged. Otherwise they are at the mercy of the Government. Only if this is included in the Fundamental Rights in the Constitutions then

[Shri Thampan Thomas]

a person who has got on job can ask the Government and the Court can surely ask the Government to surely implement it. This if it is a fundamental right he gets, and it will be an enforceable right. Therefore, my submission is : I support Mr. Banatwalla's Bill and request that by all means it should be accepted and a new society may be formed in our country.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : Sir, thank you very much for giving me a chance to talk on this important Bill.

SHRI H. A. DORA (Srikakulam) : We have to take up the half an hour discussion also.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : I heartily support Mr. Banatwalla's views on right to work. But I oppose the text of the Bill. I appreciate the sentiments of Mr. Banatwalla. I have great regards for him. Not only myself, but everybody in this House, either this side or that side, we are very much concerned about the unemployment problem. The right to work is a fundamental right. We know it very well. Our Prime Minister and our Minister also know it very well. I oppose the text of the Bill. Mr. Banatwalla has stated in his Bill that "I have moved the Bill to seek to make the right to work a fundamental right of each and every citizen of our country, a right which can be enforceable by law."

In the directive principles of the State Policy and under the Constitution of India, there are a number of Articles which should be implemented by the State. But, unfortunately, we have not been able to implement many of them. Article 41, 42, 43 are the directive principles of the State Policy. Article 41 says.

"The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of underserved want."

The whole thing is covered by Article 41 of the Constitution.

I would like to raise one important point and I would request the hon. Minister to please note it. The Supreme Court has said that the fundamental right include Article 21 of the Constitution. They have said that right to life includes right to livelihood. Government should take note of this. Our Government has provided irrigation, fertilizers, power, the 20 point Programme and so many other programmes for the development of our country. Our beloved late Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi waged a relentless war against poverty. She has nationalised banks. She has introduced IRDP, NREP and RLEGP and the DRDP Programmes, the 20 Point Programme for the upliftment of the poor people. Our dynamic leader and Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi is also keen to see the development of the poor people. But we should realise the main thing and that is about the actual implementation. That is the main thing.

There are so many schemes; we have so many plants; so many projects but who will implement them ? Government can introduce the programme; Government have got some plans; and the Government have some developmental works. But it is actually the bureaucrats, who are implementing them. There is some communication gap between the officials and the public. The implementation is not going on properly. It is a fact that our population was 350 millions but now it is 740 million. We are increasing the population day by day.

In the report for the year 1982-83 of the United Nations, they said that the population of the world has increased by 85 million and India is the first country in the world, with an addition of 15 million to its population. It is also a fact that we have succeeded in reducing the growth of population. But the net addition to population is increasing day by day. During the Sixth Plan and the Seventh Plan, we made special efforts to reduce poverty and unemployment. We have a number of projects, plans and programmes. We should also appreciate that in the Budget that we have just had, there

is a marginal increase of 65 percent in the plan outlays for major programmes, anti-poverty programmes. The allocation for the IRDP are up by 51%; the allocation for NREP are up by 93% and the allocation for RLEGP are up by 58%. There is no denial of the fact. But still the problems remain.

I am not in accordance with the opinion of Mr. Banatwalla that the Court should be given independent powers to deal with these matters because we should be practical. Practice is the main thing. Heartily feeling is another thing. I know the feelings of Mr. Banatwalla. We are very much sorry for that in the whole country there is unemployment problem and now it is the 'rising sun'. Until and unless we eliminate poverty and unemployment from our path, it is not possible to establish the right to work in our country. So, sir this is our main duty—to fight against the poverty, to fight against illiteracy, to fight against communalism and to fight against unemployment. Being a youth I have to make some suggestions. I am not going to make an elaborate speech; but I have a few suggestions to make to the hon. Minister.

I have already heard the speeches of the Marxist leaders. Really I am very sorry because whenever we try to hear something from them, they always try to politically manipulate everything. One Hon. Member has already stated that it is a socialist country, the Congress ideology is of socialist pattern, but Congress is totally responsible for unemployment, they are not going ahead, they are going backward and so on. May I know from these Members what is their policy? In the directive principles it is the State which has to implement all these things.

In my State I know that the Government had introduced food for work programme to give more and more employment to the poor people. But these States mis-used their power. Only their party people got all the facilities. The poor people don't get any facilities. So, the Government of India has now stopped this programme.

The unemployment in my State, I

can say very frankly because I am very much anxious over this, is very large. Out of 2 crores of people who are registered educated unemployed youth, in my State 40 lakhs unemployed youth are there. The Central Government recruitment are now banned for a long time. There, the employment offices are now the CPM party offices. So, generally youth are not getting their employment from this Government. That is why unemployment problem still remains.

You may be surprised to know that these State Governments have no work for the unemployed youth.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur) : This is a Private Member's business. The Member should not say against CPM Government because it is not at all concerned.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : We can say that our Prime Minister has already introduced self-employment scheme through DIC programme. These people are saying that Congress-I are taking this country back. May I ask the Hon. Member that when they are saying regarding Marxism and Leninism what is their policy.

I may give a quotation :

"Where is your Marxism,
where is your Star
Tata is your bosom friend
and Goenka is not far"

This is the ideology, it is their policy now.

You should be surprised to know, I am very much concerned, that two thousand workers of Peerless are now on the road. Four lakh field workers of Peerless are now on the road. It is due to the banning act of the State Government. Now they are opposing totally the ban in the Central Government recruitment; but why are they not opposing on the banning act of the State Government? The State Government has implemented in 1979. My request is that please do something in favour of these poor people. Don't play game to check these poor people. We should realise what is what.

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

I have a few suggestions to make to the Hon. Minister. The Central Government should stop the postal order fees for services. So many poor people in the rural as well as urban areas—they are intelligent educated youth no doubt—cannot apply for new jobs. If Central Government and State Governments jointly stop the postal order fee for new services, then more and more youth will get preferences.

The second point I would request is that the Central Government should lift the ban on recruitment. Those who have crossed the age bar are now very much concerned, really they are very much depressed. We should do something in favour of them.

Please increase your target point for self-employment during the year 1986-87 to help youth more and more. Our Government has already introduced so many schemes. They are IRDP, NREP, RLEGP, etc.¹ Poor people are not getting all facilities from these schemes. Because there is some mis-communication between Panchayat level and the common people. So, our Ministry should set a non-official team or a supervisory team to supervise all these things and take necessary action that really the poor people get the facilities from 20-point programme.

Lastly I request Mr. Banatwalla to withdraw his Bill because what is the use of going to the court of law. The law will remain on paper if you cannot implement it. The real thing is that the needs of our young men and women should get fulfilled. 20-point programme is a *magna carta*. If we are able to implement it then people will get all these things.

Sir, I thank you very much for having given me the opportunity to participate in the debate.

[Translation]

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jajpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am happy that I have been given time to speak on the Bill which has been moved in the House.

I want to start my speech from where Kumari Mamata has ended. This is a good Bill, but mere passing the Bill will not serve the purpose, unless it is implemented properly and with good intention. This aspect we must keep in mind.

Ours is a democratic socialist country. Under this system every one has got equal rights. The Constitution also refers to 'Right to Work'. Therefore, the programmes relating to removal of poverty must be implemented. In our country the poor are exploited a lot. This exploitation must be stopped. If there is a hole in the pitcher, how can water be filled in it? Before independence also, people used to be exploited. That exploitation too was checked by our Congress Party. Therefore, the present exploitation should also be checked by you. It is a matter of concern and it should be discussed seriously.

Presently we find that the rich are becoming richer and the poor, poorer. In one family, every member is employed and in another family no one is employed. This disparity will have to be removed. You have fixed wages at Rs. 8 and Rs. 13.60 per day, but these too are not being paid uniformly.

Our late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi had announced on the 15th August from the ramparts of Red Fort the introduction of RLEGP. You should guarantee work to at least to one member of each family. You do not give hundred per cent guarantee under this programme. At present the officers doing work are different from the officers getting the work done. We people do not have time even to oversee. I want to submit this also that at places income tax is being deducted under NREP and other schemes. This is happening because in this country the entire work has been left to the bureaucracy. They are the biggest exploiters. They think that we are elected just for 5 years whereas they work upto the age of 58 years and no one can throw them out. Therefore, they do whatever they like. The Ministers also are appointed for a period of 5 years or 3 years. The Ministers too go on changing. Therefore, the implementation work is entirely in their

hands. We frame the laws, but these are implemented by others. They do not do any work whole-heartedly and sincerely. I had, in this connection, given a suggestion that 'one family, one person, one job' and similarly 'One family, one house'. There should be a ceiling on property. In the absence of ceiling on property, people get an opportunity to amass property. If you provide for registration, then you will remain aware as to who is holding what property. In banks also, people are amassing wealth similarly and their bank balance goes on increasing. This system should be enforced in small towns. Public Undertakings are also running in losses. The people working in the Public Undertakings are becoming rich, but those for whom they are working are becoming poorer. Therefore, I want to say that unless exploitation is stopped, whatever facilities you may go on providing, they are not going to benefit in any way. The Government has the will to stop exploitation. Therefore, I request that you should consider it again and bring forward a new Bill.

With these words, I thank you for giving me time to speak.

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV (Morena) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I oppose the Amendment Bill introduced in the House by Shri Banatwalla.

Shri Banatwalla has seen the time before 1947 and he is seeing the present time also. Before 1947, the population of India and Pakistan was 35 crores. Today India's population is 70 crores and Pakistan's population would be around 20 to 25 crores. Before 1947, India's 90 per cent people was illiterate and presently 90 per cent people are educated. Being educated, most of the people seek service. In addition, there are certain people who have resources and do the farming. Their family members also seek employment. After 1947, the Government has made arrangements for many trades and occupations. The Government has set up departments like Fisheries Department, Turtle Rearing Department and Crocodile Rearing Department, but even then there is acute shortage of jobs. I would not say that people are not uneducated. I would only suggest to the Government

that at least waste land should be given on lease to the uneducated people. Moreover, maximum people should be recruited in the Armed Forces. In Gwalior there was a platoon by the name of fourth Platoon and it was quite famous. In our Chambal Division, there are very good boys who can work in the Armed Forces. Therefore, I request that maximum number of people should be recruited in the Armed Forces.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time allotted for this Bill is over. The Minister has to intervene and the mover has to reply. If the House agrees, we may extend the time for this Bill by another forty-five minutes or so.

MANY HON. MEMBERS : Yes, yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time for this Bill is extended accordingly.

[Translation]

SHRI KAMMODI LAL JATAV : I would request the Government that more and more trades and occupations should be made available so that unemployment could be removed.

With these words, I would request that Shri Banatwalla should withdraw his Amendment Bill. This is what I want to submit. I would like to express my thanks to you for providing me an opportunity to express my views.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the very outset, I must express my thanks to Shri G. M. Banatwalla Ji, who has moved this Bill to focus the attention of the nation on the question of unemployment. I am also grateful to the hon. Members Shri M. C. Daga, Shri V. K. Krishna Iyer, Shri V. C. Jain, Shri Y. S. Mahajan, Shri Satyagopal Mishra, Shri V. N. Patil, Dr. Rajhans, Shri Keyur Bhushan, Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha, Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh, Shri Balesaheb Vikhe Patil,

Shri Somnath Chatterjee, Kumari Mamata Banerjee, Shri A. C. Das, Shri Jatav and other hon. Members of this House, who have enlightened this House and me about the necessity to reassess the question of employment in this country.

This has thrown new light on various areas where there is vast scope to work. Nobody can deny this aspect that there is tremendous scope to generate employment, to give more opportunities for our youth, educated unemployed and so on. But the question is that in India, we have throughout been governed by the process of planned economy, and that is why, Article 41 which is contained in the Directive Principles of the State Policy has to be read again and again, has to be gone into again and again to seek proper direction in the state of affairs in which we are running our country. I will just quote Article 41 :

“The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in case of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want.”

It embraces a very ideal situation. The words are—the State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity. Our forefathers were very much alive to the fact that the difficulty was with the economic capacity of the country and not with the willingness to give that thing which our country might need. They knew it. And Shri Banatwalla is much more informed about the situation in which our country was placed, when we became free. I remember my childhood. In those days, India was a vast ocean of poverty and if there were any dots of richness, they were only there in a few cities. Now, I can proudly say that today India is not that vast ocean of poverty. The areas of poverty still remain but a vast area of poverty has been wiped off from the country. This, by no means, is a less achievement.

I come from a rural area. I know that about a decade before we used to eat

the Mexican wheat. Now, when I go to my village, I see that the fields are blooming and everywhere it is green and green. Whatever may be the situation, we do not have starving people in our country today. Self-sufficiency in agriculture is a landmark in the history of this country. And those, sitting on the other side, who call themselves Marxists, shut their eyes to these achievements. I was surprised when I heard Shri Chatterjee. What is he asking about? Is there any deviation from the policy of socialism in this country? Socialism does not mean that you borrow an ideology which does not fit in our country. The country has to be governed by a secular democratic process. That is what we must strengthen. The country has to be governed by a process of economic development in a planned manner and not by a haphazard ideology, which is neither here nor there. You see the situation in their own State! It is difficult to roam about in the Park Street after 6 O'clock! Can they deny it? I am speaking...

(Interruptions)

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : I challenge the Minister to go there and see for himself. Even at 12 O'clock at night, nobody will touch him!

(Interruptions)

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ : I am saying this with full responsibility. What is the situation today in that State, which they call 'the people's State'? Is this the system of government you are propagating? We do not want more States to go by the way of West Bengal.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : It is not correct... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ : Kindly bear with me. I am not yielding on this issue. I want to put the full facts before the House. Is there no starvation in West Bengal? Is the whole city glittering with electricity in West Bengal? Are employment opportunities abundant in West Bengal? This is the system that you want for the whole country to adopt! He wants the attention of the whole country to be

focused on that ideal State which they govern!

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : It is the ideal State and other States are following our State. (Interruptions)

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ : I am sorry. I do not want to talk about the ideological content, which is neither secular nor democratic. Nowhere near democracy! I want to tell him that when he talks against something which our forefathers had suggested in this country, he must come out with a better system. Today, it is very easy to say that this is not happening and that is not happening by simply shutting their eyes to the progress that the country has made. We are not satisfied as yet that whatever was to be achieved, has been achieved. I am quite remorseful of the difficulties of the unemployed youth in the country. We are equally sincere about these issues. Nobody can have a difference of opinion with Shri Banatwalla on that issue. The question is this. Are we or are we not making any effort? I do not want to speak about the figures, which will really enlighten the minds on the other side, about what is being done. See the progress that the country is making. See the achievements we have made in various spheres of activities in the rural sector. I have always maintained in this House that progress is slow, but it is very steady, because it has to percolate to the farthest end of this country. One who does not travel beyond a particular philosophy, will not see other parts of the country. Kindly permit me; I will just say what is the significance of giving work to everybody, without having the scope for providing work, or of giving allowance to everybody without having the means to give that allowance. What is its cost? I will just say that if it runs for one year, it will cost Rs. 9,000 crores—i.e. for 20 million people. Should we pay every year Rs. 9,000 crores of the country's money to those who are sitting idle at home? Is it possible?

The other way is that you plan in all directions—industry, agriculture and other sectors, where these people can be given job-oriented education and put into these productive jobs. There, the return will

be that you will generate more jobs. That is what is being done. There are special programmes having various schemes.

I want only to point out the National Employment Programme, Integrated Rural Development Programme, Rural Landless Employment Programme, Training Programme for Rural Youth for Self-Employment, and schemes for providing self-employment to educated unemployed youth.

We are not saying that we will provide everything to the cadre of the Congress (I). That is being done elsewhere. I have seen what is being done in their State. Everything is going to their workers. Mamata Ji has rightly pointed this out.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : I object; this is totally untrue. He is misleading the House.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ : They will object; they will not accept it. Kindly permit me to say this. They will also not accept the targets achieved, as indicated by various figures. I will just place them before the House: I will just briefly say this. The number of families which were targeted, and the achievements are as follow:

1980 and 1981 : IRDP—Target : 33.7 lakhs;

Achievement : 27.27 lakhs.

TRYSEM : Target : 2 lakhs

Achievement : 1.25 lakhs. etc.

These things have been repeated. Is there any doubt that the country is progressing? Do you have any doubt that the country is gaining momentum in respect of industrial infrastructure, education and other spheres?

AN HON. MEMBER : I am not doubting it.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ : That is what I want to tell to House. What they are saying is that there is *status quo*, and that ours is a completely stagnant country. (Interruptions) I am not in doubt.

[Shri H. R. Bhardwaj]

I have come from a family which has risen because of the policies of this Government. What can you teach me? I have walked on foot for ten years, to get my education, and I am here. Don't teach me. I am a self-made man. I am not built on these hollow policies. (Interruptions) You perhaps think that nobody can be wiser than you people. (Interruptions) Every Member in this House admits the progress that the country has made.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Why not address the Chair?

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ : I am only addressing the Chair. But it does not fit with the framework of their minds. That is the difficulty. I have also studied Marxism, and I have rejected it already. (Interruptions) You have borrowed Marxism. They want their borrowed Marxism and hollow Marxism for India. They always talk of progress, and follow the most reactionary programmes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Come to the Bill.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ : I am only submitting that they should see in how many countries the right to work is there, except in USSR, China and perhaps Japan. There, they have the right to work, and also the right to duty. That is most important. But are they accepting that the right to work and right to duty should go together? Absolutely not. The right to duty is always accompanied by the right to work; and these two go together. So, what is important is that we must see how we can generate more and more employment. That would always depend on the optimum use of the resources available to us.

I will just briefly point out about the president's address. Everything was repeated by the President in his Address before the Joint Session of Parliament; and they seem to have forgotten. On page, 5 Paragraph 25, he states as follows :

“Vigorous implementation of antipoverty programmes yielded

significant results. The Sixth Five Year Plan aimed at assisting 15 million families under the Integrated Rural Development Programme; 16.6 million families were actually covered...”

If these 16.6 million families were given assistance and they had been helped, is it something very significant? Then 16.4 millions belong to the SC&ST; that is the basic commitment of our Party. We want to go to the lowly and the lowest person in the society, and that is where the progress needs to be maintained. The question is whether that is being done or not. Then it further says as follows :

“These programmes are being strengthened and surplus food-grains stocks will be used in 1985-86 to expand the National Rural Employment Programme and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme to cover one million additional families. An amount of Rs. 100 crores has been provided annually during the Seventh Five Year Plan for the construction of housing for the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and freed bonded labour.”

On education also, I have certain satistics; they are quite glaring and nobody can deny them. Now, in 1985-86 there is a central outlay of Rs. 329 crores and then 1986-87 Rs. 351.96 crores. Vast schemes are there, but, as was stated by the hon. member, this is a country with huge population. The population grows every day and the progress that is made remains insignificant considering the progress made and the population increased. So, we must plan our population; we must plan our resources and put them together and see results. We must have the right to work; we must have a duty to work. Has any country been built overnight without the help of the people of that country? Every country has been built up by the people by right to work and right to duty going together and we must proceed with the same direction. The discussions on such topics do bring certain figures and certain facts to light. Nobody denies it. But if we want that the

whole system should be re-structured over again, that is not possible simply because we have travelled a long distance and that distance cannot be started over again. Our country will be very very successful if each one of us performs his duty in the right direction. But the question is that we change our political ideology over night and still we say that we are going in the same direction. The Congress has never gone beyond the policy laid down by the forefathers of this country. The Congress has maintained democratic traditions and has maintained secularism and planned economy. That is the difference between that side and this side and that is what they do not understand; that is why the country must always support us. Therefore, this system of planned economy is doing very well. But, we must increase pace of progress; we must take these programmes to these areas where today there is no drinking water, there is no road to reach that place, where there is no communication with the people. We must go to them; we must take the programmes to them and that is where in the plans, programmes, one after another, Mrs. Gandhi gave, 20 point programme, this vital programme, which is the planned economy, which she thought and which panditji thought and now our leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi is giving to us. We are proud of these programmes.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tezpur) : They are not implementing.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ : They do not believe it. See their attitude on national issues for all time ! (*Interruptions*) If their ideology had been successful in this country, they would have travelled some distance from Bengal; they have not travelled any distance; that is where nobody will accept them. (*Interruptions*) I said it on the Floor of the House that walking in the Park Street you will know your reality.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why not now persuade Mr. Banatwalla ?

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to tell Shri Bhardwaj that the only differen-

ce between him and these people is that they consider 'Bandh' as their right where as his ideal is right to work.

[*English*]

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ : See, a poet is saying this.

I was only submitting that the right to work is ideal goal for us. We have a goal before us where a person should be offered a type of work which is suited to him. If I am a farmer, I must work on my farm rather than running to Delhi and becoming a DTC conductor. If there is an educationist, he must work on education and so on. That is the direction in which we are moving. Our new education policy is working on the rural talent. If the rural talent is increased in this country then you will have equality in the society all through. See the progress in the development of science and technology. They are taking the country forward and forward. There is no going back on this. I am only pointing out this thing because I am not against giving a right to Indian citizens that they should have a guarantee of work and employment. That is rather an ideal society which we can dream of. But that ideal society must have the resources and resources must be compatible with the programmes which we are giving throughout the year. But the resources are not there. Whatever resources we generate, we re-employ them for the development of the country. We try to change them if some other needs are there. I am personally making a submission that it is no use amending the Constitution and adding article after article in the Constitution that this will ensure employment to everybody and this will give unemployment allowance to everybody if we do not have the money in our pocket to pay and that money is usefully spent. You have to look to the actual situation. I tell you that a time will come in this country, if we go in a planned way and plan our population, when we will say that we can offer employment to everybody. It is no use giving money to idle people. That is the situation nobody desires. Let us wait for some more time when these Directive Principles will become a reality.

SHRI H. A. DORA : How many years ?

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ : It is for us to decide in this House and see how much hard we work in this country. The countrymen working hard can make any change in the economy of the country. The engineers must be dedicated. The farmers must be dedicated. The farmers have done their part of the job. Let the industry, science and technology people build a modern India. Some people start criticising computers. I think, they are sort of ideas. You cannot achieve those strides in science and technology without the latest equipment. You want to perform miracles in surgery with a small razor blade. You must have the latest equipment for the latest achievement. That is the time today. Those who criticise this, we know that they are not ignorant of the significance of science and technology. But they do not want this country to progress. I will go to that extent of saying so, because they are scared. Some system are such where the people are disturbed and they will be happy.

One speaker was saying something which surprised me. They enjoy that the terrorists are there. They derive some sort of sadistic pleasure in it that you have created these terrorists as if they are the supporters of terrorists. Nobody can tolerate terrorism in this country of Mahatma Gandhi. It is a country which has never preached terrorism. Those who support this type of movement, they are living in such a situation where they will cease to exist in this country. Terrorists do not have any place in this country whether on this pretext or on that pretext. Take it for granted. This country has accepted non-violence and non-violence is the only panacea for all our ills. This is what what Mahatma Ji has said and our leaders have maintained over the years. When I was a child, I remember there was a quotation of a famous man that power comes from the barrel of the gun. That is not applicable to India, mind it. It comes through the ballot box which serves harder than the barrel of the gun. So, my humble submission to my very senior colleague in the House is that we are grateful to him we have discussed this issue, we have highlighted all the aspects of this problem and we are seriously concerned about it. Our commitment to remove un-

employment from the country is basic and determined and more efforts are being made, as I have pointed out at the time of Presidential Address. With all this submission, I think Mr. Banatwalla will agree to withdraw this Bill because this is a Constitution Amendment Bill and when you amend the Constitution, you have a different type of discussion.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnari) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to all the Members who have participated in the discussion on this Bill. I am also highly thankful to the hon. Minister for his enlightened intervention. As I had made clear while moving the Bill no one can deny the efforts that are being put in by our Government to alleviate poverty and to meet the challenge of unemployment in our country that is a fact. Nobody can deny the progress that India has made during all these years. Everyone who has seen the face of our country since 1947 will definitely agree that a lot of progress has been made, that our planning has borne fruit. It is only those who may be motivated by political considerations who may try to ignore the realities of the situation.

While I was moving my motion for the consideration of the Bill, I had myself listed the various efforts the Government is making for the purpose of meeting this question of unemployment and of alleviating poverty. One must appreciate those efforts. The question is not that the Government is not alive to the situation. The point that is being made is not as a matter of criticism of the various programmes that are being undertaken, but in order to point out that despite all the efforts of the Government, our economy has failed to provide work for all. It is this failure that has to be met and for that purpose the Bill wanted to secure for every citizen the right to work. It is not a Bill to secure for every citizen the right to refuse work, it is a Bill to secure for them the right to work, and if our economy fails to provide that right to work, then our organised and civilised society must assume its responsibility to the individual and see to it that the individual does not languish in a state of want. It was with that particular object that this

Bill was brought. I welcome the statement of the hon. Minister that the right to work is our goal, nobody denies that. I welcome that particular statement.

17.00 hrs.

The only thing is that we are far away from this goal; despite all the planning one does not know how much further time it will take and as Lord Keynes says, in the long run we are all dead. So, before the situation becomes serious, the question of unemployment has to be seen from this particular angle that the right to work is secured to one and all. The hon. Minister was referring to terrorism also. I had never thought that terrorism would be a part of this Bill. But then, he rightly pointed out that when our youths are denied the right to work then terrorism increases in our country. We find this lamentable position that youths who do not have proper connections find it extremely difficult to get work despite all their merit. It is this situation that needs to be corrected and therefore the need for the right to work. There are various aspects of this problem of unemployment and they have all come before this House as a result of the light-bearing speeches that we have heard from our Members. I will not again repeat them. The majority of the Members—or almost all the Members, I should say—have appreciated the need to tackle unemployment on a serious basis. There are some differences with respect to the measures that should be taken, namely, the right to work being made a Fundamental Right. However some have mocked at the very idea of the right to work. Some have pointed out that granting this right to work means that people will not work; they will resort to taking doles and just sit at home. They therefore were apprehensive that ours will become a nation of shirkers rather than workers. Sir, I was taken aback when I heard such a view, referring to our people in such a contemptuous manner—the people who have put us here—and we, refer to them as if they are not responsible people, as if they have this idea of living with doles. Really speaking our Indian society is a society with great self-respect. Doles do not go hand in hand with that idea of self respect also. We believe in

living on the earnings that we make ourselves. However it is the economy that fails us, as I said. When the economy fails, then the civilised in a civilised society must take its responsibility also. I must therefore dismiss this idea of people becoming shirkers with the contempt that it deserves. Our people are with character and the Bill seeks to secure the right to work and not the right to refuse the work. Unemployment allowance is not to be given when persons refuse to work. This is only for a general amendment of the Constitution to see that this right to work is secured to one and all.

Another argument that I must refer to is with respect to the population explosion. A few of our Members have said that this unemployment is consequent to the population explosion that we are having and is a result of over population. They have pointed out that the need is for family planning and for even compulsions in matters of family planning and with that the whole problem of population will be solved and the whole problem of unemployment will be solved. That is the argument that has come from a few of the Members.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :
Nobody has spoken about compulsion.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : The hon. Member says that nobody has spoken about compulsion. I do not agree. There have been remarks to that effect that there should be a Bill for making a law restricting the size of the family. Such Bills have also been introduced in this House. However, the point that I was dealing with is the question of population policy.

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY (Hoshiarpur) : What happens after the population of the country is doubled in one year ?

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I have heard you all and I am prepared to yield to you as many times as you want even if you have some new ideas right now.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is not a good procedure. You go on now,

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : The point that has been made is with respect to the so-called fear of population explosion. My submission is that it is rather unfortunate that in matters of population policy we have fallen a prey to neo-Malthusian ideas and we know how heartless and how erroneous have been these neo-Malthusian ideas.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : Excuse me, Mr. Banatwalla, would you say that the new Chinese policy of population is also in line with the neo-Malthusian ideas?

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I think about China the others will take care of it. Let us talk about India. I am neither pro-China or anti-China and all that. I am pro-India. I have just started on the subject.

Mr. Chairman, I was saying that as a result of the neo-Malthusian ideas to which we are falling a prey, the conceptualisation of the entire population policy and the policy interventions have become erroneous. I said that these neo-Malthusian ideas are also heartless. As you are aware, Mr. Chairman, in the pre-Independence days even the famine policy of the Government of India was based on such neo-Malthusian ideas and we had such arguments during the British days that these famines and starvations are a result of over-population and even famine doles will not be an answer to the problem of famines and the problems created by them. They, therefore, said that famine doles cannot be given, aid in the days of famine cannot be given because it is the population that it is itself responsible for having brought this misery on them. Such heartlessness is the nature of the neo-Malthusian thought and I must appeal to one and all that before they fall a prey to the neo-Malthusian theory of population, all these various aspects must be considered.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : Malthus was a catholic christian. He propounded a theory known as the "Malthusian theory of Population." According to the Malthusian theory means of production will

increase by arithmetic ratio whereas population will increase by geometrical proportion. He advocated that nature will take care of the situation arising out of population increase and a balance between economic level and population will be balanced by floods cyclones epidemics and other natural calamities. Now, when you say neo-Malthusian theory, do you want to say the same thing or something else which they have in their mind?

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Yes, it is the Malthusian theory being put in the present perspective.

I was pointing out that we are on the question of unemployment. The right to work is an effective reply to population problem. How? The things are very easy. The large families are the economic response. They are an economic response to the present day risks that we find attached to the various aspects of life. The present day insecurity with respect to various risks of life lead to these large families. Therefore, economists have pointed out that one must study the inter-generation flow of income, in case of small families and in case of larger families. In case of larger families, the phenomenon is inter-generation flow of income from children to father.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, but I would like to give the question sufficient time. This is an important topic.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are introducing further controversial point.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I am trying to solve this controversy that has been brought into this particular thing. As I said, large families are a demographic response to high infant mortality.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are embarrassing those who have supported the Bill.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Why? do I yield to Chairman also? The large families are also an economic response to the socio economic problems that are there, at present. They are an economic

response to the insecurity that is felt as a result of the various risks of life. You provide right to work, right to get pension in old age. Then, a person does not look to a large family as an insurance cover. That is the particular point. If you have a very strong social security system and that takes care of the individual then the individual does not look upon the family as a social insurance.

Therefore, the way to deal with the population problem is also through provision of a good social security system—right to assistance in case of old age, the right to assistance in case of sudden disability, the right to assistance in case of any unexpected want, the right to assistance in case of any accident whatsoever. All this require to provide social security phenomenon that is pre-conditioned to any population policy.

I may further say that the economic relationship between the population, whether today, population is responsible for the poverty, or the poverty that is responsible for the large population, is an important point that must be gone into. Here I have a book by one of the authorities on the subject. It is named "Population Policy and Compulsions in Family Planning" by Shri Vasant P. Pethe. I quote from p. 90 :

"As regards the population question, over-population cannot be the sole cause of poverty or under-employment but rather a visible symptom of a deeper malady namely, the incapacity of the existing social system to exploit the techno-economic potential to the material and human resources of the country."

I would like to remind this House of what our late lamented Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru himself had said and he was reported to have said in his opening address to the ECAFE Conference in June, 1948 and I quote him with reference to this very book at p. 90 :

"I am in favour of population being checked. But I think there is a great misapprehension when

so much stress is laid on this aspect. We are over-populated if you like, because our productive capacity is low. If we increase our production, agricultural and other, if this population is put to work for production, then we are not over-populated."

I must here point out another interesting thing and that is that poverty is a phenomenon caused not by sheer number but rather among other things by inequitous distribution of income and employment opportunities.

I may also draw the attention of this House to what the United Nations Fund for Population Activities has to say. The United Nations Fund for Population Activities has listed 14 pre-conditions to family planning. They say that, before you think of family planning, there are 14 pre-conditions laid in a paper by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities. They have given the list of those 14 pre-conditions and among the list in those 14 pre-conditions, we have the right to work and the right to an adequate social security system including the health and old age.

So it is the United Nations Fund for Population Activities themselves say, "Provide to the country the right to work, provide to the country the most comprehensive social security system" and that they say, is the pre-condition to any meaningful population policy also.

There are various other important aspects that we can bring forward and I have to request you to permit this question of unemployment debate, become a debate also on population policy and to start with the same, because various other aspects are still left to be brought before the House.

However, as far as the unemployment question is concerned, I have said that the Government is making very serious efforts, no doubt about it. But then the time has come for a meaningful national policy complying with these pre-conditions to progress namely, the right to work and the right to a very comprehensive social security

[Shri G.M. Banatwalla]

system. We have some very contradictory things also. On the one hand we have a large number of employment generation schemes and on the other, we have a ban on recruitment. These contradictions have also to go.

In deference to the bell that you have been persistently ringing, I may conclude by thanking all the Members, by thanking the hon. Minister, for their light-bearing speeches and I want that these speeches should also become fruit-bearing in order to provide work to our people. I welcome this particular announcement, this particular statement by the hon. Minister that the goal is towards right to work. That is a welcome thing. I know that an attempt is being made and though the House is aware of the seriousness of the unemployment problem, perhaps the House is not in a mood or the majority is not in a mood or the hon. Minister is not in a mood to have it done at this very hour. They are waiting for some other opportune hour but let that opportune hour be not far away because, as Lord Keynes said, in the long run we are all dead.

With these words I thank you all and with the emphasis upon the hon. Minister to reconsider his view and the hope that he himself would come forward—this is a practice by you—that I come with a Private Member Bill and you come with an official Bill. So keep up that practice now and in the next week they may bring their own official Bill. Let me hope that the Government will move in that direction. With these words, I seek leave of this House to withdraw the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is an amendment moved by Mr. Mool Chand Daga. He is not here. I will put it to vote.

The amendment was put and negatived

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Sir, I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That leave be granted to with-

draw the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.”

The motion was adopted

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I withdraw the Bill.

BEEDI AND CIGAR WORKERS
(CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT)
AMENDMENT BILL

[English]

(Amendment of section 2 etc.)

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur) : Sir, I beg to move :

“That the Bill further to amend the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966, be taken into consideration.”

[Translation]*

Mr. Chairman, Sir, all of us, are aware that in India the number of beedi and cigar workers are more than 40 lakhs, and these beedi workers are the most exploited people. This is so because these beedi workers do not get any protection of the existing legislations that have been enacted by the Govt. for the benefit of the workers in general. The legislation which was enacted for the beedi workers in 1966 has many loopholes & therefore it is not of much benefit for the beedi workers. Taking advantage of these loop-holes the employers approach the high courts, supreme court etc. again and again & obtain stay orders against the workers and the poor workers are deprived of their legitimate dues. This is not for the first time that a private member's Bill has come before this House for the beedi workers. This subject has been discussed here many times earlier also. In 1957 our late leader comrade A.K. Gopalan who was a member of Lok Sabha, also brought forth one amendment Bill for the beedi workers. The then Minister incharge also said

* The speech was originally delivered in Bengali.

many sweet things about providing benefits for the beedi workers. But no benefits were forthcoming. In 1962 again he brought forth another Private member's Bill which was discussed in this House. All the members were unanimous in agreeing that the conditions of the beedi workers must be changed, and that the Government should themselves bring a comprehensive Bill in this respect. Even before we got independence, in 1945, a Committee was constituted to go into this. The Committee was called Righe Committee. I am quoting from that Righe Committee Report.

"In that report the Committee said that this industry is one of the worst industry in India with low wage, insecurity of employment, partial employment, employment of children, high incidence of T. B., absence of labour legislation." etc. This was the condition in 1945 when that Committee submitted its report. After that this subject has been discussed in Parliament two times. Then in 1966, the Beedi and cigar workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, was passed by Parliament. But even after that Act was passed by Parliament, the employers took advantage of the loopholes in the various sections of that Act and deprived the poor beedi workers of their rightful dues like minimum wages and all other benefits. All the benefits that they should get as industrial workers like, bonus, gratuity, provident fund etc., were denied to them. As they were not given recognition as industrial workers, the employers took advantage and approached the courts and obtained stay orders against them. After 1965, the stay orders etc. continued for nearly 10 years when in 1975 again an amendment Bill was passed by Parliament. But the provisions of that legislation also failed to protect the interest of the workers against the employers. There were loopholes in that legislation also which was exploited by the employers who kept on going to the courts and deprived the workers of their just dues.

Sir, not only that this was discussed in Parliament twice several tribunals were also set up in this connection. There was a tribunal set up at Madras, another at Bombay, another at Nagpur etc. All these tribunals were unanimous in their opinion

that the condition of the beedi workers who number over 40 lakhs in the whole country, is the worst. They have no guarantee of employment, they are paid the lowest wages and they have no job security. These drawbacks continue to be there even after the Act has been passed. Even this Bill of mine is not completely foolproof, I do not think that the beedi workers will get all the desired benefits through this Bill. I have only sought some changes in the various sections of the beedi and cigar workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966, so that the employers may not be able to cheat and deprive the workers of their rightful dues, under the existing system due to the loopholes in the present Act.

Sir, there has been many questions and answers in this House about the beedi and cigar workers. The Ministers in charge have also said several times that the beedi workers are also entitled to get all the benefits available to industrial workers or to the workers in other organised sectors. But in the same breath they said that the beedi workers are not getting those benefits due some the stay orders of the High Courts or the Supreme Court. Now my question is that the Parliament is Supreme, therefore, if Parliament feels, if the members of Parliament feels, if the members of Parliament feel that the 40 lakhs or more of beedi workers all over the country should get all these benefits, that their interest must be protected, then can we not plug the loopholes in the law to protect their interest and rights? Parliament is the highest body. It can certainly plug the loopholes in the law to protect these large number of beedi workers. As I said there are over 40 lakh of beedi workers. No organised sector has got such a large number of workers. There were 20 lakh workers in the Railways. Now that number has come down to 14 lakhs. But for this large number of beedi workers nothing has been done till date regarding their conditions of service, job security etc. I will request the hon. Minister to bring a comprehensive Bill in Parliament whereby the hardships and handicaps of the beedi workers may be removed and they may be given recognition as industrial workers and at the same time the employers may be prevented to

[Shri Ajit Kumar Saha]

exploit the beedi workers & to deprive them of their dues taking advantage of the loopholes of the existing legislation in this regard.

Sir, our hon. Minister Shri Sangma visited Malda in West Bengal some time back and issued some identity cards to the beedi workers. When the Beedi worker (Amendment) bill was passed in this house in 1975, it was decided that every beedi worker working in factories should be issued identity cards. As there is no central legislation to enforce that, the employers are unwilling to issue identity cards to their workers. If identity cards are issued then the workers would get recognition as their employees. This is not liked by the employers. The hon. Minister distributed some identity cards himself, but it is not enough. There are 40 lakh beedi workers all over the country, It is not possible for the hon. Minister to issue identity cards to all of them personally. What will happen to them? The law should be amended in such a manner whereby the employer will be compelled to issue identity cards to all their workers.

Sir, at present there are two systems of licensing. One is for those who purchase branded beedi from the market and then sell it. The other is for those who manufacture beedis. Because of this dual licensing system the employers get advantage and they are able to deceive the workers in various ways. Therefore, I will request that there should be only one licensing authority. The person who will be issued the manufacturing license, i.e., the employer or owner, will have to see to it that whosoever works in his factory and in whatever capacity he may be working, be it as Munshi or as an agent, he must get a worker of that factory itself. All these working under him must get all the assured benefits and facilities available to a factory worker. I will request the hon. Minister to enact a legislation to this effect.

Now a word about the Minimum Wages Act. Some States have passed legislations in this connection for the beedi workers. But since all the States have not enacted such legislation and also for

want of a comprehensive Central legislation, the employers get advantage. It has been seen that when the owners find that they have to pay minimum wages to their workers in a particular State where such legislation is in force, what they do is that they shift their factory to some other State where there is no such legislation for paying minimum wages. In this way they cheat their workers. There is another aspect. When the beedi manufacturing work is entrusted to Munshis or Agents, they get the beedi manufactured through some workers appointed by them. The finished beedis are supplied to the owners by these Munshis or Agents. Now, when those workers who are working for these Agents, demand the Minimum wage the Agents tell them that they are not the owners and that the beedis have not been prepared for them. Then when the minimum wages are demanded from the owners the workers are told that the Agents have got the beedi manufactured. The owners deny any knowledge of who have been appointed by the Agents or how much payment have been made by them. They refuse to take any responsibility in the matter. In this way the workers are pushed about from pillar to post and are deprived of the minimum wages. To put a stop to this practice, the existing legislation is not at all adequate. Taking advantage of the loopholes, the owners go to the courts. We have seen that when the owners or employers go to high courts or supreme court, they get stay orders. But when the poor labour and workers agitate for their rights or knock at the doors of the courts, they do not get stay order. We know that our judiciary do not generally look to the interests of the poor. They do not protect the rights of the workers. They try to protect the interests of the owners and the rich people. Sir, the Parliament is the supreme body of our country. If we can pass some legislation here to protect the interests of the beedi workers, then only the hardships and handicaps suffered by the beedi workers can be mitigated to some extent.

Sir, there is a Beedi Welfare Act. The Government collects a huge amount by way of tax on beedis. Then, a cess on beedis has been levied. A substantial

(Conditions of Employment)

amount has been collected by Government through these. In the last few years more than 11 crores of rupees have been collected by Government. But I regret to say that they have spent very little for the Beedi welfare fund. After raising questions again and again in Parliament, after meeting the Ministers again and again, some medical facilities for the beedi workers have been made available at some places. Some medicines have been made available. But it is often found that in the medical centres set up for the beedi workers, those types of medicines which are generally required by the beedi workers are mostly not available. Some medical centres do not have doctors even. Where doctors are posted, they do not understand the language of the workers. If a doctor knowing the local language is posted at such centres, then the workers will be able to explain their ailments and difficulties in an effective manner. But mostly doctors come from outside and do not understand and the language of the workers. This hampers proper treatment. From the funds sanctioned for such centres, the workers do not get medicines for more than 3/4 months. It has been seen that nearly 70% or 75% of the beedi workers suffer from T.B. Their condition and atmosphere of work is such that they generally fall a prey to T.B. Regarding T.B hospitals, I know that the Government had given assurance for opening a T. B. hospital at Murshidabad in West Bengal. For that purpose a site was also selected there by the State Government and the Central Government jointly. But does the hon. Minister Shri Sangma know that instead of setting up the hospital at the selected place, it was shifted to some other place on the direction of another Minister, Shri Ghani Khan Choudhury. He perhaps did not even know about the suitability of the other side, but the foundation was laid there. In this way instead of setting up the hospital at the most suitable spot, where maximum number of workers would be benefitted, it was shifted to some other unsuitable place just because of the whims of a Minister. If the Government works on these lines, then whatever steps are being taken by them, for the welfare of the beedi workers, will not reach them fully. There are over 40 lakh beedi workers all over the country. In some states

like Madras, Kerala, etc, some legislation has been made for the beedi workers who work under agents outside, so that they may get the minimum wages etc. But in other States, there are no such State legislation for the beedi workers. The interest of the workers cannot be protected under the existing Central legislation also. Therefore, I will request the Central Government to bring forth a comprehensive Central legislation to protect the interest of the beedi workers and to direct all the State Governments also to enact legislation in this respect. Among the beedi workers all over the country nearly 50% are women. There are a large number of 10/12 years old children also engaged in beedi making. But it has been seen that a woman worker is not paid the same rate for making 1000 beedis which is paid to a male worker for making the same number of beedis. We talk here about right to work and equal pay for equal work etc. Then why a women worker will not get equal payment for making 1000 beedis that is paid to a male worker? No where they are getting equal payment. This should also be gone into and proper provision should be made in the law to enforce this. Those small children aged 6 or 7 years, who are also engaged in beedi making are paid some negligible and nominal amount for their hard work. No attention at all has been paid to them so far. I request all the hon. Members of this House belonging to both the sides, to pressurise the Government to come forward with a comprehensive Bill to protect the rights and interest of the beedi worker and to mitigate the hardships and handicaps of these lakhs and lakhs of poor people. They should get the minimum wages, identity cards should be issued to them. Moreover, the factories where they work, must maintain the necessary records, registers etc. The factories must have the proper atmosphere for work and must provide the minimum amenities for the workers like, a working shed, clean drinking water etc. etc. No employers are attending to these things anywhere. I request the Government to ensure that the beedi workers are provided with proper and clean atmosphere of work by the factory owners and employers. As already said, there are over 40 lakh beedi workers in the country. In West Bepgal, there are nearly

[Shri Ajit Kumar Saha]

5 lakh of them. Now, the Government is not only collecting a good amount from the beedi industry by way of excise duty, cess etc., but they are also earning a good amount of foreign exchange through the export of beedis. Beedis today have a good demand in many foreign countries. The Government should see that a good part of this earning is spent for the welfare of the beedi workers and for providing greater benefits to them. They should be provided with all the benefits that the industrial workers get, e.g. security of jobs, ESI scheme etc. etc. The Government must ensure that.

Now, Sir, with these few words I place this Bill before the House for discussion.

*DR. PHULRENU GUHA (Contai) : Mr. Chairman, at the very outset I welcome the spirit and the purpose behind this Bill, that has been brought forth by my esteemed colleague for providing some benefits and advantages to the poor beedi workers of our country. Now I will like to say a few things on this Bill. I request my hon. colleague, the mover of this Bill, not to try to get this Bill passed in this House. He should rather request the Government to bring forth a comprehensive Bill for the benefit of the beedi workers. We will also support him and press the Government in this regard. I admit that this Bill contains some good provisions. But the 'licences' that he has mentioned in this Bill, the 'houses' that he has talked about in this Bill, if these provisions are passed, then the women workers will face great difficulties. Not only that they will face difficulties, many of them will lose their jobs. Now, women prepare these beedis, men also prepare them but I am particularly talking about the women, the women mostly prepare the beedis in their own homes. If all the women workers have to come to a particular place or room provided by the owner, to prepare beedis, then a problem will arise who will look after children at home? Therefore, coming to this 'House' for work for which 'licences' etc. have been provid-

ed in this Bill, will create great problems for the women workers. Not only that many of them will have to give up their work, which will create great hardships for them. Now men and women both take the material and prepare beedis in their own homes. This beedi-making is an industry no doubt but it is not wholly so. This also contains elements of a cottage industry. Here we find a synthesis of both, industry and cottage industry. Many of you must have come across scenes of men and children preparing beedis on the roadside in the villages or under the trees in the fields. This beedi making is the major means of livelihood for many of them.

The mover has mentioned in the Bill that the beedi workers do not get proper payment etc. This is all very true. Moreover, Sir, the 'equal pay for equal work' is totally false in the case of beedi workers. The women workers nowhere get equal payment for equal work. Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a ridiculous thing that a man gets one rate of payment for making 1000 beedis whereas a women gets another rate of making the same number of beedis. But this is what is really happening.

Another thing Sir, I have visited many places in the country where beedi is prepared. The picture of small children of 5/6 years preparing beedis throughout the day sitting in small, dinghy and overcrowded rooms, is floating before my eyes. Those teader children do not know any thing else, in life except rolling beedis in dark, congested rooms from early morning to late in the night. When you look at this pitiable sight, it only brings tears to your eyes. This is the condition of work in beedi making. Therefore I say that a comprehensive Bill for the beedi workers is necessary. This sort of partial or piece meal Bill may bring some benefit for some people, but most of them will face great hardships and disadvantages. Therefore, I will tell my colleague that it is good that we discuss the problems and hardships of the beedi workers and focus attention on them through this Bill, but in the end he should not try to get it passed. Rather he should tell the Government to bring a comprehensive Bill in this respect. We will also ask the Government for this. On this

*The speech was originally delivered in Bengali.

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problem both the sides of the House are united. We also support it. We will all ask the Government to bring forth a comprehensive legislation for the benefit of the beedi workers. This comprehensive Bill should include provision of minimum wages for all beedi workers, equal pay for equal work done by men and women both. Even if children are engaged in beedi making, they must have restricted hours of work. Having worked among children for long part of my life, I can say from my experience that if child labour is stopped then many of our children will starve. This is the reality. Even then a legislation should be there to control and regulate their condition and hours of work. The children who will be engaged in beedi making by the employers, should be made to work for lesser hours and arrangement should be made for their proper education and they must be provided with adequate medical facilities. Nearly no where facilities of medical treatment is provided for the beedi workers. When they fall ill, they have to suffer and to continue without medicines.

It is well known that the beedi workers mostly fall a prey to T.B. Among them also women and children constitute the largest number. Whosoever suffers, the Bill must provide for proper medicines and medical care for the victims.

In the end I will say that it will not be proper to look upon beedi-making wholly as an industry. Because beedi making is even today in large proportion a cottage industry. If it is considered entirely as an industry, then it won't have benefits of cottage industry and that will entail difficulties and problems for many people. It must be dealt with as a combination of industry and cottage industry. How it is to be done only the legal experts will be able to say. I cannot say that. A synthesis has to be effected between industry and cottage industry. It is for the legal experts. I will only say that a comprehensive Bill for the beedi workers is necessary which contain provision of minimum wages, equal pay for equal work, medical treatment, creches for women workers etc. etc.

I once again express my support for

the spirit and objectives of Bill. With that Sir, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): Sir, this beedi and cigar industry requires a complete analysis by the Labour Ministry, as far as the working force engaged in it is concerned. The mover of the Bill has submitted that this industry provides jobs for about 4 million people. Still, these people are unorganised. If they were to be organised, the classification will be different. There is no uniformity because this industry is spread all over the country. Hence, it is the duty of the Ministry of Labour and also the Government to see that they come under a codified law. Not only that. In addition to what has already been pointed out here, I would like to add some other points also.

If you have a look at this industry, it can be seen that those who are engaged in the manufacturing work of beedis come under one section. There is yet another section, who are working in the forest, collecting the beedi leaves from the trees. These people are not at all covered or given protection under any law. Regarding wages, etc. no heed is paid in any statute as far as they are concerned. They are the people who collect beedi leaves and then go to the intermediaries to sell the leaves. They get a price which is much less than what is required for a living. And mostly, these people are Harijans and Adivasis. In this category, lakhs of people are engaged.

Yet another type of workers who are engaged in the beedi industry are those who work in the tobacco cultivation. I would like to project that these three types of workers to be codified in one—(1) those who work in tobacco cultivation and processing, which is made part of the beedi industry; (2) people who collect the leaves and give to the manufacturers; and (3) those who are actually involved in the processes of manufacture. So, when a Bill seeks to regularize the service conditions, livelihood and wages of these workers, these have to be together. A study has to be made; and classifications

[Shri Thampan Thomas]

and sufficient protection; will have to be given to all these categories.

Of course, the beedi manufacturing processes have undergone certain experiments by now. In Kerala, there are lakhs of people working in this sector—women and children. There are persons who find self-employment, in their own houses and shops. Various categories are there. There is one very well organized cooperative society called the Kerala Dinesh Beedi Cooperative Society, where the workers themselves own it and run it. In that Society, thousands of workers are engaged. They are working and earning their livelihood. It is an experiment. That cooperative society is a Government-sponsored society, where Government is also a party. It is facing heavy competition from private individuals.

The private individuals who run these organizations go out of the jurisdiction of Kerala, make the beedis in the neighbouring territory of other States; they hire workers and give them facilities to make beedis in their houses, collect them and bring them to sell in competition with the cooperative societies. So, this becomes a competition between the cooperatives and the organized sector. Naturally, manipulation and other practices are there very much in the private sector. They can afford them. In the name of self-employment, and on a piece rate basis, they can manufacture beedis at a lower cost, whereas the cooperative societies may not be able to do so, because they the laws, and regulations. They pay bonus, ESI and other benefits. So, they are not in a position to compete with other persons who are circumventing the law. So, there should be a law prohibiting the exploitation by private individuals. Whether it is a private individuals, or a cooperative society or a Government body, everybody who is engaged in this work should be brought on par, under a law. This aspect is very important. Where cooperative ventures come forward: Government should take steps to promote and encourage them.

Naturally, certain problems arose with regard to the person who form

these cooperative societies. Ultimately the very existence of the cooperative societies will be challenged at some stage, because they may not be able to face competition and other difficulties in this industry. Then what will happen?

There are no minimum wages prescribed for the industry as such; and no regulations as such are made applicable to them. So, the industries are moving from one part of the country to another. They are migrating. This also is a problem. This also ultimately tells upon the interests of workers. Ultimately they are even losing the jobs, when they bargain for more. When they want more, the ultimate result is that they lose their jobs. How can this be avoided? This can be avoided only by giving a reasonable living wage in any area, wherever it is—Kerala, Karnataka or Tamil Nadu. This is an area where I personally know workers migrate from one State to the other; and the beedis which are manufactured on the Tamil Nadu border can be transported to Kerala also, if they are saleable there. This situation can be avoided only by a Central legislation, i.e. by providing necessary safeguards in this regard.

In this connection, I would also point out another aspect, viz. the beedis manufactured by these workers attract people abroad. This is an exportable item. They are already being exported. In fact, the Indian beedis fascinate the Europeans today. They want them. They call them *Kakhi* cigarettes. There is a craze to have this Indian tobacco. So, if an earnest attempt is made, a lot of people can be given jobs; and their service conditions and living conditions can also be regularized.

I can very well bring to the notice of the Government that this industry has got certain other problems, which were brought to the notice of this House as early as in 1957 by Shri A. K. Gopalan of our party who was fighting for the working classes.

18.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please stop here. You can continue your speech next time. Now, Half-an-Hour Discussion !

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : I request the hon. member through you and to the House to agree to take up Half-An-Hour Discussion on Monday.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it the pleasure of the House that we should take up Half-An-Hour Discussion on Monday ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : So, we will take it up on Monday. (*Interruptions*) I am now told that there is another Half-An-Hour Discussion on Monday.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : In that case, we can take it up on Tuesday or we will decide the date later on.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will decide the date regarding Half-An-Hour Discussion later on.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned to meet on Monday, 7th April, 1986 at 11 A.M.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, the 7th April, 1986/Chaitra 17, 1908 (Saka)