

# LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Twelfth Session  
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

[English]

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Friday, December 2, 1988/Agrahayana 11,  
1910 (Saka)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Most humbly and with folded hands, I thank you all for this.

*The Lok Sabha met at  
Eleven of the Clock*

[English]

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

DR. DATTA SAMANT: We all support it.

REFERENCES ON THE WORKING OF  
LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

SHRI K.S. RAO: The whole House supports it.

[Translation]

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir I want to make a submission about the Seminar which you inaugurated yesterday on the occasion of Diamond Jubilee of the Lok Sabha Secretariat and, I think, the whole House will join me in this endeavour. When you left after the inauguration, many hon. members bestowed a lot of appreciation on you personally and on the working of Lok Sabha Secretariat. Hon. Shri Dandavate is sitting here. He was also present in the Seminar yesterday. He will stand testimony to the fact that during the course of my speech, I had put forward a proposal that we, the Members of this House, must express our gratitude to the Hon. Speaker and for that matter to the entire staff of the Lok Sabha Secretariat. Prof. Dandavate too is very anxious in this regard as he was just now asking me about it. I think, the entire House will unanimously support my proposal.

SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, why should you say it with folded hands, thanks in words will suffice.

MR. SPEAKER: On my own behalf and on behalf of all my colleagues, big and small, working in Lok Sabha Secretariat, I am greatly indebted to you.

[English]

I am very thankful to you; I am very very highly appreciative of the gesture you all have shown to this Secretariat and I think we shall keep the standard flying, keep the spirit which you have given, this impetus to that, we will keep it up and try to serve the best interests of the institution, the representative institution, the custodian of the democratic rights of the people. That will be all enshrined in times to come that we did a good job and well enough.

Thank you very much.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this speech should be made before the start of Zero Hour.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE: But it is a pleasant Zero Hour.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Let it be an exception today.

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Basudeb Acharyaji

Absent

Where is Shri Acharya today?

Shri Janga Ji

Absent

Shri Shailesh

Absent

It is a hat trick today.

Shri K. Pradhani

Absent

Shri Basavarajuji

Absent

Shri Shantilalji Patel

Thank You.

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### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

#### Incentive Package for Dyestuff Industry

\*311. SHRI SHANTILAL PURSHOT-  
TAMBHAI PATEL†:  
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering an incentive package to help the dyestuff industry to renovate its old plants for the export market; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the concessions proposed to be given to this industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). There is no separate package to renovate old plants for export markets. Among the incentives available for export production for the dyestuffs industry are the provision of Replenishment Licences, Cash Compensatory Support, enhanced duty drawback and a scheme for supply of certain raw materials at international prices.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHANTILAL PURSHOT-TAMBHAI PATEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the number of units still to be renovated and the expenditure required for it. Secondly, the hon. Minister has revealed in his reply that fresh equipments are being provided to new units. I would like to know

whether the plants and machinery are available in the country or are required to be exported from abroad and whether duty free export will be allowed so that Rs. 500 crores could be saved as people say. I would like to know whether this much of amount can be saved this way.

[English]

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI: Sir, first of all I would like to inform the hon. Member that it is not possible on our part to take the data of all the closed units in the small scale sector. These are the tasks which the Department of Commerce and Industries has to take care of.

But certainly I would like to inform the hon. Member in reply to the second part of his question, at the moment in the organised sector there are 48 units and in the small scale sector there are 900 units; in total 948 units are functioning. It is a fact that certain units do require a certain amount of technological upgradation and modernisation to improve their capacity in terms of productivity or quality of the product. For that again, we have already taken a decision that import of equipment and technology for modernisation is still allowed by the Government through TDS Scheme under which import of plant and machinery upto value of Rs. 2 crores is permitted.

MR. SPEAKER:

Shri R.M. Bhoye ... Absent

Shri S.B. Sidnal ... Absent

Dr. Sudhir Roy ... Absent

AN HON. MEMBER: Today at 11.30, the Question Hour will be over.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: If you please, I may

have a fine day for you.

[English]

Shri M. Raghuma  
Reddy ... Absent

Shri Prakash  
Chandra ... Absent

Shri G.S. Basavaraju ... Absent

Shri T. Bala Goud ... Absent

Shri Ranjit Singh Gaekwad

#### Computerisation in Railways

\*318. SHRI RANJIT SINGH  
GAEKWAD†:  
SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN  
RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the railway stations and other sectors in Railways where computerisation work has been done during January 1986 to October 1988;

(b) to what extent computerisation has helped in streamlining the system and eliminating corruption in Railways; and

(c) the plans, projects and estimates for computerisation on various railway stations and offices on Baroda (Vadodara) division during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) During the period January 1986 to October 1988, computerised passenger reservation systems have been installed at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras with a few experimental remote terminals at Dhanbad and

Amritsar. Other sectors where computers have been introduced during this period are the Management Information System in Divisions, Workshops, Stores Depots, Production Units, Research, Designs and Standards Organisation and in offices.

(b) These systems have helped in streamlining the work. In case of passenger reservation systems, the productivity of staff has improved considerably and scope for errors and irregularities has been greatly reduced;

(c) During 1988-89, a computerised Management Information System has been installed in the Divisional head-quarters at Vadodara. In addition, work has been taken in hand in Vadodara Division to computerise passenger reservations at Ahmedabad and Stores Depot at Sabarmati.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD: All the good trains have been hijacked to Madhya Pradesh. Any way, I would like to know the future plans for further modernisation of railway system.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: I presume when the hon. Member talks about modernisation he is referring to a by computerisation. As you know, the passenger reservation system has been computerised in the four metropolitan cities. And as I said in my answer, there have been some experiments in Dhanbad and Amritsar which have been found fairly successful for outlying terminals. In phase II, we are taking up Ahmedabad, Bhopal, Bangalore Lucknow and Secunderabad and we hope to complete it by 1889-90. These stations are taken strictly in accordance with the daily pressure of reservations on the particular stations. After we complete this phase II, we will then take up phase III which would probably be in the early part of the Eighth Plan in which another 14 stations are proposed to be taken up. But this is still in the very preliminary stage. Discussions

are continuing on this and the plan is yet to emerge in a very concrete fashion.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD: Corruption is very much prevalent in the railways. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the steps being taken to eradicate corruption.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: This is a very omnibus and wide question. It will require a separate notice. And it covers a very wide area. Secondly, as far as computerised passenger reservation is concerned, it has greatly minimised corruption wherever it has been installed. I am not, for a moment, trying to assert that it will be eliminated completely, but our constant attempt is to try and minimise it to the extent possible. We have been fairly successful where these computerised systems have been installed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You mean, corruption is computerised

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: I must congratulate the hon. Minister for his able indulgence for this computerised system. But safety, security and punctuality are the three cardinal principles of his Ministry. So, as far as the structural programming, compiling and other administrative work is concerned, what are the outcomes from this computerised programme which is installed in Delhi and other zones of the country?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: The outcome is more efficient facility for the user of the reservation systems in the stations. Obviously these stations also take the main pressure. I think, after the completion of the third phase we will be covering almost 60 to 70 per cent of the total reservations in the entire country and we will be covering a total of 24 stations. And this does lead to a great improvement in the efficiency of handling in these areas.



**SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK:** Sir, even where computers have been installed, some experts say that there is still scope for manipulation and thereby for corruption. Have you, as Railway Ministry, studied this aspect and found out as to where, despite installation of computers, there can be a scope for manipulation? If so, what are the instances, if you are not revealing any secrets?

**SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:** Sir, this matter is always under constant study and we have, as I said, greatly minimised malpractices that did take place at pressure points. This is an on-going process, a continuous process. As people find new loopholes in the new system, we will have to plug those loopholes and this will continue in the future also.

[Translation]

**MR. SPEAKER:** Anti-bodies find a place in it.

[English]

### Representations for Agricultural Loans

\*322. **SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of representations received in his Ministry during 1987 and upto 31 October, 1988 from poor farmers for agricultural loans, month-wise and State-wise; and

(b) the number out of them forwarded to the concerned banks/authority?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO):** (a) and (b). A Statement is given below.

### STATEMENT

Applications for bank loans are normally addressed to concerned banks from which the applicant desires to avail loan facilities. However, sometimes representations relating to loan from banks are received in the Ministry of Finance also and the same are forwarded to the concerned bank for disposal in accordance with the RBI guidelines. Whenever any non-observance of these guidelines is alleged the matter is got looked into for necessary remedial action. The present system of maintaining records at Government level does not generate sectorwise and amountwise classification of such applications and hence it is not possible to give specific figures relating to applications for agricultural loans received from poor farmers.

**SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI:** Sir, the question which I put was different from what is printed here. My question was with regard to the writing off of agricultural loans, interest, etc. There is no meaning in the question as it is because no application is received by the Government for sanctioning loans to the farmers. These applications are received by the banks. So, my question is whether the Government has received any representations for the writing off of interest on the loans to poor farmers, and if so, what is the attitude of the Government with regard to the writing off of interest on agricultural loans, particularly with regard to certain States which were affected very badly due to drought conditions.

**MR. SPEAKER:** That part of the question which has been omitted has already been replied.

**SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:** Sir, this really does not arise from this question but, with your permission, I would like to say that as far as the farmers are concerned who are subjected to natural calamities and as a

result of which the crops suffer, the banks have all the sympathy and, therefore, a series of measures are contemplated in such cases, like the re-schedulement of loan, not levying penal interest not levying compound interest. There are a series of measures which are envisaged in these circumstances. However, we are not in favour of writing off of loans as a matter of principle because getting the loans reimbursed is really the crux and is inherent in financial institutions. Loans by their very nature are to be reimbursed, but in the case of calamities, the most sympathetic approach must be taken.

**SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI:** Sir, in the case of calamities, such as the cotton growers faced who suffered heavy losses because of pests, have any representations been received and wherever such representation has been received, what action has been taken by the Government.

**SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:** Sir, as far as cotton growers in certain districts of Andhra Pradesh, like Guntur and Prakasam, for instance, are concerned, Government have really taken a view in this matter that they must be helped, and as such, unprecedented step was taken to form a Task Force led by a Deputy Governor of the Reserve bank of India, Dr. Ojha, who visited this area. The Reserve Bank Deputy Governor along with the other members of the Task Force, visited that area and then prepared a plan to help them. The plan was intimated to the banks. It contained provision for re-schedulement and softer approach in the matter of repayment of loans. The details I do not have at the moment. I have myself asked the banks, including the lead bank with whom I had a meeting, that is, the Andhra Bank, to implement these recommendations of the Task Force strictly for the benefit of the farmers affected.

**SHRI K.S. RAO:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, if

there is a loss of Rs. 200 crores to Shri Rajendra Sethia, the banks will write off. If there is a loss of a couple of crores of rupees to a businessman or a trader due to his godown being gutted, they will write off or they will compensate the loss. For any big businessman or an industrialist who suffers loss which is being compensated either by the Insurance Company or being written and if not it is being kept pending in the books or the registers of banks which is not recovered for years or decades. The poor farmer not once or twice or thrice but for four years consecutively when he suffers loss, it is not written off. For example, in Prakasam and Guntur districts, the poor farmers had suffered not by their mistake but the mistake of nature and by the mistake of the Government for supplying the adulterated pesticides and other things. We requested you to consider the Prakasam and Guntur districts only leaving the other districts where cotton is grown in the State, particularly keeping in view 42 suicides that had taken place in these two districts as a specific case, not consider it in general, giving the theory that everybody will ask in the country and every farmer will ask for the writing off of the loans—I wish that the Minister should not take shelter under that. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would consider this specific case of Guntur and Prakasam districts where 42 persons committed suicide to write off not the principal amount but at least the interest.

**SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:** Sir, I would say here that we have special sympathy for the farmers and particularly for the poor farmers. As part of our general approach in respect of the weaker sections, they must be helped above all and therefore it is not correct to say so and I strongly refute this allegation when it comes to industry, large scale industry. We take sympathetic view in the case of farmers. It is not correct to say so and I strongly refute it and I will not go into details. Now, as far as the specific point

raised by the hon. Members is concerned, I have already said that the soft terms to help the farmers of these two districts have already been announced and I don't have details with me at the moment. I will do one thing. I will myself go as soon as possible to the State of the hon. Member and see how things are being implemented to help these farmers.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Minister has assured to adopt sympathetic attitude towards the farmers and to take some effective measures in this regard. All the Members in the House would support the initiatives to be taken in this regard, since it is a matter of concern for all, the ruling as well as the opposition parties in the country. I would specifically like to know whether the Central Government propose to take some policy decision regarding the recovery of loans from the poor and marginal farmers, leave aside all the farmers, who are facing crisis for the last few years due to natural calamities and are under debt?

[English]

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I will begin with the request to all the hon. Members not to create this kind of culture or this impression among the people and do not encourage them to put these demands of sundry nature across the board for writing off the loans. I say this because if we encourage these demands without looking at the causes as a matter of sympathy of all sections of the people, then we are affecting the very viability of the business of the banks themselves. We are affecting the financial viability of these institutions and we are damaging the financial institutions. If these institutions are damaged, then the entire people including the people whom we prefer to help, will suffer. Therefore, across the

boards, such demands should not be made. But when demands are made and the fact that the farmers have suffered from calamities, these demands will be justified. There is a policy to help them. Details are not here and there is a policy, however, to help them. We must see that this policy, We must that is implemented. I can give the details to the hon. Member. Please bring to our notice if these policies are not implemented by the banks. They must be implemented.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Sir, the Minister's reply clearly expresses his attitude towards the farmers. We only feel so sorry for that; he has not gone through the press reports which appeared only yesterday. This year also the cotton growers are going to incur a loss of Rs. 330 crores. Kindly go through the paper of yesterday. My question to the hon. Minister is this. Contrary to the present guidelines of the Government of India, have some instances come to the notice of the Government that in Chittoor District in Andhra Pradesh small farmers who are given a few hundreds of rupees loans, even after paying a few thousands of rupees they were put behind the bars for non-payment of the few hundreds of rupees which are yet to be paid? Have any such instances come to the notice of the Government? If so, what action has been taken against the concerned bank managers for playing with the lives of the poor small farmers, some of whom belong to the Harijan community also?

Another question is, you are aware that the present crop loan is not enough in several areas. So, the farmers many a time pledged their gold ornaments also and took loans before the harvest of the crop for some purposes. In respect of the crop loan the interest part is less, but then when we take the gold loan taken by the farmer to be utilised also for agricultural purpose, the interest rate is more.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't they have cooperatives there?

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: In spite of the cooperatives, Sir. But when we take loans in the commercial banks they charge higher rate of interest and for every three months they compound it also. So, my question to the Government is whether the Government is aware of this particular aspect that because the present scale of financing of the crop loans is not up to the mark and to the requirement of the farmers, the farmers are taking gold loans to utilise that money in the agricultural sector. If so, I would like to know whether the Government will treat these gold loans also on par with crop loans before the harvest of the crop and charge lesser interest and apply the same rules which are followed for the agricultural crop loans.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Sir, I would like to say this that there is no question of poor farmers who have been hit by the calamities being harassed in pursuit of request for loans from banks. Banks will not take up these matters in a manner where the farmers are put in jail. They will not do it. If such cases come to our notice ..

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: It was brought to your notice by Mr. Janga Reddy. I am very sorry you have not taken any action

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: No; if there are any such cases please bring it to my notice, I will definitely inquire into it and take necessary action in this matter.

Secondly, as far as gold ornaments which are pledged with the banks are concerned, we have issued instructions that in respect of gold ornaments, though the loans and security have not been paid, gold ornaments will not be auctioned. (*Interruptions*).

On the third point, the rates of interest are fixed by the Reserve Bank. However, I will look into the matter.

### Proposal to set up Trade centre in Singapore

\*323. SHRI SHANTILALPURSHOT-TAMBHAI PATEL†:  
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are actively considering a proposal to set up a trade centre in Singapore for promoting economic cooperation;

(b) whether the proposal has been received from Government of Singapore; and

(c) if so, the time by which the centre will be set up and the benefit to accrue from it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (c). No proposal has been received from the Government of Singapore. However, one of the suggestions made during the Ministerial meeting with trade in Singapore in August 1988, was the need for establishing a trade centre in Singapore.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHANTILAL PURSHOT-TAMBHAI PATEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what initiatives have been taken by the Government for setting up the proposed trade centre in Singapore.

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Ministry of Commerce held discussions with the Government of Singapore and their officials of the Chamber or trade have

realised that they have been finding it quite difficult to understand the function of Indian chambers of trade and Industry until an establishment similar to that of trade centre was set up there in Singapore to apprise them of Industrial set up in India. They specifically stressed upon the need of a warehouse to the set up there. So, the Indian authorities decided to set up a similar establishment on priority basis in Rotterdam and Netherlands and initiated the project. Further action will depend upon the results to be achieved in Netherlands. Indian High Commission and Expert Promotion Council are preparing a report on it. After that when I visited that country in August, they asked and suggested setting up of Indian trade centre. All the important Indian agencies like STC, MMTC EPC and Tea Board are making concerted efforts to see whether setting up of a warehouse or a show room, in order to provide extensive knowledge about the functioning of Indian Chambers of trade and Industry, is needed. As regards the expenditure likely to be incurred on this project, EPC and the officials of the High Commission are engaged in preparing a report. We have been examining the matter extensively and are considering to open the trade centres in cities of Frankfurt, Tokyo, Dubai, Newyork and London also.

[English]

**Man-Power Engaged in Anti-Smuggling Operations**

\*324. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present man-power is adequate to manage all types of anti-smuggling operations; and

(b) if so, the circumstances under which smuggling activities are increasing in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

**STATEMENT**

(a) Keeping in mind the trends in smuggling, the vulnerability of various regions and the changing modus operandi adopted by the smugglers from time to time, the man-power needs of the anti-smuggling machinery to prevent all types of smuggling operations cannot be said to be adequate. Steps are taken from time to time to augment the staff requirements on the basis of felt needs.

(b) Smuggling is a clandestine activity and, therefore, no reasonable estimate of the quantum of goods being smuggled into or out of the country at any given time can be made. However, seizures of contraband effected during the last few years indicated below show an upward trend. This need not necessarily be on account of a spurt in smuggling activities and could be due to more effective preventive and anti-smuggling measures.

Year	Valu of goods seized (Rs. in crores)
1985	195.63
1986	217.52
1987	251.47
1988(upto 21.11.'88)	351.00 (provisional)

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Sir, it appears from the statement given by the Minister that the smuggling activities in the country are increasing from 1985 to till date

from Rs. 195.63 crores to Rs. 351.00 crores in terms of value of goods seized. My question was whether the present manpower to manage the anti-smuggling activities is sufficient. From the statement, it appears that the Minister has agreed that it needs to be reviewed and to increase the present position of manpower. But he has not said anything as to when he is going to increase the manpower so as to manage the anti-smuggling activities effectively. May I know from the hon. Minister specific answer to this point?

SHRI A.K. PANJA: I have answered this question specifically. If the hon. Member reads the last line of answer to (a), he will find it. I have said: "In view of the new trends adopted by the smugglers and the changing *modus operandi*, various types of staff are required and machines are required. I have also stated that steps are taken to augment the staff requirements on the basis of the felt needs.

One of the instances, I can give to the hon. Member. On 24th June, 1988, finding Indo-Pakistan border being very sensitive, we had sanctioned a sub-collectorate with headquarters at Jodhpur under the charge of additional Collector which will have command area under the divisions at Sriganganagar, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Barmer and Jodhpur.

Apart from our own Department, we take help from other agencies like Coast Guard, Border Security Force, Indo-Tibetan Boarder Police, State police authorities and sometimes Central Reserve/police force.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: So far as the smuggling in National Park is concerned, in the State of Assam, there is only one National Park called Kaziranga Park where one horn rhinoceros is there. Because of inadequate manpower the poaching is going on for a long time. Rhino horns,

snake skins, elephant tusks, all these things are being smuggled. Government is committed to protect wild life.

MR. SPEAKER: Where is the question of smuggling?

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: I am coming to that. The wild elephants are killed by the poachers and the rhinos, snakes, elephants and bears, all these animals are killed and skins smuggled and the Government till today has failed to protect wild life so far as Kaziranga Park is concerned. I doubt how the Government will check the smuggling. They are incapable of that.

MR. SPEAKER: The State Government is responsible for that.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Kaziranga is a national park.

MR. SPEAKER: That does not matter.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Government has to protect wild life. Kaziranga is a national park.

MR. SPEAKER: But the question of poaching is a State subject.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: I want an answer. Kaziranga is a national park.

SHRI A.K. PANJA: Poaching which is mentioned by the hon. Member is to be controlled by a separate Department, not through us.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a question of poaching.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Poaching is taking place in Kaziranga park.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not the question of poaching with which we are now concerned.

It is right. Please sit down now. I was just saying that it is the question of post-poaching and it is a question of the skin that is being smuggled.

**SHRI A.K. PANJA:** So far as we are concerned, whenever we find that any wild life skins which are prohibited, when it crosses our border or if it is outside the border, our activity starts whenever we notice such smuggling we coordinate with the State Forest Officials or whoever is responsible for preserving wild life.

**PROF. MADHU DANAVATE:** I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the fact that because of the want of adequate and proper manpower engaged in anti-smuggling operations, smuggling of the order of about Rs. 5,000 crores in Synthetic textiles is taking place and, as a result of that, the entire textile economy is upset. Will the hon. Minister assure the House that adequate manpower will be made available so that this can be checked and secondly, will the hon. Minister be able to give me approximate ratio of the manpower engaged in the smuggling operations and the manpower engaged in the anti-smuggling operations?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Are you going to have a slinging match between you?

**SHRI A.K. PANJA:** So far as the first portion of the question is concerned, I am not aware that Rs. 5,000 crores of synthetic textiles are being smuggled. If the hon. Member has got special knowledge, he can pass it on to me. Immediately 20% reward will be given even if it is without disclosing the source of information.

**PROF. MADHU DANAVATE:** Let me restrict my activities to Parliament only.

**SHRI A.K. PANJA:** Even in Parliament if it is given, the hon. Member is entitled to the

reward. So far as the ratio between the smugglers and the manpower is concerned, I have no reports with me. But it is very difficult to find out—I have got the records of our manpower—but smuggling being a clandestine activity we cannot have records of there manpower. Even then, if the hon. Member gives the information, reward would be given.

**SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:** You put a question to him, he will answer.

**SRI DIGVIJAY SINH:** It is not a question of adequate manpower. It is a question of the quality of the people who man. That is my question. It is not a question of how many numbers you have. You cannot equate that with numbers. What is being done to see that you have such quality of people that they carry out the job and not themselves be in gloves with those who are smuggling?

**SHRI A.K. PANJA:** The hon. Member has rightly emphasised on quality. We have taken several steps. The experts study the changing day to day pattern and modus operandi of the smugglers. Accordingly, in-service training to field formations takes place; So far as Narcotics side is concerned, special training is given special training is also given for combatting smuggling synthetics fabrics in other commodities like electronics, gold etc. That is why, we have recorded an increase of Rs. 351 crores, provisional, upto 21st November 1988—this year alone—by Seizing smuggled goods. It has surpassed all records. It is not correct to say that the smuggling activity has increased. We have adopted modern methods. We have got various infrastructures and scientific methods and gadgets are made available to our officers. That is why it has been possible.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:** Mr.

Speaker, Sir, smuggling activities are increasing in border areas which include Jasalmer, Barmer, Ganganagar, Bikaner etc. It has been noticed that the BSF and police are quite active in anti smuggling operatives, While the Custom Department under Central Government is not so much active in this respect. I have come to know that the quantum of seizures made by this department is the minimum of all. The officials of the department say that they do not have adequate number of jeeps and the working staff with them. What measures the Government propose to take to meet the shortage of jeeps and the staff in order to enable them to strengthen their operational activities and do their best to check smuggling.

[English]

SHRI A.K. PANJA: So far as Indo-Pak border is concerned, the geographical magnitude is 3310 kms. What the hon. Member pointed out is true. The area mentioned by the hon. Member has been identified. The Indo-Pak border, particularly Punjab, Rajasthan border, Barmer, Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Ganganagar and Kutch in Gujarat have been identified as very sensitive areas. Whenever we get information from the field formation officers need more task force and other infrastructure for the purpose of tackling the smuggling activities there. We do help them.

MR. SPEAKER: There should be more deterrent punishment for this crime.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Sir, I think the smuggling activities are increasing because of certain price factor. Now, gold smuggling is increasing. The hon. Minister has admitted this in his answer. The other item is synthetic fibre, which has just now been pointed out by my colleague. Therefore, certain goods have been smuggled into this country because of the price factor. So,

I would like to know whether any study has been made in this regard and any experiment on that basis has been done i.e. lowering the gold prices and if that is done, gold will not come to this country from abroad. I would also like to know whether more synthetic yarn is made available for the production of textiles. I would like to have the details.

SHRI A.K. PANJA: A study has been made. So far as gold is concerned, three high-powered Committees went through it. The Rangarajan Committee gave its report and that is under the study of the Government. The Government is studying whether the price should be lowered or whether some Non-Resident Indians would be allowed to bring in some gold. So far as synthetics is concerned, we have taken some steps by making the duties low i.e. by way of reduction of import duty or reduction of customs duty, wherever it is possible.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri A. Charles—absent.

Shri Dharam Pal Singh Malik—absent;  
Shri Sitaram J. Gavali—absent.

Shri Lal Ram ken—absent.

So, the Question List is over. I will again have another round and call the Members who were absent earlier.

Shr. Anil Basu—absent; Shri Basudeb Acharia—absent;

Shri C. Janga Reddy—absent; Dr. B.L. Shailesh—absent;

Shri K. Pradhani—absent; Shri R.M. Bhoje—absent;

Shri S.B. Sidnal—absent; Dr. Sudhir Roy—absent;



Shri M. Raghuma Reddy—absent; Shri Prakash Chandra—absent;

Shri G.S. Basavaraju—absent; Shri Prakash Chandra—absent;

Dr. Venkatesh—absent; Shri Atish Chandra Singh—absent;

Shri Ram Pujan Patel—absent; Shri Anoopchand Shah—absent;

Shri A. Charles—absent; Shri Dharam Pal Singh Malik—absent;

Shri Lala Ram Ken—absent.

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

### Sanction of Loans by Banks

307. SHRI ANIL BASU:  
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Committee of bankers to impose a penal interest of 2 per cent on those members of consortium of banks who fail to convey sanction of their loans to the lead bank within the stipulated period are being implemented;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether action against any bank has been taken in the light of the above recommendations ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (d). The Committee set up by the Reserve Bank of India to examine the single window concept for lending by banks which are members of a consortium submitted its report in April, 1988. After considering this Committee's recommendations, RBI advised banks in August, 1988 that in all consortium arrangements to avoid delay in first disbursement of credit after approval by consortium thereof, the lead bank should have the authority from each of the other member banks to make available their share of the entire/enhanced credit limits if the latter's decision is not conveyed to the lead bank in time. Further, in case where disbursement is so made by the lead bank, the member on whose behalf the disbursement is made, should reimburse the lead bank immediately on receiving its advice and if there is a delay beyond a period of one week in making such reimbursement, the lead bank would be entitled to charge interest at 2% per annum for the entire period of delay in reimbursement. Since these instructions have been issued to banks only recently, it is too early to assess their implementation.

### Kalindi Express Timings

\*308. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the timings of Kalindi Express between Farrukhabad and Delhi do not suit the common passengers of Farrukhabad; and

(b) if so, whether Government will consider to change the timings of the express train so that people from Farrukhabad can reach Delhi early morning and can start their return journey in the evenings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI

MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The present timings of Kalindi Express are by and large suitable to the passengers.

(b) Changes, as suggested, are not operationally feasible.

#### **Quotation of India Growth Funds And India Fund in US and UK**

\*309. DR. B.L.SHAILESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE pleased to state:

(a) whether the stocks of India Growth Funds (launched this summer in the U.S.) and the India Fund (launched in the U.K. in 1986) are quoted below their issue price;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the trend it indicates in relation to foreign investment;

(c) the amount raised through these Funds so far in both U.K. and U.S.A. ; and

(d) whether the stock market in India had been soaring before Diwali; if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (d). The net amounts raised through the India Fund and the India Growth Fund were to the extent of £ 74.60 million and \$ 55.90 million respectively. The shares of the India Fund and the India Growth Fund are quoting below their issue prices in the London Stock Exchange and the New York Stock Exchange respectively. However, the performance of these Funds have been satisfactory and have been showing improvements as reflected in their Net Asset Value. (NAV). The NAV of these Funds is currently above their issue price. The shares of most of the single country Funds launched in UK and USA are quoting at below their issue prices on ac-

count of a variety of factors such as the general stock market situation of the country where the Fund was launched, expectations of the investors, fluctuations in the values of the currencies of the concerned countries etc. There is no direct relationship between the performance of a country Fund and foreign investment. The stock market in India had remained very active and the share prices had shown a rising trend during the pre-Diwali period which could be on account of various factors including a good monsoon, good corporate results, improvements in market sentiment, expectations of the investors, etc.

#### **Progress of Railway Projects in Orissa**

\*310. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on various railway projects under implementation in Orissa is proceeding according to schedule;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay in each case; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to expedite their implementation according to schedule to avoid cost overrun and also loss in other sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c). The projects are being progressed consistent with availability and allotment of resources.

#### **Loss of Seized Property**

\*312. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in which the property seized during raids by Customs, Excise, and/or Income-Tax Department were lost, misappropriated or stolen while in

Government custody, during the last three years:

(b) the number of claims filed by the parties concerned; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to settle those claims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K.PANJA) : (a) During the years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 the number of cases in which the property seized is lost or stolen in Government custody with Customs is 2, 1 and 9 respectively.

There is no case reported during the last three years i.e. 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88, where property seized by Central Excise or Income-Tax department during search has been lost, misappropriated or stolen.

(b) No claim has been filed.

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

#### Plan for Export of Plastic

\*313. SHRI S.B.SIDNAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a plan for exporting plastic during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the main features of the plan and the foreign exchange likely to be earned therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) The Plastic & Linoleum Export Promotion Council (PLEXCONCIL) has formulated a plan for increasing exports of plastic products.

(b) The Plan envisages increased exports of selected plastic products including Polyester films, Plastic HDPE Woven sacks, Plastic moulded and extruded goods and linoleum floor covering, etc. The foreign exchange expected to be earned during 1988-89 is Rs. 130 crores.

#### Recommendations of committee of Bankers Regarding Sanctioning of Loans

\*314. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations of the Committee of bankers so far as sanction of loans is concerned; and

(b) the number of recommendations accepted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) and (b). The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the Committee set up by the Reserve Bank of India to examine the single window concept for lending by banks which are members of consortium. The main recommendations of the Committee relating to sanction of loans are as follows:

i) The lead bank should convene consortium meeting within 15 days of the receipt of appraisal note from the member banks with sufficient notice to each member.

ii) The consortium meeting should be attended by senior level executives so that in-principle commitment regarding the sharing pattern could be conveyed by member banks in the consortium meeting itself. In the case of new

consortium, the member banks should convey their commitments within one month.

iii) After the consortium meeting the lead bank should forward the application to Reserve Bank of India for its prior authorisation, wherever necessary, on the basis of in-principle commitment conveyed by other members.

iv) The land bank should obtain the sanction of its Board of Directors within one month of consortium meeting. The other member banks should obtain the sanction of their respective Board of Directors within a period not exceeding two months from the date of the meeting.

The above recommendations had been accepted by the Reserve Bank of India.

#### **Rate of Inflation**

\*315. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :  
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been sharp rise in the rate of inflation during the current financial year in comparison to the last three preceding years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any steps are being taken to control inflation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI  
EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Government has been keeping a close watch on the price situation and has taken measures to keep them under reasonable check. These include strengthening of Public Distribution System, import of essential commodities as needed, strict economy in Government expenditure, mopping up excess liquidity in the economy and measures to encourage higher production.

#### **Projects to be set up under Indo-EEC Trade Promotion Programme**

\*316. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some projects have been identified under the Indo-EEC (the European Economic Community) trade promotion programme to be funded by the EEC and carried out by the Engineering Exports Promotion Council.

(b) if so, the details thereof and to what extent EEC has agreed to provide financial assistance; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R.  
DASMUNSI): (a) and (b). Under Indo-EEC Trade Promotion Programme, four projects in the engineering sectors are under implementation. The Engineering Export Promotion Council is the Nodal Agency for these projects. These are:

i) Project on Hand Tools

ii) Project for Builder's Hardware

- iii) Project on Standards, Testing and Quality Control; and
- iv) Project on Upgradation of Foundry Techniques.

The total assistance agreed to be provide by EEC for these projects is 1,83,000 ECUs.

(c) The above projects are scheduled to be completed by 1989.

### Shrimp Fishing in Andhra Pradesh

\*317. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Marine Products Exports Development Authority (MPEDA) is monitoring the shrimp fishing by deep sea trawlers based at Visakhapatnam:

(b) the projected target of catches for the current year;

(c) whether catches made so far are low as compared to earlier years:

(d) whether the deep sea fishing boat owners are facing difficulties; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to extend financial assistance to them?

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

(b) No target for catches by deep sea fishing operations has been fixed by the MPEDA.

(c) No monitoring has been done by the MPEDA in aspect of catches by deep sea fishing vessels. It has, however, been reported that catches in 1987-88 were low but

during the early period of 1988-89, they are reported to be better .

(d) The main difficulties being faced by the deep sea fishing boat owners relate to finance, high cost of diesel oil and lack of suitable facilities in certain fishing harbours.

(e) Steps taken by the Government in this regard include persuading the concerned financial institutions for adopting liberal terms for financing deep sea fishing projects, efforts for reduction of excise duty on diesel oil supplied to boat owners and providing accommodation facilities for deep sea fishing vessels in some of the major harbours.

### Loans Granted by Public Financial Institutions to NTC

\*319. DR. V. VENKATESH:  
SHRI ATISH CHANDRA  
SINHA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether public financial institutions have together extended various kinds of loans to the National Textile Corporation (NTC) and its subsidiary companies during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the NTC has failed to repay the debts as per schedule;

(d) if so, the facts thereof; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken for realisation of debts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) and Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) have reported that during the last three years (July-June) 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 they had disbursed Rs. 8.64 crores for modernisation of some textile units under National Textile Corporation (NTC).

(c) to (e). The assisted units have not repaid the overdue instalments of principal. The IDBI and IFCI, after a review, agreed to revise the repayment schedules of the existing term loans subject to certain conditions. NTC has recently requested the financial institutions for a further review in the matter.

#### **Ex- Gratia Payment to Widows of Railway Employees**

\*320. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate publicity has been given to the recent decision of Government to grant ex-gratia payment of Rs 150/- per month to widows and dependent children of deceased Railway employees covered under the Contributory Provident Fund Scheme (CPFS) and retired before January, 1986 and to the procedure to be followed for submission of their applications; and

(b) the number of such applications received upto 31 October, 1988 in Northern Railway Headquarters in Delhi and Divisional Railway Manager's Office of Allahabad Division and the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) yes, Sir.

(b) Out of a total number of 182 applica-

tions received, payment has been authorised in 52 cases. 38 applications have been sent back to the applicants for rectification of the discrepancies. Verification of the remaining applications has not been completed.

#### **Discontinuation of Local Trains on Western Suburban of Bombay**

\*321. SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to discontinue the 12 bogies of local train on Western suburban of Bombay in spite of heavy demands of commuters of Vasai, Bhayander and Virar;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which it will be restored for the convenience of commuters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir. The 12 coach experimental EMU train is still running on Western Railway.

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

#### **Pension to LIC Employees from Erstwhile Travancore-Cochin State Government Insurance Department**

\*325. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees drafted to the service of the Life Insurance Corporation of India from the former Travancore-Cochin State Government Insurance Department on nationalisation of insurance in 1956 are eligible for pension;

(b) if so, whether these employees are

being given the minimum pension applicable to Government servants;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of employees in the above category who are getting pension at present and the total monthly pension they are getting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. The employees, whose services were transferred from the Travancore-Cochin State Government Insurance Department to the Life Insurance Corporation of India on nationalisation of Life Insurance business on 1st September 1956, are not eligible for pension for the service in the Corporation, but are paid contributory Provident Fund and Gratuity on retirement. In addition, pension is payable for the service rendered in the State Insurance Department prior to nationalisation.

(d) There are at present 42 persons in the above category. Their total monthly pension amounts to Rs 2178/- approximately.

#### Relaxation in Gold (Control) Act, 1968

\*326. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK:  
SHRI SITA RAM J. GAVALI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to give relaxation in the Gold (Control) Act, 1968 and to make amendments in rules of the airlines passengers' baggage;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how far it will minimise the smuggling of gold into the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). Following the assurance given by the Finance Minister in the Rajya Sabha on 6.5.1986 that the Government was going to have a "second look" at the Gold (Control) Act, two Working Groups, namely, Working Group on Gold Policy under the chairmanship of Dr C. Rangarajan, Dy. Governor, Reserve Bank of India (Rangarajan Committee) and a Working Group on Gold Control Machinery under the chairmanship of Shri J. Datta, former Chairman, Central Board of Excise & Customs (Datta Committee) were constituted in May 1986. While the Rangarajan Committee examined the gold policy in all its aspects the Datta committee examined the procedural aspects under the Gold (Control) Act, 1968. The Rangarajan Committee has, *inter-alia*, suggested modifications in the Gold (Control) Act, review of the present ceilings on the aggregate value of gold jewellery that could be brought into India free of duty under the Transfer of Residence Rules, etc. The recommendations of the Datta Committee, *inter-alia* include increase in limits of primary gold that may be possessed by goldsmiths; modification in records and returns; review of the system of licensing of gold dealers and procedural relaxations under the Gold (Control) Act to facilitate export. The recommendations of both the Committee are under examination.

(c) Smuggling, being a clandestine activity, it is not possible to say whether relaxations in the Gold (Control) Act will minimise smuggling or not.

#### Reward to Income Tax Staff

\*327. SHRI LALA RAM KEN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Income-tax department seized unaccounted assets worth crores of rupees and got the heavy undisclosed income surrendered by the taxpayers during the course of searches and seizures during the last three years;

(b) if so, whether Government have paid rewards to some of the employees of the Income-tax department during the above period; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K.PANJA) : (a) to(c). The details of searches conducted by the Income-tax Department during the financial years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88; the value of undisclosed assets seized during these searches; the undisclosed income surrendered by taxpayers during these searches; and rewards granted during the said financial years to the officials of the Department in accordance with the scheme for grant of rewards for search and seizure work are given below:-

<i>Financial Year</i>	<i>Value of assets seized. (Rs. in crores)</i>	<i>Amount of concealed income surrendered (Rs in crores)</i>	<i>Amount of rewards granted to Income-tax officials. (Rs.)</i>
1	2	3	4
1985-86	50.32	*	1,00,000
1986-87	100.70	36.85*	4,90,000
1987-88	145.02	147.49	13,20,659

\* Amended *Explanation 5* to Section 271(1) (c) of the Income-tax Act, which provides immunity from imposition of penalty in cases where concealed income is surrendered, came into force only on 10.9.1986.

The amount of the reward referred to the Column (4) above does not necessarily relate to the searches conducted during the financial year against which the amount has been shown.

#### **Tour of Managers to Directors of STC**

State Trading Corporation on the domestic and foreign tours of its Managers to Directors;

2996. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(a) whether any check is exercised by his Ministry or the Board of Directors of the

(c) the expenditure incurred by the Corporation on the foreign tours of its officers during the 1987-88 and 1988 (uptill



30.9.1988) ; the countries visited; the business transacted; and

(d) the steps taken or being taken to cut down such tours in order to effect economy?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) :** (a) and (b). Tours are undertaken by the employees of STC with prior approval of the competent authority as per delegated powers approved by the Board of Directors.

In so far as the foreign tours of Chairman and Executive Directors are concerned, prior approval of the Ministry of Commerce was required to be obtained till 19th October, 1988. However, under the enhanced delegation of Administrative powers to Public Sector Undertakings who have signed memorandum of Understanding with Govt. issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises on 19th October, 1988, prior approval of the administrative Ministry is required to be obtained only for the foreign tours of Chairman. In respect of foreign tours of Executive Directors approval of only Chairman is required.

(c) Expenditure incurred by STC on the foreign tours of its employees during 1987-88 and 1988-89 (Upto 30.9.88) was approximately Rs. 44.57 lakhs and Rs. 14.67 lakhs respectively.

The countries visited were UK, W. Germany, China, Malaysia, Singapore, Hongkong, Thailand, GDR, USA, Canada, Burma, Nepal, USSR, Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Italy, Holland, Mauritius, France, Algeria, UAE, Iran, Kuwait, Afghanistan, Jordan, UAR, Austria, Maldives, Hungary, Portugal, Tunisia, Nigeria, Spain, "Saudi Arabia, Australia, Tanzania, Turkey, Sri Lanka, Libya, Cameroon, S. Korea, Sweden, Japan, Finland, Romania, New Zealand, Belgium, Zimbabwe, Kenya, Philipines,

Muscat, Bahrain, Oman and Czechoslovakia.

Foreign tours are undertaken for participation in exhibitions/fairs, buyer-seller meets, seminars, as members of Government delegations, negotiating business, export promotion, settlement of commercial disputes etc.

(d) The tours are undertaken only when absolutely necessary and for the minimum period required in the interest of the Corporation's business

**Notice to Co-operative House Building Society In East Delhi by Income Tax Department**

2997. **SHRI KAMAL NATH :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income-tax Department, New Delhi served a notice in 1986 under the Income Tax Act on a Co-operative House Building Society in East Delhi regarding allotment of plots to members and alleged sale through General Power of Attorney;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K.PANJA):** (a) Since the full name, address and other particulars of the Co-operative House Building Society about which information has been sought by the Hon'ble Member have not been mentioned in the question, it is not possible to answer the question.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

### **Reservation of Seats by Tea Board for Tea Garden Students**

2998. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tea Board has reserved some seats for the wards of tea garden candidates for undergoing A.N.M. training at Sardar Hospital, Darjeeling and also some seats in the Jalpaiguri Polytechnic School for Diploma Course; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of tea garden students benefited by such reservation, year-wise for last three years;

(c) the criterion of preference for the reservation, among the managerial cadre, clerical and medical staff and the labourer;

(d) other assistance provided to the selected candidates; and

(e) the details of future plans for the training of more tea garden students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) There is no reservation of seats for Tea Board in A.N.M. training at a Sardar Hospital, Darjeeling. However, three seats are reserved for Tea Board in the Jalpaiguri polytechnic School for Diploma Course.

(b) Each year, three tea garden students have benefitted by the reservation of seats in Jalpaiguri polytechnic School for Diploma Course during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88.

(c) No preference is given for reserved seats among different types of tea garden employees and selection is done by Tea Board on the basis of marks obtained by the

candidates in School Final or Equivalent Examinations.

(d) The selected candidates enjoy hostel accommodation free of rent.

(e) No other plan for training tea garden students is currently under contemplation.

### **Tax Dues Against Coca Cola Corporation**

2999. SHRI AMARISNH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Coca Cola Corporation have not cleared its account so far and are still having their branch in India;

(b) If so, what is the total amount of Income Tax and Central Excise Duty, separately, including the interest and fines thereon outstanding against M/s. Coca Cola Corporation, New Delhi.

(c) the reasons for not paying the arrears so far; and

(d) what steps are being taken by Government to realise the arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K.PANJA) : (a) and (b). It is presumed that the Question is regarding M/s. Coca Cola Export corporation who are maintaining an office in Delhi. No Central Excise duty or Income-tax dues are outstanding against the company. Only interest of Rs 4.30 lakhs on account of delayed payment of income-tax is due from the company.

(c) The outstanding amount was not

paid on account of pendency of certain disputes before the appellate authorities and courts.

(d) The company has filed an application before the Assessing Officer for rectification of assessment. Action for recovery is to follow decision on this application.

#### Export of Iron Ore From Paradip Port

3000. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present capacity of export of iron ore from paradip port;

(b) the total export made during the current year till date; and

(c) whether a large quantity of iron ore has accumulated at the mine sites for export; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) The present capacity of Paradip Port for export of iron ore is about 3 million tonnes per annum.

(b) During April-October, 1988, 9.32 lakh tonnes of iron ore have been exported from Paradip Port.

(c) About 1 million tonnes of iron ore are lying at loading stations and paradip port plot.

[Translation]

#### Indira Sagar Project of Maharashtra

3001. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to refer to the reply given on 25 April, 1985 to Unstarred Question No. 4317 regarding Gosikhurd Project and State;

(a) whether the Indira Sagar (Gosikhurd) Irrigation Project of Vidarbha in Maharashtra has since been sanctioned;

(b) the time taken in verifying technical feasibility of the said project;

(c) the increase in the cost of the project due to this delay; and

(d) the time by which this project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d). The proposal for the Indira Sagar (Gosikhurd) Project was first received in December, 1983 at an estimated cost of Rs 372 crores. The proposal suffered from many deficiencies which were pointed out to the State Government by the Central appraising agencies. Considerable time was taken by the State Government in modifying their report as suggested to them despite reminders. Revised proposals were received only in 1987 on different dates. Techno-economic appraisal was completed and it was cleared by the Advisory Committee at an estimated cost of Rs 461 crores in 'April, 1988. The increase in the cost of the project is due to change in scope and inclusion of many cost factors which were omitted in that first proposal. Planning Commission have asked for clarifications from the State Government regarding *inter alia* the availability of adequate funds and the concurrence of the Finance Department of the Government of Maharashtra.

[English]

#### IDBI Loans to Co-Operative Spinning Mills In Maharashtra

3002. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra Government has intimated to Union Government about its investment of about Rs. 30 crores in eleven cooperative spinning mills apart from the members contribution of Rs. 6 crores; and

(b) if so, whether the IDBI has been advised to finance the eleven cooperative mills located in the backward areas in view of the significant investment of the Maharashtra Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has reported that according to information available with it, eleven cooperative societies have so far raised about Rs 30 crores.

(b) In the context of large spinning capacity already created in the country, the financial institutions have not been in favour of financing new spinning mills. The IDBI has reported that on a case by case review on merits of 11 unimplemented projects in the cooperative sector in Maharashtra, it has already sanctioned assistance in one case and has taken up another application for processing.

#### **Sambalpur Railway Division**

3003. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in setting up of Sambalpur railway division; and

(b) the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) About 10%.

(b) Time of completion will depend upon the availability of funds.

#### **Diversification of Trade Between India and U.S.S.R.**

3004. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether joint efforts are being made by India and USSR to diversify trade;

(b) if so, the news are identified therefor; and

(c) the details of the diversification programme drawn by Government for expanding trade with USSR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) to (c): Both India and USSR are making continuous efforts to diversify the structure of bilateral trade and to identify new and additional commodities for both exports and imports. As an important step in this direction, in the Indo-Soviet Trade Protocol for 1989 signed on the 16th November, 1988, apart from providing increases in the provisions for exports and imports of existing items, a number of new items for both export and imports have been added. In the India's export list the new items included are non-ferrous castings and forgings, castings for railways, abrasive goods, analysers for quality control of agricultural products, sports shoes, razor blades, detergents, industrial laminates, etc. and in the India's import list, the new items which have been added are pig iron, equipments and materials for railways and benzene.

Besides traditional trade exchanges

between the two countries a number of joint ventures proposals are in various stages of negotiations between the concerned parties. Two Indian private companies are also constructing three hotel projects at Samarkand, Tashkent, and Bukhara on a trunkway basis.

USSR is expected to award further such contracts for construction of hotels in USSR to Indian construction firms.

A Series of steps have been initiated to increase the volume of trade between the two countries. These include setting up of a group to study the matter of diversification of structure of trade and economic cooperation, participation in trade fairs, organisation of specialised exhibitions, conducting studies and market surveys for promotion of trade; identification by DGTD of possible areas for import of technology, conclusion of an Inter-Governmental Agreement to promote new forms of cooperation such as joint ventures, production cooperation, cooperation in the services sector, improving institutional links at the level of business organisations, etc.

[*Translation*]

#### **Clearance to Bina River Irrigation project**

3005. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received the revised project report of Bina River Irrigation Project in Sagar district of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in giving approval to this project;

(c) whether it is a fact that the estimated cost of this project has increased;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which final approval is likely to be given;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). Do not arise

[*English*]

#### **Task Force for Ticketless Travelling and Chain Pulling incidents**

3006. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have deployed special mobile task force where the incidence of ticketless travelling and chain pullings are unusually high;

(b) if so, the areas where these are high and what steps have been taken in this regard; and

(c) the number of persons caught in these areas during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHR MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, regular ticket checking squads exercise greater vigilance where incidence of ticketless travel and unauthorised alarm chain pulling is high. Statements of sections with high ticketless travelling and chain pulling are given below:

(c) Area-wise figures are not maintained. 126.92 lakh persons were detected travelling without ticket or with improper tickets and 1979 were apprehended for unauthorised chain pulling during the last two years on the Railways.

## STATEMENT

*Railway Sections having high incidents of Ticketless Travel*

1	2
Central	Delhi-Kosikalan Khandwa-Itarsi Vidisha-Itarsi Amla-Parasia Satna-Manikpur (excl) Bina-Katni Pune-Lonavla Kalyan-Karjat Karjat-Khopoli Manmad-Igatpuri Badnera-Amravati Khamgaon-Jalamb Murtajapur-Yavatmal Dholpur-Tantpur Orai-Kanpur Jhansi-Kanpur Jhansi-Banda Banda-Manikpur Mathura-Kosikalan Manikpur-Allahabad
Eastern	Sahibganj-Kiul Bhagalpur-Mandar Hill Tinpahar-Rajmahal Jamalpur-Monghyr Madhupur-Giridih Jasidih-Baidyanathdham Gomoh-Barwadih Daltonganj-Garwa Road Dhanbad-Pathardin Patna-Gaya Kiul-Gaya Bakhtiarpur-Rajgir

1	2
	Dehri-on-Sone-Garwa Road Dildarnagar-Tarighat Ranaghat-Lalgola Sealdah-Central (Suburban) Sealdah-Southern (Suburban) Barasat-Hasnabad Shantipur-Krishnanagar City Nabadwip Ghat
Northern	Faizabad-Allahabad Delhi-Ghaziabad Delhi-Narela Delhi-Ghevra Delhi-Tughlakabad Delhi-Bajwasari Bijawasan-Rewari Garhi Harsaru-Farrukhnagar Rewari-Hissar Narela-Panipat Delhi-Kosikalan Sirhind-Ludhiana Ludhiana-Jalandhar City Varanasi-Faizabad Jaunpur-Allahabad Akbarpur-Tanda Lucknow-Kanpur Central Unnao-Unchahar-Phaphamau Lucknow-Balamau Balamau-Unnao Shahjahanpur-Sitapur Bareilly-Chandausi Chandausi-Aligarh Chandausi-Moradabad Moradabad-Saharanpur Najibabad-Gajraula

		1	2			1	2
		Meerut City-Hapur-Khurja				Deoria Sadar-Bhatpar Rani	
		Rishikesh-Raiwala				Bhatni-Barahaj Bazar	
		Ghaziabad-Meerut City-				Indara-Dohri Ghat	
		Saharanpur				Balia-Shahganj	
		Faizabad-Lucknow				Farrukhabad-Kasganj	
		Ghaziabad-Dankaur-Khuraj					
		Tendla-Agra		Northeast		Chaparmukh-Mairabari	
		Burhan-Etah		Frontier		Badarpur-Silchar	
		Farrukhabad-Shikohabad				Jorhat Town-Furkating	
		Tundla-Kanpur Central				Rangapara North-North	
		Kanpur Central-Allahabad				Lakhimpur-Murkongselek	
		Allahabad-Chunar				Rangiya-Rangapara North	
North		Siwan-Chupra				Katihar-Manihari Ghat	
Eastern		Sidhawalia-Hathua				Katihar-Jogbani	
		Thawe-Ramkola				Katihar-Kumedpur	
		Chpura-Rajapatti				Alipurduar-Bamanhat	
		Darbangha-Nirmali-				Jaipalguri-Haldibari	
		Sitamardi				Kumedpur-Malda Town	
		Narkatiaganj-Bhiknathori-				Barsoi-Radhikapur	
		Bagaha-Raxaul		Southern		Bangalore City-	
		Muzaffarpur-Samastipur				Dharmavaram	
		Samastipur-Barauni Jn.				Birur-Talguppa	
		Mansi-Saharsa-Sapai				Bangarapet-Marikuppam	
		Saharsa-Banmankhi-				Coimbatore-Shoranur	
		Biharganj				Shoranur-Cochin Harbour	
		Sonpur-Chupra				Terminus	
		Thanabihpur-Mansi				Jalarpettai-Erode	
		Moradabad-Laikua-				Tiruchirappalli-Madurai	
		Ramnagar				Madurai-Badinayakkanur	
		Biselpur-Shahjahanpur				Villupuram-Tiruchchirappalli	
		Gonda-Gorakhpur (Loop)				(Chord)	
		Khalilabad-Gorakhpur				Virddhachalam-Coim-	
		Samastipur-Khagaria via				alore Jn	
		Hasanpur Road				Virudhachalam-Salem	
North		Sitapur-Burhwal		South		Perambalur-Karur	
Eastern		Gonda-Nanpara		Central		Kazipet-Vijayawada	
						Guntur-Macherla	

1	2	<i>Railway</i>	<i>Sections having high Incidence of Unauthorised Chainpulling</i>
1	2	1	2
	Dronachellam-Donakonda		
	Gadag-Bijapur		
	Parlia Baijnath-Udgir		
South Eastern	Waltair-Vizianagram	Central	Karjat-PA, Kasara-Igatpuri
	Vizianagram-Raygada		Igatpuri-Manmad-Bhusaval
	Rajkharsawon-Gua		Bhusaval-Akola-Badnera
	Ranchi-Lohardaga		Nagpur-Wardha-Balharshah
	Hatia-Nawagaon		Daund-Manmad, Bhusaval
	Muri-Barkakana		Khandwa
	Bilaspur-Katni		Amia-Itarsi, Itarsi-Jabli
	Anuppur-Chirimiri		Jabli-Majhgawan, Bina-Katni
	Rajpur-Dhamtari		Datia-Gher, Majhgawan-Allahabad,
	Bhilai-Dalli Rajhara		Bhandal-Kushtanr
	Raipur-Dongargarh		Dhaura-Karari, Kulali-Wardha
	Chhindwara-Seoni		
	Gondia-Balaghat		
	Nagpur-Nagbhir		
	Nagpur-Tumsar		
	Tumsar-Tirodi		
	Gondia-Chanda Fort	Eastern	Dankuni-Palla Road
	Cuttack-Talcher		Kallayi-Sahibganj-Bhagalpur
	Khurda Road-Ichchapuram		Dum-Dum Jn-Dankuni-
	Cuttack-Puri		Sealdah-Lalgola
	Rourkela-Jhasuguda		Andal-Kalipahari
	Rayagada-Kharia Road		Salanpur-Madankara
	Sambalpur-Titlagarh		Papinayakanahalli-MPQ
	Howrah-Kharagpur		Nimlaghat-Chichaki
	Adra-Assansoi		Mankatha-Tald Jn
	Bankura-Rainagar		Ambarnath-Sasaram
Western	Indore-Mhow		Bhagalpur-Jamalpur Jn.
	Sikar-Churu		
	Sikar-Loharu	Northern	Varansai-Allahabad
			Lucknow-Kanpur



1		2	
	Faizabad-Ayodhya		Badarpur Jn
	Sultanpur-Zafrabad		Dimapur-Lumding
	Phaphamau-Partapgarh		Siliguri Jn-Malda Town-New
	Pratapgarh-Janghai		Jaipauri
	Unchhera Allahabad		Falakata-Gumanihar
North	Kasganj-Fatehgarh		Salakali-Basugaon
Eastern	Gorakhpur-Gonda (Main)		Dhulpukhori-Hajani
	Gorakhpur-Gonda (Loop)		Kampur-Laopani
	Lucknow Jn-Kanpur		Lumding South-Diphu,
	Anwarganj	O/S	Dimapur-Dimapur
	Gorakhpur-Bakulha		Rangapahar-Rangapahar
	Varanasi-Bhatni		crossing
	Varanasi-Manjhi	Southern	Madras-Arankonam
	Varanasi-Allahabad City		Renigunta-jolarpettai
	Ganda-Nepalganj Road		Madras-Villupuram
	Ballia-Shahganj		Tiruchcurappalli-Maduri-
	Gorakhpur-Taryia Sujan		Tuticorin
	Lucknow Jn-Mailani		Tiruchchurappalli-
	Chhapra-Barauni Jn		Mayiladuthurai
	Chhapra-Muzaffarpur		Ernakulam-Quilon-Trivan-
	Muzaffarpur-Barauni		drum
	Chhapra-Bakulha		Shoranur-Cochin Harbour
Northeast	Katihar Jn-Siliguri Jn		Terminus
Frontier	New jalpaiguri-Malda Town		Shoranur-Mangalore
	Katihar Jn-Jogbani		Madras-Gudur
	Katihar (B)-Kumedpur		Jalarpettai-Bangalore City
	New Baneswar-New		Bangalore-Mysore
	Coochbehar	South	Secunderabd-Wadi
	Patiladeha-Sorbhog	Central	Kazipet-Vijayawada
	Hojai Dhalpurkhuri		Guntakal-Cuddapah-
	Jamunamugh-Kampur		Renigunta
	Dharamtul-Aujuri		Hubli-Guntakal
	Dhupguri-Kolaigram		Gadag-Solapur (MG)
	Dangtal-Basugaon		Secunderabad-Kazipet
	Gauhati-Kamakhya		
	Chaparmukh Jn-Lum-	South	Howrah-Kharagpur Jn
	ding Jn.	Eastern	Adra-Burnpur
	Jamunamukh-Hojai		Adra-Purulia Jn

Chakulia-Tatanagar Jn. implemented?

Chakradharpur-Manoharpur

Bokarao Steel City-Ranchi-Hatia

Cuttack-Khurda Raod Jn

Berhampur-Kesinga-

Titlagarh-Jharsuguda Jn

Anuppur Jn-Katni

Bilaspur Jn-Raipur Jn-DUG

Nagpur-Gondia Jn

Waltair-Vizianagaram

Jn-Rayagada

Western Tapti Valley Section

Ahmedabad-Vadodara

Vadodara-Surat

Piplod-Dahod

Ahmedabad-Palanpur

Bhawani Mandi-Nagda

Kota-Gangapur City

Gangapur City-Jajanpathi

Bayana-Fatehpur Sikri

Kota-Dharnooda

Fatehpur Sikri-Agra Fort

Surat-Bharuch

Kota-Bhawani Mandi

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### Import of Newsprint from Soviet Union and G.D.R.

3007. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation of India has completed the process of negotiations for the import of newsprint in 1988-89 with the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic;

(b) if so, the value of such import, country-wise; and

(c) when the agreement is likely to be

implemented?

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

(b) The approximate value of imports of newsprint by State Trading Corporation from USSR and GDR is Rs. 74.48 Crores (cif) and Rs. 14.27 crores (c.i.f.) respectively.

(c) The agreement is being implemented during the year 1988-89.

### Prosecutions Launched

3008. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of prosecutions launched and the number of persons convicted under the Income tax/Wealth Tax and Gift Tax Acts during the last three years, year-wise details;

(c) the criteria for appointing standing counsels for Income-tax Department;

(c) the number of counsels appointed for the Income-tax Department;

(c) the number of counsels appointed for the Income-tax Department in Delhi and the number of cases along with the amount of fee given to them during the last three years; and

(d) whether the fee paid to the counsels is commensurate with the gains from such prosecutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) The information is as under:

<i>Financial year</i>	<i>Number of prosecutions launched</i>	<i>Number of convictions</i>
1985-86	4079	70
1986-87	5258	66
1987-88	7361	53

(b) The criteria for appointment of

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of counsels appointed</i>	<i>Number of cases given to counsels</i>	<i>Amount of fees paid (Rs.)</i>
1985-86	4	105	16290
1986-87	4	96	15884
1987-88	6	109	109680

(d) The prosecutions act as a deferrant to the erring tax payers and result in increased voluntary compliance. Their engagement has been beneficial to the Department. It is, however, not possible to give a cost benefit analysis in terms of material gains from prosecution.

#### **Demand for Increase in Passenger Trains between Roha-Panvel-Roha Route (Maharashtra)**

3009. SHRI D.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is persistent demand for increase in frequencies of passenger trains between Roha-Panvel-Roha (Maharashtra); and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

Standing counsels is their performance before the concerned High Court. The selection is made out of the panel of names suggested by the Chief Justice of the High Court. The appointment of prosecution counsel is made in consultation with the Chief Judicial Magistrate/District Judge concerned.

(c) The number of counsels appointed in respect of prosecution cases is as under:

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). A close watch on the growth of traffic on the section is being kept so as to increase the overall accommodation to passengers at the appropriate time.

#### **Raids by Customs Department in Coastal Areas**

3010. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Customs department conducted a number of raids in costal areas and confiscated smuggled goods;

(b) if so, the number of raids conducted during the period January-October this year in coastal areas particularly in Gujarat Coast;

(c) the details of goods confiscated, the

value thereof and the number of persons arrested;

(d) whether a large quantity of arms and ammunitions is also being smuggled in the country; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken by Government to tighten the security in sea coasts to check the smuggling through sea?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) to (c). The number of raids/cases booked, the value of goods and the number of persons arrested by the Customs department all over India and along the Gujarat coast during the period from January to October, 1988 are given below:-

1988 (January to October)

	<i>Number of raids/ cases booked</i>	<i>Value of goods confiscated (Rs in crores)</i>	<i>Number of persons arrested</i>
<i>All India</i>	44,984*	317.89*	2645*
<i>Gujarat Coast</i>	64*	9.94*	31*

\* Figures are provisional.

(d) and (e). Available intelligence reports indicate that the Indo-Pakistan border in the State of Punjab has become sensitive to smuggling of arms and ammunition. However, there are no reports to suggest the smuggling of arms and ammunition along the sea-coast. However, the anti-smuggling drive has been intensified and the anti-smuggling machinery particularly along the vulnerable areas of the coast-line has been geared up. Close co-ordination is being maintained with the agencies concerned in prevention and detection of smuggling, especially the Coast Guard.

#### **Trade Relations with Far Eastern Countries**

3011. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to promote the trade between India

and each of the Far East Asian Countries during the Seventh Plan; and

(b) the volume of trade as on date with each of those countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) The steps taken/proposed to be taken to promote the trade between India and the Far East Asian countries include exchange of trade delegations, participation in fairs/exhibitions, market surveys, product development programmes, review of trade and economic relations through institutional arrangements, interaction of trading communities by way of setting up joint business etc.

(b) The volume of trade with each of the Far East Asian countries during 1987-88 and in the first Part of 1988-89 is given in the statement below.

## STATEMENT

*(Value in Rs. lakhs)*

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the country</i>	<i>Two—Way 1987-88</i>	<i>Trade 1988-89 (April-June)</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Australia	67784	19033
2.	Burma	5761	2114
3.	Republic of China	26299	8748
4.	Hong Kong	57694	19060
5.	Fiji	402	8
6.	Indonesia	10895	2970
7.	Japan	372917	106489
8.	Republic of Korea	47012	11002
9.	Malaysia	90905	23298
10.	New Zealand	7880	1140
11.	Singapore	69156	19816
12.	Thailand	14550	5801
13.	People's Republic of China	19304	8360
14.	Phillippines	2688	505
15.	D.P.R.K.	6033	2215
16.	Vietnam	2042	1250

**Small Savings Collections**

(a) the net small saving collections during the current financial year;

3012. SHRI ANANTAPRASAD SETHI:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(b) whether there have been any increase while compared to the realisation the

same period of 1987-88;

(c) whether any assessment has been made regarding collections in Indira Vikas Patra and Kisan Vikas Patra during the current financial year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps Government have taken to promote the sale of the these Patras?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) The net small savings collections excluding Public Provident Fund during April to September, 1988 is Rs. 1382 crores.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Collections in Indira Vikas Patra and Kisan Vikas Patra upto September, 1988 indicate that these are quite popular. Steps taken to promote the sale of the Patras include the following:-

- (i) The maturity period of Indira Vikas Patra sold from 1.3.1988 was restored from 5 1/2 years to 5 years.
- (ii) Authorised Agents have been allowed to canvass for investment in Kisan Vikas Patra for which commission of 1% is payable.
- (iii) Publicity has been stepped up.

#### Setting up of Family Courts

3013. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMAHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Government

have been advised to set up family courts exclusively to deal with personnel law matters;

(b) if so, what are the different State Governments which have taken steps in that period;

(c) whether some State Governments like Maharashtra etc. have expressed their desire to set up family courts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) All the States/Union territories were requested to set up family courts as contemplated in the Family Courts Act, 1984 to deal with matrimonial matters.

(b) to (d). Family courts have already been set up in the States of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Karnatka and Tamil Nadu. The States/Union territories of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Orissa, Kerala, Gujarat, Sikkim, Delhi, Pondicherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands have indicated their keenness to set up such courts early.

#### Lok Adalats in Punjab

3014. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Lok Adalats held in Punjab during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 for expeditious disposal of cases, the number of cases disposed of by these Lok Adalats and whether a large number of cases are still pending in Punjab; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefore and what steps are proposed to be taken for disposal of pending cases expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). Information is being collected.

[*Translation*]

**B.G. Railway Line between Sawai Madhopur to Jaipur**

3015. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Jaipur is not connected with broad guage rail line;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Rajasthan Government has asked Railways to construct a broad guage line from Sawai Madhopur to Jaipur; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is located on the M.G. network.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Survey for conversion of Jaipur-Sawai Modhopur section has been carried out as a part of various alternatives to provide a BG link between Agra and Barmer/Jaisalmer. Planning Commission has recently directed that a Final Location Survey may be undertaken.

[*English*]

**Bank Loans for Repair of Houses**

3016. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to give bank loans for addition,

alteration and repair of houses in addition to liberalising loan facilities for housing schemes at reduced rate of interest as reported in 'Business Telegraph' of 2nd November, 1988;

(b) if so, the details of necessary directions issued to nationalised banks in this regard; and

(c) the time by which the modalities will be worked out and the scheme will come into operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued revised guidelines on housing finance with effect from 10th October, 1988 liberalising some of the existing provisions under which bank finance *inter-alia* can be extended to owners of the houses for making additions, alterations and repair of houses. The other main features of the liberalised housing finance policy are as under:-

- (i) The maximum period of repayment of housing loan from commercial banks which was 10 years has been extended upto 15 years.
- (ii) The maximum margin on the loan has been reduced from 50% to 35%.
- (iii) The rate of interest for housing loan has been altered as under:-

<i>Amount of loan</i>	<i>Rate of interest (% per annum)</i>
1	2
Upto Rs. 20,000/-	12.5

1	2
Above Rs. 20,000/- & upto Rs. 50,000/-	13.5
Above Rs. 50,000/- & Upto Rs. 1 lakh	14.0
Above Rs. 1 lakh	14.5 – 16.0

The rate of interest for housing loan for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes upto and inclusive of Rs. 6,000/- remains unchanged at 4% per annum.

- (iv) Where mortgage of property or Government guarantee is not feasible banks have been permitted to accept other forms of securities such as Life Insurance Policies, Government Promissory Notes, Shares and Debentures, Gold Ornaments, etc.
- (v) The banks will also have the discretion to fix the repayment instalments in such a way that housing loans become more affordable by the lower income groups and repayment instalments may not exceed normally 30% of the income of the borrower.
- (vi) In the case of individuals who might have raised funds from other sources, banks have been permitted to provide supplementary finance.
- (vii) The total loan per individual for housing from the banks is not to exceed Rs. 3 lakhs.

### Loans Advanced by Syndicate Bank to Oil Expellers Units

3017. SHRI P. PENCHALLAIH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of oil expellers units in rural areas which have been financed by the Syndicate Bank branches in Chandigarh/Madhuban (Karnal) in Haryana during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): Syndicate Bank has reported that it has not financed any oil expeller unit in Chandigarh/Madhuban (Karnal) in Haryana during the last three years period.

### Developments Activities of Railways in Delhi

3018. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocation made for developmental activities of the railways in the Capital for the current financial year; and

(b) the details of major development works undertaken by the Railways in Delhi area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Rs. 272 lakhs.

(b) The details of works approved for Delhi area as under:-



<i>Name of work</i>	<i>(in Rs. lakhs) Anticipated cost</i>
1	2
1. Delhi Main-Allied traffic facilities, full length/washing lines, platforms, shunting necks, parcel platform etc.	713
2. Delhi area—Coaching terminal facilities at New Delhi and Hazarat Nizamuddin.	2664
3. Delhi area—Train describer and remote control signalling.	2000
4. Acquisition of land at Holambi Kalan, Anand Vihar and Bijwasan for directional terminal facilities in Delhi area.	1133
5. Delhi area—computerisation of passenger reservation.	2067

### Law of Torts

3019. SHRI RAMSWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to introduce summary procedure for disposal of cases of torts;

(b) whether Government are aware of the hurdles in filling tort suits in respect of payment of ad valorem court fee, and

(c) the steps being taken to bring legislation for making the law of tort effective and for laying fixed court fee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) In India, the branch of Law relating to civil wrongs or the Law of 'Torts' as they are more commonly known is based on the Common Law of England. In England as well as in several other countries following the common law, the law of Torts continues to be governed by the principles of "equity, Justice and good conscience". It is therefore, felt that it would be more advantageous to allow the law to develop for some time to come through judicial decisions.

### Income Tax Exemptions to Stock Exchanges

3020. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: Will the

Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the provisions of law under which the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal, New Delhi granted exemption to the Delhi Stock Exchange from income Tax; and

(b) whether similar exemptions have also been given to other Stock Exchanges in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K.PANJA) : (a) For the Assessment Year 1974-75 the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, New Delhi held that the income of the Delhi Stock Exchange would be exempt from Income-tax under section 11 read with section 2(15) of the Income -tax Act.

(b) Yes, Sir. Exemption has been given to few other Stock Exchanges also as Stock Exchanges under certain conditions subserve the object of general public utility.

#### Seizure of Narcotics in Kerala

3021. SHRI P.A. ANTONY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any seizure of narcotics has been made in Kerala during 1988;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken against the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K.PANJA) : (a) to (c). Following quantities of drugs have been seized in Kerala from January to October, 1988:

Sl. No.	Name of Durg	Quantity (Kgs) (provisional)
1.	Opium	0.290
2.	Heroin	8.440
3.	Ganja	527.603
4.	Hashish (Charas).	1.003

Besides, in the joint operation conducted by the Narcotics Control Bureau in collaboration with the Central Excise Department and Kerala State enforcement agencies on 11-12 November, 1988, 1.5.lakh plants in 60 acres with a potential yield of 75.000kgs. along with 450 kgs. of dry ganja were destroyed in the district of Idukki at Mathikettapara and Kanakpuza. Seven cases were registered and 5 persons arrested by the State Excise authorities. A number of such operations to eradicate the illicit cultivation of ganja were conducted in Idukki district in 1987 and 1988.

The drug offenders are prosecuted and proceeded against, for appropriate action, under the relevant laws.

#### Promotional Prospects' of Grade "B" Officers

3022. SHRI MADAN PANDEY:  
DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR  
TRIPATHI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to improve promotional prospects of Grade 'B' Officers in Railways as done for Grade 'A' officers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c). The channel of promotion for Group 'B' officers of the principal Departments of Railways (namely Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Traffic, Electrical Engineering, Signal & Telecommunication, Stores, Accounts and Personnel Departments) is through appointment to Group 'A' in Junior Scale in accordance with the percentage prescribed in the recruitment rules. On such appointment to Junior Scale Group 'A', Group 'B' officers are assigned seniority in Group 'A', adding the benefit of portion of their Group 'B' service (not exceeding 5 years) as service in Junior Scale. Group 'B' officers appointed to Junior Scale (Group 'A') are thus part of Group 'A' cadre and are on par with directly recruited Group 'A' officers in the matter of promotion to higher grades of Group 'A'. In view of this, the question of a separate proposal to improve the promotional prospects of Group 'B' Officers does not arise.

[Translation]

#### Allotment of wagons to Madhya Pradesh

3023. BY SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government allot only 27 per cent wagons of the total requirement of railways in Madhya Pradesh which is further reduced by Divisional Administration Bilaspur; and

(b) if so, the action taken to meet the full requirement of Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

[English]

#### Show Cause Notices to the Companies of Birla and Tata Group

3024. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE pleased to state:

(a) the details of the companies of Birla and Tata group against whom show cause notices for COFEPOSA, Exoise and FERA violation have been issued; and

(b) whether Government have penalised any directors of these groups for violation of the said acts during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K.PANJA) : (a) The details of the companies of Birla and Tata group against whom show cause notices for violation of COFEPOSA, Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 and rules made thereunder and Foreign Exchange Regulation Act have been issued, are given in the Statement below.

(b) Penalties have been imposed for violation of Central Excises and salt Act, 1944 and Central Excise Rules, 1944 against Directors including Chairmen and Vice Chairmen of certain companies belonging to Tata group. Prosecution proceedings have also been initiated against certain companies and Directors including Chairmen and Vice Chairmen belonging to Tata group for violation of Central Excises and Salt Act and Central Excise Rules, 1944. Penalty against one Director of a company belonging to Birla group has also been imposed for violation of provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

**STATEMENT**

*Name of the companies of Tata & Birla Group against whom show cause notices issued for violation of Central Excise Law, COFEPOSA, Foreign Exchange Regulation Act during the year 1986, 1987 and 1988 [upto 15.11.1988]*

**BIRLA GROUP****1. CENTRAL EXCISE**

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Company</i>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
1.	Vaosavadatta Cements
2.	Rajashree Cements
3.	Durgapur Cement Works, Durgapur
4.	Orient Paper & Industries Ltd., Bajrajnagar
5.	Indian Plastics Ltd.
6.	Century Chemicals
7.	V X L (I) Ltd.
8.	Taxmaco Ltd.
9.	Hindusthan Motors Ltd.
10.	Orient General Industries, Faridabad
11.	Bhiwani Textiles Mills, Bhiwani
12.	Grasim, Nagda & Gwalior
13.	Vikram Cement, Khor
14.	Orient Paper Mills, Amlai

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
15.	Cimmco Ltd., Gwalior
16.	J.C. Mills, Gwalior
17.	Universal Cables, Satna
18.	Birla Jute Industries, Satna
19.	Hukamchand Jute & Industries, Amlai
20.	National Engineering Industries Ltd., Jaipur
21.	U.G. Sugar Mills, Seohara.
22.	Century Pulp & Paper Mills, Lalkua.
23.	Birla Yamaha Ltd., Dehradun
24.	Trans-Asia- Carpet, Sikandrabad.
25.	Hyderabad Industries, Jasidih
26.	Bihar Caustic & Chemicals
27.	Indian Rayon Corporation, Veraval.
28.	Saurashtra Chemicals, Porbandar.
29.	Hindustan Gas & Industries, Halol.
30.	U.C.L. Birlagram

**2. FOREIGN EXCHANGE REGULATION ACT**

Sl.No.	Name of the Company
1.	Vikram Exports Information is for the years 1986 upto Sept. 1988.
2.	Jayshree Shipping
3.	Upper Ganges Sugar Industries Ltd.

3. COFEPOSA NIL

TATA GROUP

1. CENTRAL EXCISE

Sl.No.	Name of the company
1.	Ahmedabad Advance Mills Ltd.
2.	TISCO, Joda.
3.	Tata Refractories Ltd., Belpahar.
4.	Tata Electronics Development Services, Bangalore.
5.	National Radio & Electronics Co. Ltd.
6.	Special Steels Ltd.
7.	Lakme Ltd.
8.	Voltas Ltd., Bombay.
9.	Merind (I) Ltd.
10.	FACIT ASIA Ltd. Hosur.

Sl.No.	Name of the company
11.	Tata Chemicals Mithapur.
12.	Voltas Ltd., Warora.
13.	TELCO, Jamshedpur.
14.	TISCO, Jamshedpur.
15.	TELCO, Pimpri.
16.	TATA Exports, Dewas.

2. FOREIGN EXCHANGE REGULATION ACT  
NIL

3. COFEPOSA  
NIL

**Representation from Press Association for Grant of Loans for Purchase of Vehicles under Professionals Category**

3025. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH:  
SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA:  
SHRI MUKUL WASNIK:  
SHRI H.G. RAMULU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether journalists are treated in professionals category by the Reserve Bank of India for availing loans from nationalised banks to buy vehicles etc.;

(b) whether his Ministry has received representation from the Press Association, New Delhi for grant of loans under professionals category by the nationalised banks for the purchase of vehicles for professional work;

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

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that free lance journalist can be classified under professionals category for the purpose of bank loans provided they satisfy the terms and conditions stipulated for availment of credit assistance from banks under priority sector. Loans to professionals include loans for the purpose of purchasing equipment and tools, repairing or renovating existing equipment and/or for working capital requirements. As such, if the banks are satisfied that the purchase of vehicles is essential for the professional work of a free lance journalist, the same can be financed by them

(b) to (d). RBI has reported that it has received a representation recently from the Press Association, New Delhi for grant of loans under professionals category by the nationalised banks and the same is being looked into.

#### **Women Beneficiaries of Loans in Tamil Nadu**

3026. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women deriving loan benefits in Tamil Nadu, district-wise, from the nationalised banks under 20-Point Programme and various other schemes;

(b) the percentage of women beneficiaries in comparison to the other sex; and

(c) the reasons for wide disparity, if any, and action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the present data reporting system from banks does not generate district-wise information.

However, under new 20 Point Programme the total advances granted to women beneficiaries in Tamil Nadu by scheduled commercial banks as at the end of June, 1987 stood at 791.79 crores in respect of 18.91 lakh borrowal accounts. The percentage of women beneficiaries under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) to total families assisted in Tamil Nadu during 1986-87 and 1987-88 was 33.6% and 32.4% respectively.

RBI has reported that the performance of banks in Tamil Nadu in extending credit to women beneficiaries is considered satisfactory.

#### **Upgradation Benefits to Catering Staff of Northern Railways**

3028. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether upgradation benefits sanctioned for the staff of Catering Department in Northern Railways have been given to the staff working in Railway Catering Units in Parliament Complex;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). As the staff of the Catering Units in the Parliament Complex are working against ex-cadre posts, the upgradation orders do not directly apply to them. Selection in their parent cadre, in the context of upgradation is under process and such of them as are selected will be considered for proforma promotion in the parent cadre.

#### **Arrest of VIPS by Customs Officers at Bombay**

3029. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Customs Officers at Bombay Sahar airport had detained/arrested five "VIPs" on the night of September 24 for bringing in banned items who arrived, by an Alitalia flight;

(b) if so, the names of the persons concerned, the items brought by them; and

(c) the action taken under the customs Act as well as FERA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) No. Sir.

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

#### **Import of DMT by Bombay Dyeing**

3030. SHRI NATAVARSINH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bombay Dyeing has remitted any payment for the import of DMT Plants;

(b) if so, the amount of foreign exchange paid so far; and

(c) whether the Plant has actually been brought to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Bombay Dyeing has paid an amount of US\$ 16.57 million towards import of capital goods.

(c) The Plant has been brought to India, except for the balance equipment valued at US\$ 506,000.

#### **CBI Investigation into Affairs of State Bank of Indore**

3031. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the

Minister of FINANCE pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation is investigating into the affairs of the 'State Bank of Indore' and its General Managers.

(b) whether a team of officials of the Reserve Bank of India has also inspected and investigated into the affairs of the State Bank of Indore, during the last three years and their reports are not in favour of the bank; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has intimated that it is neither investigating into the affairs of State Bank of Indore as such nor into the activities of its General Managers. The CBI has, however, reportedly registered two cases against Branch Managers of State Bank of Indore and others.

(b) and (c). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that under Section 35 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, it conducts two types of inspections of the banks viz. Financial Inspection and Annual Financial Review. RBI has further reported that during the last three years, State Bank of Indore was inspected under the Financial Inspection as on 31.12.85 and under the Annual Financial Review as on 31.12.1986 and 31.12.1987. Since the Inspection Reports on banks are confidential, details thereof cannot be divulged.

#### **Employees in Parliament Catering Units of Railways**

3032. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware during the years 1980-83 several overaged employees were recruited for Parliament Catering Units of the

Railways on the basis of forged and false certificates;

(b) if so, the details of such employees;

(c) whether these employees have got promotions also on the basis of those forged certificates even though being in ad hoc service;

(d) if so, the details of such employees; and

(e) the action taken against such officials as have been found guilty for making such recruitment and giving promotions.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Out of 14 candidates engaged initially on ad hoc basis, 5 were overaged at the time of their engagement. Out of these 5 cases, in one case the candidate produced a College Certificate indicating a different date of birth from the one declared by her in the affidavit at the time of appointment and in another case the certificate produced by the candidate differed in the name because of her subsequent marriage.

(c) and (d). One out of the 14 candidates, other than the 5 over-aged indicated above, has subsequently been promoted

w.e.f. 1.7.1982 against an upgraded post purely as a temporary measure.

(e) The competent authority has given the necessary approval for relaxation of upper age limit. On the basis of material presently available there is no ground for taking action against the officials.

#### Share of Kerala's Receipt From Central Tax Revenue

3033. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether share of Kerala's receipts from the Central tax revenue will be less as per the report of the Ninth Finance Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being contemplated to make up the loss in share?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) and (b). The percentage share of devolution of Central taxes and duties to Kerala as per recommendation of the Ninth Finance Commission in respect of the year 1989-90 as compared to Eighth Finance Commission is given below:-

<i>Item</i>	<i>Eighth Finance Commission</i>	<i>Ninth Finance Commission</i>
1	2	3
Income Tax	3.761	3.554
Basic Excise Duties	3.800	3.707
Additional Excise Duties	3.963	3.834

(c) According to the assessment of Finance Commission Kerala is expected to have a revenue surplus of Rs. 89.84 crores in 1988-89 after devolution of taxes and duties.

#### Ban of Child Marriage

3034. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:



(a) whether a large number of cases of child marriages in Rajasthan, UP. and other parts of the country particularly in rural areas have come to the notice of Government;

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

(c) the steps taken to curb child marriages in the country;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). Information collected from the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations in the past reveals that there have been prosecutions under the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The number of prosecutions in different States under the Act cannot be regarded as necessarily indicative of the extent to which child marriages are in vogue in those States as the question of launching the prosecutions depends on the vigilance of the administration. It would not be fair to single out any particular State as one in which child marriages are in vogue. It would not be possible to give State-wise details of incidence of child marriages unless some indication is given of the year with reference to which the information is desired.

(c) The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 has been amended in 1978 with a view to provide that offences under the Act shall be cognizable for the purpose of investigation and for all matters other than the matters referred to in section 42 of the Criminal Procedure Code (arrest on refusal to give name and residence) and the arrest of person without warrant or without an order of the magistrate. In addition, a number of steps, including stress on education, have been taken for educating people about the consequence of the evil practice of child marriage through mass media, by involving voluntary

organisations in the task and by other measures. This includes putting posters, radio programmes, exhibiting cinema slides, short documentary films on T.V., press posters, group discussions with rural women, etc.

#### Composition of Tea Board

3035. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and particulars of the members of Tea Board, who represent employees of Tea Estates and gardens for last three years;

(b) the criteria of such appointment;

(c) the names of the major trade unions in the Tea industry separately in North Bengal, Assam and other States, State-wise;

(d) whether there is any reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the membership of Tea Board;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) During the period 1984-87 the following persons representing employees of Tea Estates and Gardens were members of Tea Board:-

- 1) Shri K.B. Chetri, P.O. Tung, District Jalpaiguri, West Bengal.
- 2) Shri Bhabani Pal, General Secretary, National Union of Plantation Workers, P.O. Birpara, District, Jalpaiguri, West Bengal.
- 3) Shri P.S. Ghatowar, General Secretary, Assam Cash Mazdoor Sangh, Jibon Phukan Nagar, Dibrugarh, Assam.
- 4) Shri K. Rajagopal, General Sec-

retary, Estate Staff Union of South India, 44B West Venkatasamy Road, R.S. Puram, Coimbarore, Tamil Nadu.

5) Shri Durgapada Mukherjee, Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangha, 10, Kiron Sankar Roy Road, Calcutta-700 001.

(6) Shri L.M. Pradhan (after the death of Bhabani Pal)

(b) Appointments are made amongst members who, in the opinion of Central Government, are capable of representing persons employed in tea estates and gardens.

(c) Labour is basically a State subject. However, as per available information with Tea Board, major trade unions operating in the tea gardens of North East India, include the following:-

*Assam Valley* (1) Assam Cash Karmachari Sangha, (2) Assam Cash Mazdoor Sangha.

*Surma Valley* (1) Cachar Cha Sramik Union, (2) Indian Tea Employees Union.

*West Bengal* (1) Chabagan Mazdoor Union, (2) Dooars Cha Bagan Workers Union. (3) National Union of Plantation Workers. (4) West Bengal Cha Sramik Union. (5) West Bengal Tea Employees Association (Zilla Cha Bagan Workers Union). (6) Tea Garden Indian Employees Association. (7) Rastriya Cha Mazdoor Congress. (8) Darjeeling Cha Bagan Workers Union. (9) Darjeeling Dist. Cha Bagan Mazdoor Union. (10) Tea Employees Association of West Bengal. (11) Darjeeling

District Chiya Bagan Karmachari Union and (12) Darjeeling Distt. Tea Garden Staff and Sub-staff Association.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) There is no provision in the Tea Act, 1953 for such reservation.

#### Visit of Afghan Delegation

3036. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Afghan delegation which visited India recently has invited Indian business entrepreneurs to invest in small and medium industries in their country;

(b) if so, whether Government have given clearance to this move; and

(c) the present state of trade between India and Afghanistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) Yes, Sir. A delegation from Afghan Chamber of Commerce & Industry during discussions with FICCI in Aug., 1988 invited investment in small and medium industries in Afghanistan.

(b) No special clearance by the government is required since policy guidelines already exist governing Overseas investment by Indian companies.

(c) Indo-Afghan trade during the past 4 years is given in the table below:-

*Rs./crores*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Export</i>	<i>Import</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1983-84	16.01	18.50

1	2	3
1984-85	16.33	23.37
1985-86	16.06	12.39
1986-87	20.47	32.86
1987-88	21.93	16.43
(April-December).		

India's major exports to Afghanistan include tea, machinery, tyres, transport equipment, meat and pharmaceuticals. Imports from Afghanistan mainly comprise fresh and dry fruits, spices and medicinal herbs.

#### Environmental Precautions for Railway Development Projects

3037. SHRI S.M. GURADDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a workshop on the environmental aspect in Railways' development was held recently;

(b) whether the railway authorities have been asked to undertake a proper benefit-cost-estimate analysis of every railway development project from the environmental angle before undertaking it; and

(c) if so, to what extent the Railway have agreed to make such analysis from environmental angle for their projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Railway Administrations have been directed to do so in respect of new projects to be located in forest areas.

(c) Railways have been seeking clearance from Ministry of Environment and For-

ests, wherever projects are located in forest areas. In case of new projects of this type, Railways have agreed to carry out studies for assessment of environmental impact, as required by Ministry of Environment and Forests.

#### Centrally Sponsored Scheme to Check Sea Erosion

3038. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the sea coasts particularly near the major sea ports being affected by sea erosion;

(b) the percentage of coastal area facing sea erosion; and

(c) the details of centrally sponsored scheme to check sea erosion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The major sea ports in the vicinity of which the problem of sea erosion is reported are the Paradeep Port in Orissa, the Vishakhapatnam Port in Andhra Pradesh, the Madras Port in Tamil Nadu and the New Mangalore Port in Karnataka.

(b) Nearly 85% of the coastline in Kerala and 25% in Karnataka is reported to be affected by sea erosion. The problem in

other coastal States is not appreciable and is experienced only in isolated patches.

(c) There is no Centrally sponsored scheme to check sea erosion.

#### **Scheme for Welfare of Rubber Cultivators**

3039. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state that schemes proposed for the welfare of rubber farmers and development of small and medium rubber plantations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): The measures under implementation for the welfare of rubber cultivators including small and medium plantation owners include:

- (i) rubber plantation development scheme;
- (ii) scheme for acceleration of development in non-traditional areas;
- (iii) establishment of nurseries and distribution of planting materials;
- (iv) supply of estate inputs to small holders on subsidised rates;
- (v) advisory and training services;

(vi) scheme for promoting irrigation in rubber plantations; and

(vii) community marketing and processing.

#### **Show Cause Notice to Jewellers by Gold Control Authority**

3040. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gold Control Authority had served show cause notices to leading jewellers some time back for their alleged palming off low purity gold ornaments;

(b) if so, the details of jewellers to whom show cause notices were served;

(c) whether the Income Tax Authorities have since completed the task of checking of their account books etc; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and further action taken by Government against the jewellers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Show Cause Notices have been served on the following jewellers:-

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Jeweller</i>	<i>Collectorate under whom falling</i>
1	2	3
1.	M/s. Tribhovandas Bhimji Zaveri	Bombay
2.	M/s. Savajubhai Jewellers	-do-
3.	M/s. B.A. Shah Bros.	-do-
4.	M/s. Dhanbhai Minawala	-do-
5.	M/s. Puroshatam Vishram Zaveri	-do-
6.	M/s. Narandas & Sons	-d-

1	2	3
7.	M/s. Nanubhai Jewellers	-do
8.	M/s. Lakshmi Jewellery	Coimbatore
9.	Kiruba & Co.	-do-
10.	Venco Jewellers	-do-
11.	Thanga Maligai	-do-
12.	R.V. Jewellers	-do-

(c) and (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

#### Uniform Policy regarding Loans to Farmers

3041. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to evolve a uniform policy in regard to loans to farmers and bring about legislation on agricultural debt relief;

(b) whether the banks are collecting compound interest on farm loans;

(c) whether any assessment has been made about the quantum of agricultural indebtedness; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (d). With regard to loans to farmers there is by and large uniform policy for commercial banks, regional rural banks and cooperative banks. However, the loan conditions for small and marginal farmers are comparatively softer. As per RBI guidelines the banks are not to compound interests on current agricultural dues. Further in the case of crop loans the

interest paid by a small or marginal farmer should not exceed the principal amount. The RBI guidelines also contain measures for providing relief in repayment obligation in the event of natural calamities.

The total outstanding advances of public sector banks to agricultural sector were Rs. 10,287 crores as at the end of December, 1987. The overdues of public sector banks in direct finance to agriculture were Rs. 1879 crores as at the end of June, 1987 which were 42.6% of the demand for the agriculture year 1986-87 (July-June).

#### Ratio Between Development and Administrative Expenditure in States

3042. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the ratio between developmental expenditure and expenditure on administration in each State in the financial year 1987-88; and

(b) the measures being taken to monitor the expenditure of States where expenditure on administration is greater than developmental expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) A statement is given below.

(b) A review of expenditure on administration is made by the working Group on Financial Resources of the Planning Commission for assessing the resources available for funding the Annual Plans of the

States. Besides, the former Union Finance Minister had addressed the Chief Ministers of States requesting them to keep a strict vigil on expenditure and to remain within the State's resources.

### STATEMENT

<i>States</i>	<i>Percentage of developmental expenditure to total expenditure (developmental and non-developmental) in 1987-88</i>	<i>Percentage expenditure on administrative services to total expenditure (developmental and non developmental) in 1987-88</i>
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	79.9	6.6
Arunachal Pradesh	68.1	18.8
Assam	75.6	9.2
Bihar	73.9	9.9
Goa	72.6	5.9
Gujarat	81.6	6.6
Haryana	77.2	6.9
Himachal Pradesh	78.1	7.6
Jammu & Kashmir	75.5	8.2
Karnataka	76.6	6.0
Kerala	69.6	6.3
Madhya Pradesh	78.1	6.9
Maharashtra	75.9	8.1
Manipur	75.9	13.8
Meghalaya	74.9	14.5
Mizoram	78.7	14.3
Nagaland	71.6	17.7
Orissa	75.5	7.1
Punjab	80.0	7.8

1	2	3
Rajasthan	78.1	5.7
Sikkim	85.7	7.1
Tamil Nadu	77.2	6.8
Tripura	78.7	11.1
Uttar Pradesh	72.9	7.5
West Bengal	74.6	8.7
All States	76.4	7.6

[*Translation*]

details thereof?

**Reservation quota at Morena (M.P.)**

3043. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV:  
Will the Minister for RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Up and Down trains which halt at Morena railway station in Madhya Pradesh and the reservation quota for this city in each train;

(b) if there is no such quota, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether in view of the convenience of passengers going to Bombay, Kashmir and Pathankot, the reservation quota is proposed to be increased and if so, the

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) The details are given in the Statement below.

(b) The quotas are available in 11 trains. 4 trains are passenger trains having no reserved accommodation. 3 trains are express trains involving day journey. In the remaining two trains, the quotas are being fully utilised at other stations.

(c) The reservation quotas are reviewed from time to time. Recently quotas were increased/provided at Morena on certain trains going towards Delhi, Amritsar and Indore.

**STATEMENT**

*Names of Up and Down trains which halt at Morena and reservation quotas provided*

<i>Train No. &amp; Name</i>	<i>Quota II Class</i>
1	2
21 Hyderabad-H.Nizamuddin Dakshin Express	3
22 H. Nizamuddin-Hyderabad Dakshin Express	2
38 Firozpur-Delhi-Bombay Punjab Mail	3

1	2
37 Bombay-Delhi-Firozpur Punjab Mail	—
57 Dadar-Amritsar Express	4
58 Amritsar-Dadar Express	2
78 H. Nizamuddin-Puri Kalinga-Utkal Express	2
77 Puri-H. Nizamuddin Kalinga-Utkal Express	—
137 Bilaspur-Amritsar Chattisgarh Express	2
138 Amritsar-Bilaspur Chattisgarh Express	—
149 Jabalpur-H. Nizamuddin Mahakaushal Express	—
150 H. Nizamuddin-Jabalpur Mahakaushal Express	4
167 Indore-New Delhi Malwa Express	—
168 New Delhi-Indore Malwa Express	4
177 Pune-Jammu Tawi Jhelum Express (Upto New Delhi)	2
178 Jammu Tawi-Pune Jhelum Express	2
347 Jhansi-Agra Passenger	—
348 Agra-Jhansi Passenger	—
359 Jhansi-Agra Passenger	—
360 Agra-Jhansi Passenger	—

**Representations on Securities and  
Exchange Board of India**

3044. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Securities and Exchanges Board of India decided not to give direct representation to the members of share markets of the country on the Board;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in

this regard;

(c) whether Government propose to nominate the members of share markets on the executive of the Board; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (d). The exer-



cise in regard to endowing the Securities and Exchange Board of India with statutory functions, powers and responsibilities is in progress and it is expected that the proposed legislation will, inter alia, cover matters relating to the composition of the Board.

[English]

### Exports to Nepal

3045. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian manufactured goods are discriminated in tax and duties by Government of Nepal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

### Selling of Coffee in Open Market by Coffee Growers in Karnataka

3046. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:  
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:  
SHRI H.B. PATIL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coffee growers in Karnataka have expressed a desire to market their produce instead of selling their entire produce to the Coffee Board;

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

(c) the impact thereof on the functioning of Coffee Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) and (b). Some planter

members had expressed a desire to market their produce by getting internal sale quota. Based on the recommendations of the Coffee Board, Government after due consideration have decided not to allow internal sale quota for the coffee season 1987-88.

(c) The implications of allowing internal sale quota include practical difficulties in its implementation and the prices to be realised by the growers owing to rush sales of the internal sale quota coffee during the short period of two to three months.

### Laying of New Line Between Latur and Latur Road

3047. SHRI ARVIND TULSI RAM KAMBLE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to lay a new line between Latur and Latur Road;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). A survey was carried out for a railway line from Latur to Latur Road and the project was found to be unremunerative.

[Translation]

### Restoration of Ahmedabad-Bhopal Passenger Train

3048. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ahmedabad-Bhopal passenger train of Western Railway has been discontinued since a long time;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that poor Adivasis

of the States of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat are facing difficulties due to the discontinuance of this train and various organisations have demanded the re-introduction of this train; and

(d) if so, the time by which this train is proposed to be re-introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Train No. 111/112 Vadodara-Bhopal Passenger has been discontinued since 28.2.1988 to provide a fast service between Rajkot and Bhopal (969/970 Express) with effect from 20.4.1988.

(c) and (d). In order to mitigate the hardships of the passengers, stoppage of 19 Dn at Mangal Mahudi, Bordi, Anas, Panch Piplia, Amargarh, Raoti, Bildi and Morwani; 20 Up at Panch Piplia, Anas and Bordi; 24 Up at Morwani, Bildi, Raoti, Panch Piplia and Anas and that of 969/970 Express at Dahod and Meghnagar have been provided with effect from 1.11.1988.

#### **Hill Allowance to Bank Employees**

3050. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bank employees working in the hill areas are demanding the payment of hill allowance on the lines of hill allowance being paid to the employees of Central Government Undertakings in these areas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). The Hill and Fuel Allowance is paid to the bank employees in terms of provisions contained in the Bipartite Settlements and Officers Service Regulations. Some of the banks have reported that Officers Organisations

and Award Staff Unions have submitted their charter of demands for revising their pay and allowances including Hill and Fuel Allowance. Negotiations between the Unions of Bank Employees and Indian Banks' Association for the 5th Bipartite Settlement are in progress. Indian Banks' Association has, however, reported that it has not received any such demand from any union of Bank Employees.

[English]

#### **Organisation of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions Abroad by TFAI**

3051. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of plans of the Trade Authority of India (TFAI) to organise trade fairs and exhibitions in foreign countries;

(b) the number of trade fairs to be organised abroad during 1988-89 country-wise;

(c) whether TFAI has adequate personnel and funds to organise such fairs; and

(d) the procedure followed in recruitment of the staff by TFAI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) The Trade Fair Authority of India's participation in fairs abroad falls into 3 categories:

(i) General fairs organised by host country agencies in which TFAI participates.

(ii) Exclusive Indian Exhibitions abroad organised by TFAI to introduce Indian products and highlight India's export capabilities; and

(iii) Specialised commodity fairs. The programme for organising trade fairs is finalised by the

Exhibition Advisory Committee in the Ministry of Commerce after giving due consideration to the thrust areas and thrust products for exports.

(b) A statement is given below:

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d). The recruitment of staff in TFAI for various posts is governed by the recruitment rules and is within the purview of instructions issued by Government from time to time.

**STATEMENT**

***PROPOSED LIST OF TRADE FAIRS ABROAD IN WHICH TFAI IS ORGANISING PARTICIPATION DURING 1988-89.***

<i>Name of Country</i>	<i>Name of events</i>
1	2
<i>AUSTRALIA</i>	1. Australian Bicentennial Trade Fair, Melbourne (Australia) July 23-31, 1988.  2. Australia, International Engineering Exhibition, Melbourne (Australia) September 12-16, 1988.
<i>CZECHOSLOVAKIA</i>	1. International Consumer Goods Fair, Brano (Czechoslovakia) April 15-21, 1988.
<i>EGYPT</i>	1. Cairo International Fair Cairo(Egypt) March 13-26, 1989.
<i>F.R.G.</i>	1. Overseas Import Fair Partners for Progress, Berlin (FRG) August 31-September 3, 1988.  2. Interstoff- International Trade Fair, Frankfurt (FRG) April 19.-21, 1988. 3. Interstoff- Intl. Trade Fair, Frankfurt (FRG) October 25-27, 1988.  4. IFMA Inyt. Bicycle & Motor Cycles Exhibition, Cologne (FRG) September 21-25, 1988.  5. HEIMTEXTIL Fair, Frankfurt (FRG) January 11-14, 1989.  6. International Hardware Fair, Cologne (FRG), Marty 5-8, 1989.  7. CeBIT'89, Fair, Hannover (FRG) March 08-15,1989.

1

2

*FRANCE*

1. Pret-A Porter Du Feminin Fair  
Paris (France) September 3-6, 1988
2. Semaine Due Cuir Fair, Paris (France)  
September 17-20, 1988.
3. SIAL Food Fair, Paris, (France)  
October 20-24. 1988.
4. Pre-A- Porter Du Feminin Fair  
Paris (France) February 10-14, 1989.

*G.D.R.*

1. Leipzig Spring Fair, Leipzig (GDR)  
March 12-18, 1989.

*HUNGARY*

1. Budapest International Autumn Fair  
Budapest (Hungary) September 23-  
October 2, 1988.

*HONG KONG*

1. International Leather Fair, Hong Kong  
May 25-28, 1988.

*IRAQ*

1. Baghdad International Fair,  
Bagdad (Iraq) November 1-15, 1988.

*ITALY*

1. Milan International Fair Milan (Italy)  
April 16-25, 1988.
2. STAR Fair Milan (Italy) May 11-14, 1988.

*JAPAN*

1. Osaka International Fair, Osaka(Japan)  
April 23-29, 1988.
2. Foodex Fair, Tokyo (Japan) March  
7-11,1988.

*KENYA*

1. Nairobi Intl. Show, Nairobi (Kenya)  
September 26-October 1, 1988.

*KOREA (SOUTH)*

1. SITRA-Seoul International Trade Fair  
Seoul (Korea) October 20-31, 1988.

*MAURITIUS*

1. Indian Trade Exhibition,  
Moka(Mauritius) August -27  
September 4, 1988.

*POLAND*

1. Poznan International Fair, Poznan  
(Poland) June 12-19, 1988.

1	2
ROMANIA	1. Bucharest International Fair, Bucharest (Romania) Oct. 12-22, 1988.
SENEGAL	1. Dakar International Fair, Dakar (Senegal), Nov. 24-Dec. 4, 1988.
THAILAND	1. Indian Trade Exhibition, Bangkok (Thailand) March, 1989.
U.A.E.	1. International Spring Fair Dubai(UAE) February 27-March 10, 1989.
U.K.	1. Spring Hardware & Houseware Show, Birmingham (UK), Jan. 22-26, 1989. 2. International Spring Fair, Birmingham (UK) Feb. 5-9, 1989. 3. International Food & Drinks Exhibition London (UK) February 1-4, 1989.
U.S.A	1. International Leather Goods, Show, New York (USA), August 6-4, 1988. 2. National Shoe Fair of America, New York (USA), August 6-9, 1988. 3. National Hardware Show, Chicago August 14-17, 1988. 4. IMTS - International Machine Tools Show, Chicago (USA), September 7-15, 1988.
(USA),	
U.S.S.R.	1. Indian Trade Exhibition Moscow (USSR) July 1-8, 1988.
ZIMBABWE	1. Zimbabwe International Trade Fair, Bulwayo (Zimbabwe), May 1-7. 1988.

### Silchar-Jiribam Railway Line

3052. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the years in which survey work was completed and construction work started on Silchar-Jiribam railway line;

(b) the progress made so far in the construction of this line;

(c) whether the work of this project is lagging behind the schedule; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken to expedite the

completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Final Location Survey for Silchar-Jiribam M.C. rail link was completed in 1980 and the construction work started in February, 1981.

(b) 72% upto October, 1988.

(c) No, Sir.

(d). Does not arise.

#### **Bank Loans to Public Sector Undertakings**

3053. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY :  
SHRI H.G. RAMULU :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the branches of Indian Overseas Bank and Central Bank of India in Calcutta have put in huge sums of advances or credits in public sector undertakings/enterprises either directly or through other constituents;

(b) whether the banks have failed to realise their money from these public sector units; and

(c) if so, the facts and details thereof and further action proposed to be taken to direct the public sector units for refunding the money so taken by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). It has been reported by Indian Overseas Bank and by Central Bank of India that none of their advances granted to Public Sector Undertakings/Enterprises in and around Calcutta are considered unrealisable. Banks take up with the problem unit, whether under private

or public sector, to regularise the accounts when overdues are noticed.

#### **GATT Deliberations of Uruguay**

3054. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the trends of GATT negotiations going on in Uruguay;

(b) whether U.S. Government has imposed trade sanctions on imports from developing countries;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the salient features of Indian viewpoint on GATT deliberations; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to safeguard its trade interests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) The Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations launched in September, 1986 are the most diversified and complex multilateral trade negotiations held so far. The trend of the negotiations has been that the progress has been slow in the areas of interest to developing countries while attempts are being made to accelerate progress on new issues which are of importance to the developed countries.

(b) and (c). As per information available with this Ministry, the U.S. Government have recently imposed prohibitive ad-valorem duties on certain Brazilian exports on the ground that the Brazilian protection of patents for U.S. pharmaceuticals and chemicals were unsatisfactory.

(d) Indian considers these negotiations as an opportunity for stemming erosion of the GATT system and wants to preserve the basic principles of GATT and strengthen its multilateral rules and disciplines. We are anxious to ensure that the flexibility available to developing countries in the use of trade

policy measures and the recognition of the needs for special and differential treatment for them are preserved and further strengthened. We also feel that developing countries should not be required to make concessions that are inconsistent with their developmental, financial and trade needs. Indian's stand in the Uruguay Round is guided by these approaches. However, multilateral trade negotiations like the Uruguay Round involve complex negotiations and the position to be adopted by India on each of the subjects covered by these negotiations would have to be evolved on the basis of developments in the coming years.

(e) India would strive to safeguard its interest by seeking that any new multilateral disciplines that are developed take due account of its national policies and objectives. Efforts are also being made to widen the support for the Indian point of view by trying to coordinate positions with other developing countries.

#### **"Buy Big" Credit Scheme**

3055. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether a "Buy Big" credit scheme has been introduced by some nationalised banks;

(b) if so, when the scheme was introduced and the names of the banks in which the scheme has been introduced;

(c) the number of employees who have been benefited under this scheme so far:

(d) whether proper publicity has been given to the scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) and (b). The State Bank of India (SBI) has introduced a scheme in February, 1988 called 'Buy Big

Scheme' for granting loans to individuals for purchase of consumer durables, under which a person can avail loan from a minimum of Rs 5,000/- to a maximum of Rs 1 lakh or 8 times the monthly net income/salary of the borrower whichever is lower. The scheme is applicable to individuals whose minimum net income /salary is Rs 2,000/- per month. Permanent employees of Government/Defence/Police forces/employees of public sector undertakings/ corporations and also employees of reputed private companies/professionals or self employed persons with a minimum 5 years standing are eligible. A minimum of 5 years service is required in case of others. The Scheme is not open to State Bank of India employees.

(c) State Bank of India has reported that loans aggregating around Rs 7.5 crores have been granted under the scheme to individuals upto September, 1988.

(d) and (e). State Bank of India has also reported that for the publicity of the scheme, advertisement in the news papers and periodicals are inserted, hoardings put up and publicity brochures are distributed.

#### **Expansion of Trade with Canada**

3056. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Government to expand trade with Canada;

(b) whether the new areas have been identified therefor; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) to (c). Government have initiated various measures and identified areas for expanding Indo-Canadian Trade. The focus is largely on the following aspects:

i) Exploring possibilities of enhancing bilateral trade with spe-

cial emphasis on identifying specific items;

- ii) identifying opportunities for technology transfer and industrial cooperation; and
- (iii) identifying sourcing possibilities for exports of commodities to Canada and vice-versa.

A large number of items for exports from India like engineering goods, automobile ancillaries, electronic components, computer software, agromarine products have been identified and similarly, for imports from Canada, items like electronic technologies, sophisticated electrical components, tele-communications equipment and technologies have been identified as potential areas for increasing the bilateral trade.

#### **Frauds in Banks**

3057. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to reply refer to the given on 29 July, 1988 to be Unstarred Question No. 540 regarding frauds in public sector banks and state:

(a) the number of employees of each bank against whom action was initiated and/or penal action was taken in respect of cases of fraud;

(b) whether each bank balances its books on a daily, monthly and annual basis;

(c) whether each branch reconciles inter-branch account on a regular basis; and

(d) penalties provided in the instructions

issued by R.B.V.I. and adopted by the banks in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) Information regarding the number of delinquent bank employees who have been convicted/awarded punishment and against whom departmental action has been initiated/prosecution launched for their involvement in frauds during the years 1985, 1986 and 1987 as reported by 28 public Sector Banks to Reserve Bank of India, is given in Statement below.

(b) Reserve Bank of India has intimated that the periodicity prescribed for balancing of various books, differs from book to book, as also from bank to bank, depending upon the particular needs, usages and customs prevalent in each bank.

(c) While banks are required to reconcile their inter-branch transactions on a regular basis, it is not always possible to do so, due to a number of reasons.

(d) The nature and quantum of punishment to be awarded to an employees is decided by the banks themselves and is to be determined keeping in mind the seriousness of the offence/irregularity committed by the individual and the establishment of the lapse/irregularity. RBI has advised the banks to take a serious view of the irregularities committed by their staff and that they should be awarded punishments befitting the seriousness of the irregularity. Banks have also been advised to ensure quick disposal of departmental enquiries.



## STATEMENT

Sl.No.	Name of the Bank	No. of employees convicted/ awarded punishment for their involvement in fraud cases.			No. of employees against whom departmental proceedings/ prosecution have been launched for their involvement in fraud cases and are pending before Disciplinary Authorities/Courts
		3	4	5	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1987</u>
1.	Central Bank of India	20	30	28	81
2.	Bank of India	31	13	20	41
3.	Punjab National Bank	34	43	40	79
4.	Bank of Baroda	37	29	26	113
5.	UCO Bank	27	21	19	71
6.	Canara Bank	56	36	96	87
7.	United Bank of India	5	18	27	91
8.	Dena Bank	28	49	39	90
9.	Syndicate Bank	24	28	44	77

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Union Bank of India	15	19	9	13
11.	Allahabad Bank	23	24	36	36
12.	Indian Bank	56	24	121	59
13.	Bank of Maharashtra	28	14	5	18
14.	Indian Overseas Bank	34	55	53	74
15.	Punjab & Sind Bank	16	25	34	74
16.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	17	3	8	13
17.	New Bank of India	3	30	32	67
18.	Corporation Bank	5	12	11	43
19.	Andhra Bank	20	27	25	30
20.	Vijaya Bank	28	11	18	37
21.	State Bank of India	218	173	261	581
22.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	19	21	13	25
23.	State bank of Hyderabad	7	5	44	56
24.	State Bank of Indore	7	3	8	48

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	State Bank of Mysore	10	4	5	22
26.	State Bank of Patiala	12	5	6	16
27.	State Bank of Saurashtra	1	1	5	8
28.	State Bank of Travancore	12	11	8	19

(Data provisional)

[*Translation*]

**Expenditure of Officers of State Bank of Indore on Travels**

3058. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued directions to reduce the travel expenditure of the officers of State Bank of Indore; Head Office;

(b) whether any Committee has been constituted to look into this matter; and

(c) if so, the time by which the committee is expected to place its suggestions in this regard before Government or the Reserve Bank of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) Government has not issued any such specific instructions to the State Bank of Indore. However, Reserve Bank of India is reported to have issued general instructions to avoid unnecessary expenditure on travel. The State Bank of Indore has reported that it is following these instructions.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

**Target for Income tax**

3059. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the collection of income tax is being made in accordance with the targets fixed ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K.PANJA) : (a) The Collection of Income-tax (including Corporation tax) upto October, 1988 amounted to Rs 2845.03 crores which represent 36.67% of the Budget target as against 38% fixed by the Board.

(b) The shortfall is mainly due to an amendment of Income -tax Act under which the taxpayers are required to pay only 20% of the Advance Tax upto September 1988 as against 33 1/3% payable in June, 1987 and September, 1987.

**Office of All India State Bank Offices Association of Bangalore**

3060. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India State Bank of Officers' Association has been provided with an office building in Bangalore at the expense of the State Bank of India;

(b) whether the building is also being used for other trade union activities by the office-bearers of the Association; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure that the building is used only for the purpose for which it has been provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (c). State Bank of India has reported that it has provided the All India State Bank Officers' Federation with a rent free office accommodation in the bank's office in Bangalore. This office is reportedly being used for Federation's work.

**Gold Loans**

3061. DR. A.K.PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers, State-wise, who availed gold loans and having become defaulters, their ornaments etc. (Pledged

with banks etc.) were auctioned during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the value of the gold (ornaments etc.) so auctioned;

(c) the total amount of bank-loans so involved, yearwise and State-wise; and

(d) the number of industrialists whose gold-ornaments were pledged with banks and were similarly auctioned during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (d). Reserve Bank of India has reported that their present data reporting system does not provide the information asked for.

[*Translation*]

**Rate of Interest of Bank Loans to Farmers**

3062. SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI :  
SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be

pleased to state:

(a) whether loans are being given by the banks on less rate of interest than the rate of interest charged from the farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to decrease the rate of interest on the loans given to farmers in view of the heavy loss of crops due to severe floods during the current year; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (d). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the interest rates prescribed by it for agricultural advances are generally lower than those stipulated for other categories of borrowers in whose case in certain categories the rate of interest is minimum 16% p.a. Interest rates for short term agricultural loans were reduced with effect from March, 1, 1988. Farmers availing of such loans upto Rs 15,000/- have benefitted to the extent of the reduction in the rate of interest as per details indicate below:-

Short term agricultural loans to farmers	Rate of interest (% per annum)	
	Upto end of February' 88	Effective from 1.3.88
Upto Rs. 5, 000/-	11.5	10.0
Over Rs. 5,000/- and Upto Rs. 7,500/-	12.5	10.0
Over Rs. 7,500/- and Upto Rs. 10,000/-	12.5.	11.5
Over Rs. 10, 000/- and upto Rs. 15,000/-	12.5 to 14.0	11.5

In the case of farmers affected by natural calamities, the banks have been advised to reschedule repayment obligation

and to provide fresh credit to eligible farmers.

There is no proposal to reduce the rate

of interest on dues postponed, However, in the case of short term loans given to small and marginal farmers the total interest payable should not exceed the principal amount.

#### **Minimum Wages of Workers in Export Inspection Council**

3063. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the minimum wages of daily wages workers working in the Export Inspection Council.

(b) whether the above workers are not being paid wages on prescribed rates for the last many years; and

(c) the rate of which they are being paid for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) to (c). The casual workers, as and when employed in the Export Inspection Council, are being paid wages at the rates prescribed by Delhi Administration.

The rate approved by Delhi Administration for unskilled labourers during the last three years are as under:-

1.1.1986 to 30.4.1987	Rs. 13.60
1.5.1987 to 31.10. 1988	Rs 18.80
1.11.1988 onwards	Rs.21.60

#### **Irrigation projects in Madhya Pradesh**

3064. DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of irrigation projects sent to Union Government by the Madhya

Pradesh Government for Bilaspur district in the State;

(b) since when these projects are pending and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Agar Haff project has also been included;

(d) if so, the details of the progress made; and

(e) the time by which the construction work of canal on left side of Bargi dam, which is under construction with the financial assistance of World Bank, is proposed to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (d). Two major projects, namely, modernisation of Kharung Tank and Agar Haff Irrigation project benefiting Bilaspur District received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh were returned in October, 1981 as there was no response to the comments of the appraising agencies for more than a year.

(e) The Bargi Project is not receiving financial assistance from the World Bank. The construction work of the canal on left side is expected to be completed by June, 1995.

[English]

#### **Seizure of Contraband Goods**

3065. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of contraband goods seized by the Customs authorities during the last six months,

(b) the details of various items seized ;

(c) the total number of persons arrested;

(e) whether such seizure indicate any

trend in the smuggling having increased; and

(e) if so, the steps take by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI. A.K.PANJA) : (a) to(c). Contraband goods like gold, silver, synthetic fabrics, Indian and foreign currency, watches, V.C. Rs, narcotic drugs etc. worth Rs 214 crores approximately were seized during the last six calendar months of May to October, 1988 and 1988 persons were arrested during the same period by the Customs authorities.

(d) and (e). Since smuggling is a clandestine activity, it is not feasible to estimate the quantum of goods being smuggling into the country at any given time. However, the value of seizures effected over the last few years given below, show an upward trend. However, this need not necessarily indicate a spurt in smuggling and could be due to effective preventive and anti-smuggling measures.

Year	Value of goods seized (Rs. in crores)
1985	195.63
1986	217.52
1987	251.47
1988	351.00*
(upto 21.11. 1988)	

\* Figure is provisional.

The anti-smuggling drive has been intensified and anti-smuggling machinery throughout the country especially in the vulnerable areas of the land borders and the coastline and at the international airports and seaports has been geared up. Close co-ordination is being maintained between all

the agencies concerned in the prevention and detection of smuggling activities. Sophisticated equipment like- X-ray baggage machines, metal detectors, night vision binoculars and drug identification kits are being increasingly utilised.

#### Financial Position of Rajasthan

3066. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Rajasthan is faced with a heavy budgetary deficit in the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Union Government to provide financial assistance to the State:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K.GADHVI) : (a) According to the Budget Estimates of Government of Rajasthan, the overall deficit in the current year is estimatec at 142.94 crores.

(b) The entitlements of the State Government for the current financial year in the form of General assistance for State's Annual Plan as well as for drought relief, share in Central taxes and grants on the recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission and loans against small savings collections are being released to the State.

#### Facilities to Diamond Exporters

3067. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether diamond exporters have been permitted to process and export cut and polished diamonds within the Santacruz Electronics Export Promotion Zone in Bombay ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to extend facilities enjoyed by these units to other similar units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Jewellery units set up in the Santacruz Export Promotion Zone in Bombay have been permitted to process, cut and polish diamonds for exports in loose as well as studded form. The approvals are in accordance with the provisions of the Export and Import Policy.

### **Nagpur Railway Station**

3068. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocations earmarked for development of Nagpur railway station; and

(b) at what stage the expansion work stands and the time by which it will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b). Nagpur Railway station has been selected to be developed as a model station. Rs 14.14 lakhs have been provided in the year 1988-89. The schemes for remodelling of the station includes the following works to be undertaken in different phases, depending upon the availability of funds:

- i) Provision of cement concrete washable apron on platform No. 3 and 4.
- ii) Extension of foot over bridge towards Santra Market side and overhead booking office;
- iii) Extension of cover over extended portion of platforms No 4 & 5 ;
- iv) Provision of rest shelters for licensed porters and other class IV staff;
- v) Extension of cover over ex-

tended portion of platform No. 1 & 2;

- vi) Extension of foot over bridge at Itarsi end upto platform No 6 & 7.

All the works relating to development of Nagpur railway station are planned to be completed by 1989-90, subject to availability of funds.

[*Translation*]

### **Jadgalpur-Dalli-Rajhara Railway Line**

3069. SHRI MANKURAM SODI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to link Jadgalpur with Dalli-Rajhara in district Bastar with a railway line by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

### **Sri Ram Sagar Project (Stage-II)**

3070. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh have sent their comments on study report on hydrology by the Central Water Commission (CWC) in regard to Sri Ram Sagar (Stage-II);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Water Commis-



sion has taken any decision;

(d) whether the revised estimate of the Sri Ram Sagar Project (State-II) has since been finalised by Government of Andhra Pradesh and also sent to the CWC; and

(e) if so, the details of the original and revised estimates and the latest position thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (e). The modified proposals for Sriramsagar State-II based on the 75% dependable yield of 177.71 TMC and estimated to cost Rs 450.50 crores has been received from the State Government. The project is not included in the Seventh Five Year Plan and is, therefore, accorded low priority for its appraisal below the projects included in the Seventh Plan.

[*Translation*]

#### **Import of Raw Materials by Drug Manufacturers**

3072. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the items being imported for manufacture of drugs ; and

(b) the names of drug companies which import these items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) In the import and Export Policy, 1988-91 (Vol.I), the items being imported for the manufacture of Drugs are listed in OGL (Appendix-6, List-8 Part-I), Limited Permissible List (Appendix-3, Part 'A'), Restricted List (Appendix -2 Part 'B') and canalised through STC (Appendix-5, Part 'A' & 'B') copies of the above mentioned policy Book are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) Apart from STC, through whom certain drug items are canalised, all drug manufacturers are eligible to import raw material required for the manufacture of drugs, falling within their manufacturing activities, under OGL for the items listed in Appendix-6, List-8 Part-I, and against Supplementary Licences for the items listed in Appendices-2 Part 'B' and 3 part 'A' . Since the facilities of import are available to all drug manufacturers, it is not possible to indicate the names.

[*English*]

#### **Study of USA Elections by Chief Election Commissioner**

3073. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Election Commissioner visited USA to study USA elections recently; and

(b) if so, his main observations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (b). The Chief Election Commissioner visited USA for a short duration during October -November, 1988 at the invitation of U.S Government, to participate in a programme on U.S. Presidential Election, 1988 and to avail of the opportunity to have some first hand knowledge of election laws and procedure in the U.S.A. including the use of modern technology in the field of elections. The question of Chief Election Commissioner making any observations on the U.S. Presidential elections does not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### **Cases Filed in Administrative Tribunal Against C.W.C.**

3074. SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state the exist-

ing arrangements for proper administration in the Central Water Commission?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) :** The Central Water Commission an attached office of the Ministry of Water Resources, is a premier engineering organisation headed by a Chairman who is ex-officio Secretary to the Government of India. A Chief Engineer assisted by a Deputy Secretary and four Under Secretaries and other supporting staff look after work of administration under the over-all supervision of the Chairman.

[*English*]

#### **Setting up of Tool Manufacturing Industry In Malaysia**

3075. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:  
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up tool manufacturing industry in Malaysia;

(b) If so, the number of such units proposed to be set up there;

(c) when those manufacturing units are going to be set up and under which programmes;

(d) whether Government also propose to provide infrastructure for developing ancillary units in that country; and

(e) the amount proposed to be spent by Government on these projects, project-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) :** (a) Government of India do not propose to set up any tool manufacturing industry in Malaysia. However, Hindustan Machine Tools (International), a public sec-

tor company, is bidding for securing contracts in this sector in Malaysia.

(b) to (e). Does not arise.

#### **Setting up of Major and Medium Irrigation Project of Orissa**

3076. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of medium and major irrigation projects set up in Orissa and Andhra Pradesh border;

(b) whether his Ministry is aware of the lack of cooperation between the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa in bearing the maintenance cost of those projects; and

(c) whether any guidelines/directions have been given or are proposed to be given by Union Government to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh to help the Government of Orissa in bearing the cost of the maintenance of the irrigation projects?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) :** (a) to (c). No major or medium project has been completed on the Orissa-Andhra Pradesh border. As such sharing of maintenance cost of such project does not arise.

#### **Rehabilitation of Small sick Units**

3077. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are no standard norms to decide potential viability of small sick units for banks and financial institutions:

(b) if so, whether this results in arbitrary and one sided decision by different banks about the declaration of small units as sick and their nursing and rehabilitation; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose

to take to save tiny and small units from throwing to the vagaries of open market economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (c). RBI has reported that guidelines have been issued to the banks regarding rehabilitation of sick small scale industrial units emphasising, *inter-alia*, the need for detection of inceptient sickness and taking remedial measures. They also define a sick SSI unit, the viability norms and the parameters for providing reliefs/concessions to potentially viable sick SSI units taken up for rehabilitation.

Based on the norms indicated by RBI, Banks/financial institutions consider whether a sick SSI unit is potentially viable or not and provide reliefs/concessions depending upon the merits of each case.

#### Popularity to Lok Adalats

3078. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Lok Adalats are gaining popularity;

(b) if so, the number of Lok Adalats held in 1987; and

(c) the number of cases brought before Lok Adalats in 1986 and the total number of cases decided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) According to latest information as made available by the State Legal Aid & Advice Boards to the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes, about 545 Lok Adalats were held in different parts of the country in the year 1987.

(c) Information is being collected.

#### Export of Tobacco by STC

3079. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation (STC) has undertaken to export tobacco to foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details of the agreements reached between STC and foreign countries; and

(c) the annual expected export of tobacco.

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

(b) The agreements reached between STC and foreign countries during 1988-89 are:

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U.K.	50 MT	Rs 12.50 lakhs
USSR	1000 MT	Rs. 265.30 lakhs
Jordan	6 MT	Rs. 2.60 lakhs (Hookah Tobacco)

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(c) Against the overall export target of Rs. 90 crores for tobacco during 1988-89,

the export of tobacco by STC is expected around Rs. 10 crores.

**Trips for celebration of Birth Centenary of Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru**

3080. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD SIDDIQ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether new round trips have been offered to the public on Pandit Nehru's Birth Centenary Celebrations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to continue these trips for atleast one year i.e. uptill 14 November, 1989; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) 61 Itineraries have been drawn touching the stations of historical, cultural and religious importance.

(ii) The ticket is valid for 30 days from the commencement of the first journey.

(iii) Journey can be broken on this ticket without any distance restriction.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**SC/ST Employees in State Bank of India, Local Head Office, Delhi**

3081. SHRI VIR SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees, category-wise working in the State Bank of India, Local Head Office, Delhi;

(b) the number of employees belonging to Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe communities among them in each category of posts;

(c) whether the quota reserved for SC/ ST persons is complete in all categories of posts, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the specific measures taken or being taken to complete the backlog and fill up the reserved quota in each category of posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). State Bank of India has reported that the total number of officers, clerks and sub-staff working in the Local Head Office (Delhi Circle) of the bank and the number of employees belonging to SC/ST communities among them as on 30.6.1988, was as under:-

Category of staff	Total Number	Of which	
		SC	ST
Officers	5425	307	15
Clerks	11187	1752	251
Sub-staff	4745	1335	90

(c) and (d). The bank has reported that there is no backlog in SC category for recruitment to the sub-staff cadre. A small backlog of ST in this cadre is due to non-availability of candidates. It will endeavour to fill-up this backlog in future recruitments subject to availability of ST candidates. In the case of backlog in clerical cadre recruitment, the

bank has reported that it is pursuing the matter with the BSRBs. As regards backlog in promotions from Clerical to the Officers cadre the bank has reported that it will endeavour to clear the backlog to the extent possible and subject to availability of suitable SC/ST candidates in the course of its future promotion exercises.

**Credit to Sri Lanka**

3082. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sri Lanka has sought credit from India during 1988-89;

(b) if so, the total amount of credit already given to Sri Lanka in 1988-89; and

(c) the amount of additional credit sought and proposed to be given to Sri Lanka in 1988-89.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). Government of India extended a Government credit of Rs. 25 crores to Government of Sri Lanka in November, 1987. Disbursal of this credit upto 31.10.1988 has been Rs. 3.11 crores.

No formal request has been received from Government of Sri Lanka for a further fresh Government credit during 1988-89. Sri Lanka has also not sought any buyer's from the Export-Import Bank of India in 1988-89.

(c) Does not arise.

**Late Running of A.P. Express**

3083. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 123 Up/124 Dn Andhra Pradesh Express has always been reaching its destination late; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to maintain punctuality of this train?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The punctuality performance of 123 Up/124 Dn has not been entirely satisfactory.

(b) Round the clock monitoring of the train is being done.

**Computers in Income Tax Department**

3084. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the places where computers have been installed in the Income-tax Department;

(b) the cost of each Computer so installed alongwith installation and other charges to put the computers in a running condition;

(c) the charges in the Income-Tax Department, where computers are yet to be installed;

(d) the type of work being handled at each charge by the computers;

(e) whether installation of computers in the Income-tax Department has led to shrinkage of employment opportunities, delay in promotions and it is leading towards retrenchment of employees; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K.PANJA): (a) Computers have been installed at 1) Delhi, 2) Bombay, 3) Calcutta, 4) Madras, 5) Ahmedabad, 6) Hyderabad, 7) Bangalore, 8) Pune, 9) Kolhapur, 10) Nasik, 11) Surat, 12) Baroda, 13) Rajkot, 14) Coimbatore, 15) Madurai, 16) Cochin, 17) Trivandrum, 18) Vishakhapatnam, 19) Amritsar, 20) Jalandhar, 21) Patiala, 22) Rohtak, 23) Nagpur, 24) Bhopal, 25) Jabalpur, 26) Jaipur, 27) Jodhpur, 28) Shillong, 29) Bhubaneshwar, 30) Patna, 31) Agra, 32) Allahabad, 33) Kanpur, 34) Lucknow and 35) Meerut.

(b) Rs. Forty to fifty lakhs approximately for Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta, Rs. twenty

five lakhs approximately for Madras and Rs. fifteen to twenty lakhs approximately each for other stations.

(c) Ranchi and Guntur.

(d) Allotment of Permanent Account Numbers at most of the centres and also assessment and collection work at some of the centres.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

#### **Percentage of SC/ST Employees in I. R. T. S. Cadre**

3085. SHRI P.K. THUNGON: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of Class I officers in the Indian Railway Traffic Service cadre and how many of them belong to SC and ST respectively;

(b) how many Class I officers from I. R.T.S. have been deputed on ex-India Training and to various Ministries and Departments during last three years and how many of them belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(c) the strength of Executive Directors in the Board and Heads of Departments on Northern Railway in Traffic Cadre respectively and Divisional Railway Managers on Indian Railways and the number in each of those belonging to SC and ST ; and

(d) whether there is any imbalance, if so, the reasons therefor and whether there is any time bound programme to remove such imbalance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

#### **Visit of a Trade Delegation to Singapore**

3086. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an industrial delegation visited Singapore during November, 1988;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether certain engineering products have been identified for trading outlets and international marketing in Singapore;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to boost trade with Singapore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) . A high level mission of the Confederation of Engineering Industry (CEI) visited Singapore from 1-3 November, 1988 to promote industrial linkages between Singapore and India through technology transfer, joint ventures and investment and also to promote export of Indian engineering products to Singapore and identify marketing outlets.

(c) to (e). The major products which have been identified for export to Singapore are forgings and castings, electronic components and software. In order to boost trade with Singapore, it is proposed that the trading communities of both the sides should interact to examine the possibilities of joint ventures, sub-contracting and re-exports.

#### **Joint Ventures Abroad by MRTP Houses**

3087. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of joint ventures abroad by the MRTP Houses;

(b) the name, product mix and the

turnover of all such joint ventures;

(c) the amount repatriated by them as dividends, etc. vis-a-vis original investments made by them since inception; and

(d) the number of Indian joint ventures operating in Tanzania and Kenya as on date and their performance including their original investments and amounts repatriated to India so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) As on 31st Dec., 1987. 62 joint ventures have been set up abroad by MRTP Houses.

(b) and (c). Statement I is given below.

(d) There is no Indian Joint venture in Tanzania.

In Kenya there are 8 joint ventures in operation. Statement II is given below.

## STATEMENT-I

S.No.	Name of Joint Venture	Field	Turnover in foreign currency (lacs) during 1986-87	Indian Investment (equity) (Rs.in lacs)	Repatriation (Rs. in lacs) as on 31.12.87
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<b>M RTP HOUSE</b>				
	<b>COUNTRY</b>				
1.	<b>BIRLA Indonesia</b>				
	1) P.T. Elegant Textile	Textile yarn	Ind. Rph. 239014	59.16	6.52
	2) P.T. Horizon	Textile Yarn	Not available	62.70	33.6
	3) P.T. Kusum Products	Solvent Extraction	Not available	89.45	Nil
	4) P.T. Indo-Bharat	Viscose staple fibre	Ind. Rph. 570764	160.00	82.69
	<b>Malaysia</b>				
	5) Pan Century Edible Oil Sdn. Bhd.	Palm Oil refining fractionation.	Not available	183.48	263.06
	6) Nalin Industries Sdn. Bhd.	Palm Oil processing	M\$ 4259.00	75.70	64.00
	7) Premier Nalin Sdn. Bhd.	Palm Kernel Oil	M\$ 779.82	7.56	3.77



1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>Thiland</i>				
	8) Thai Carbon Black Co. Ltd. Thailand	Carbon black	Baht 3807.11	57.06	26.50
	9) Thai Rayon Co. Ltd. Thailand	Viscose Staple fibre	Baht 10317.20	100.00	190.61
	10) Indo-Thai Synthetic Co. Ltd. Thailand	Synthetic & Cotton Yarn	Bhat 6453.83	6.89	44.40
	<i>Nigeria</i>				
	11) Nigeria Engineering Works	Consultancy	Naira 55.66	4.14	62.19
	12) Pan African Consultancy Services	Light Engg.goods	Naira 312.22	299.64	209.41
	13) Nigerian Asbestos Ltd.	Asbestos. Cement Product	Naira 114.17	130.51	91.74
	<i>Uganda</i>				
	14) Uganda bags Hessain Ltd.	Jute goods Hessain Bags	SHS 14077.52	28.06	Nil
	15) Pan African Paper Mills	Pulp & Paper	K.Sh. 7086.70	618.07	877.48
	<i>Philip pines</i>				
	16) Indo-Phil textile Inc.	Yearn	P 3042.35	41.14	195.00
	<i>U.K.</i>				
	17) Durgeo Ltd.	Trading & Marketing	USS 7.99	9.60	7.18

1	2	3	4	5	6
	18) Jenny channel Island	Consultancy services	£ 0.006	0.816	Nil
<i>Singapore</i>	19) Birla Associates Ptv. Ltd, Singapore	Consultancy & other services	SS 0.0057	7.49	Nil
<i>Saudi Arabi</i>	20) Zamil Birla Technical Service Corporation Ltd., Saudi Arabia.	Operation & maintenance services	SR 5.33	8.00	Nil
2. Tata	21) P.T. Gokak, Indonesia	Textile Mill	US\$ 139.50	247.50	Nil
	22) Tata Industries Sdn. Bhd., Malaysia	Manufacture of commercial vehicles	Not available	56.94	Nil
	23) Tata Precision Industries, Singapore	High Precision tooling	S\$ 267.67	173.72	Nil
	24) ENSAS (P) Ltd.	Marketing textile Machinery & others	S\$ 0.75	4.50	Nil
	25) Taj Lanka Hotel Ltd., Srilanka	Hotel	SR 709.87	514.27	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6		
	26)	Voltas Piling Ltd., Sri Lanka	Walkers Piling Tubewell drilling	SR 183.21	5.80	Nil	
	27)	Laibubsh Irrigation & Well drilling Co. Mascat, Oman	Water well drilling & sprinkler irrigation.	OR 12.68	8.20	25.67	
3.	Thapar Malaysia	28)	J.G. Containers (Malaysia) Sdh. Bhd Malaysia.	Glass containers	M\$ 142.17	M\$ 69.91	1.02
	29)	Phonix Pulp & co. Thailand	Pulp	Bhat 12129.19	675.63	Nil	
	30)	Chalco Industries Ltd., Nigeria	Waste cotton Yarn blankets	Naira 40.91	23.38	23.34	
	31)	Ballarpur Glass (Nigeria) Ltd.	Glass bottles & containers	Naira 113.32	213.73	11.66	
	32)	Bilt Middle Ltd., U.A.E.	Construction and trading	Dh. 8.27	5.95	7.49	
4.	J.K. Indonesia	33)	P. T. Jaykay Files, Indonesia	Engineers steel files	Ind. Rph. 31945.39	28.80	15.87
	34)	The Raymond Woolen Mills(Kenya)Ltd.	Woollen textiles (Yarn, Fabrics & garments)	Kshs. 4033.80	428.40	109.55	

1	2	3	4	5	6
5. Mafat la/Indonesia Group	35) P. T. Standard Mills, Indonesia	Textile Machinery	Ind. Rph. 28514.38	48.00	Nil
	36) Malaysia Polyolefines pipe Sdn. Bhd.	Mfg. of polyethylene pipes	MS. 50.65	5.95	41.09
	37) Thailand Matangi Dyestuff Industries Ltd.	Dye stuff	Bht. 1462.58	46.26	125.17
	38) Switzerland Megara A.G. Switzerland	Trading activity	Swfr. 4.49	1.627	Nil
	39) Hongkong Mileechem-tex (China) Ltd., Hongkong	Promotion of Export	HK S 234.60	1.00	Nil
6. M.A	40) Senegal Chidambaram Industries Chimisque Deu Senegal,	Fertilizers & Phosphoric Acid	Not available	1421.80	Nil
7. Bajaj	41) U.S.A. Bajaj America Inc. Colombia, USA	Marketing of Bajaj vehicles.	Not available	0.268	Nil
8. Walchand	42) Sri Lanka Indo-Hum pipe Colombo, Sri Lanka	Humes pips	SR 312 . 74	0.35	9.99
9. Sri Ram	43) Sri Lanka Usha Industries Ltd. Sri Lanka	Swing machines & electric fans.	SR 230.57	2.20	6.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	
10. Essar	Singapore	44) Scandia Essar Pvt. Ltd. Singapore	Shipping off shore Engg. & related activities.	Not available	7.60	Nil
11. Kirloskar	Malaysia	45) Indo-Malaysia Engg. Co. Ltd. Bhd., Malaysia	Electric Motors pumps, diesel engines.	Not available	35.892	34.34
		46) Kirloskar Malaysia Sdn. Bhd. Malaysia	Trade & Marketing	MS 12.25	1.49	Nil
	Kenya	47) Kirloskar Kenya Ltd., Nairobi	Marketing the Products	Ksh. 87.60	8.88	0.77
	U.K.	48) S.P.P. International Ltd., U.K.	Marketing of pumps	£ 0.80	8.52	1.99
	Mauritius	49) Hydro dyne Ltd., Mauritius	Assembly & mfg. of power driven pumps	Not available	6.513	Nil
	West Germany	50) H.H. Shule, GMBH, West Germany	Assembly of Diesel Engines	DM 453.47	30.00	Nil
12. Oberoi	U.K.	51) Oberoi Corporation Ltd., U.K.	Development & Managerial Hotel	Sig. Pds. 1.18	12.426	2.660
	Saudi Arabia	52) Saudi Oberoi Co. Ltd. Riyadh, S. Arabia	Management Comp. for managing Hotel	SR 84.34	7.14	8.090

1	2	3	4	5	6	
	<i>Nepal</i>	53) Soaltee Hotel Ltd. Kathmandu, Nepal	Hotel	NRs 1404.77	35.04	116.23
	<i>Australia</i>	54) Hotel Oberoi International (P), Ltd. Australia	Hotels	AS 156.34	0.75	19.18
	<i>Egypt</i>	55) Egoth oberoi Hotels Egypt.	Develop manage Hotel	L.E 1.21	17.43	Nil
13.	<i>Indonesia</i>	56) P. T. Godrej Indonesia	Steel Furniture security equipment	Ind. Rph. 160.90	48.00	2.60
	<i>Singapore</i>	57) Godrej Singapore (P) Ltd.	Steel furniture	S\$ 5371	9.39	5.44
	<i>Malaysia</i>	58) Godrej Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.	mfg. steel furniture	M\$ 41.92	26.683	52.82
14.	<i>Malaysia</i>	59) Malaysia Piston Sdn. Bhd. Malaysia	Mfg. of Piston components	Not available	18.99	4.13
15.	<i>Indonesia</i>	60) P. T. Five Star Industries Ltd. Indonesia	Textile Mill	US\$ 122.48	159.45	Nil
16.	<i>Ambala Sarabhai</i>	61) Pharamaysia Sdn. Bhd., Malaysia	Pharmaceutical product	Not available	28.66	9.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	
18.	Mahendra Hellas S.A., Greece	62) Mahendra Hellas S.A., Greece	4 wheel drive utility vehicle	DCH 2408.50	25.22	Nil

  

STATEMENT-II					
Indian Joint Ventures Operating in Kenya as on 31.12.87					
S.No.	Name of the Joint Venture	Investment (indian equity) Rs. lacs	Repeatriation (since inception) Rs. in lacs	Performance	
1.	The Raymonds Woollen Mills (Kenya) Ltd.	428.40	109.55	Profit	
2.	Pan African Paper Mills (EA)	618.07	1285.52	Profit	
3.	Auto Ancillaries Ltd.	8.30	4.72	Profit	
4.	Kenindia Assurance Co. Ltd.	92.35	44.92	Profit	
5.	Kirloskar Kenya Ltd.	8.88	0.77	Profit	
6.	Coast Cables Ltd.	2.525	Report awaited	Profit	
7.	Mohan Meakins Kenya	18.55	7.40	Loss	
8.	East Africa heavy Chemicals Ltd.	22.68	2.30	Loss	

[*Translation*]

**Subsidiary Licences for Imported Goods**

3088. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to issue "Subsidiary Licence" for taking delivery of imported goods; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the requisite conditions stipulated therein;

(c) the date from which the decision is to be enforced; and

(d) the average number of licences proposed to be issued each month?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) and (b). It has been decided to grant subsidiary licences against Actual User Licences, to facilitate the clearance of goods through different sections of the same Customs House. The terms and conditions for grant of subsidiary licences have been stipulated in Import Trade Control Public Notice No. 70-ITC (PN)/88-91 dated 3rd November, 1988, copies of which are available in the Parliament library.

(c) The decision is effective from the date of issue of Public Notice i.e. 3rd November, 1988.

(d) All eligible persons who fulfil the conditions stipulated in the aforesaid Public Notice will be granted subsidiary licences.

[*English*]

**Production and Export of Pepper**

3089. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) total pepper production in the country during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the quantity of pepper production expected in the coming season;

(c) whether an agreement has been signed with the United States of America for export of pepper to that country in the coming season;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the countries to which pepper was exported since 1 April, 1988 with the quantity exported; and

(f) orders for export pending as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) Year-wise production of pepper in India during the last three years has been estimated as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Estimate of Production (M.T.)</i>
1	2
1985-86	65000
1986-87	45000
1987-88	60000

(b) In the coming season production of 45 to 50,000 tonnes of pepper is expected.

(Source: Spices Board)

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) A Statement is given below.

(f) Export of pepper is freely allowed under OGL. The Govt. do not have any information about orders pending with the



Trade for export of pepper.

**STATEMENT**

*Export of pepper from India from 1.4.88 to 31.10.88*

<i>Country</i>	<i>Qty. M. Tons.</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
USSR	5163
USA	3865
GDR (WEST)	1296
ITALY	1254
FRANCE	1217
YUGOSLAVIA	1101
SAUDI ARABIA	1078
LIBYA	1023
NETHERLANDS	909
EGYPT	856
GDR (EAST)	719
CANADA	704
TUNISIA	605
UAE	644
UK	473
BULGARIA	465
OTHERS	4123
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25495</b>

Source: Spices Board. Figures are provisional.

**Exchange Racket at Airports**

**3090. SHRISANATKUMAR MANDAL:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Thriving exchange racket at airports" appearing in the "Times of India", New Delhi edition of 21 October, 1988;

(b) if so, the facts of the case; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to prevent such manipulations in foreign exchange with the connivance of some security staff at the international airports in the country and bring the culprits to book and plug procedural lapses/slippages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). Govt. have taken note of the news item. Some cases of violation of FERA and Customs Act have been detected at different airports. Enforcement agencies remain vigilant and take appropriate action with a view to curbing all illegal activities of violation of the provisions of FERA and Customs Act. The matter is also kept under constant review for taking appropriate measures to combat such illegal activities.

**FERA Violations by M/S. Concord International**

**3091. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate of Enforcement had filed a case of FERA violations against M/S. Concord International for alleged receipt of commission from the Sumitomo Corporation of Japan in HBJ pipeline deal;

(b) whether the money was received in Mauritius for building a 5 star hotel; if so, the

steps being taken to repatriate the alleged pay-off;

(c) how the contract for the Sumitomo was obtained from Government of India and the way alleged commission in foreign exchange was siphoned off; and

(d) whether Japan had a contractual obligation to inform India for payment of commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (d). Investigations into the matter are in progress.

#### **Loan from International Development Association**

3092. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan received from International Development Association in 1987-88; and

(b) the amount proposed to be borrowed from International Development Association in 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). During the World Bank's fiscal year 1988, ending 30th June 1988, the International Development Association committed assistance for projects in India of U.S. \$ 717.2 million.

For the fiscal year 1989, ending June 1989, the World Bank group (IBRD and IDA) indicated a figure of likely commitment of U.S. \$ 2.7 billion. Within this overall figure, the proportion of IDA assistance has not been determined, and would depend upon the availability of IDA funds, and the status of individual project preparation and processing.

#### **Development of Railway Technology**

3093. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have created funds for upgrading technology; and

(b) if so, the total amount of fund proposed to be raised and by which time the funds will be raised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). The Technology Development Plan of Indian Railways envisages an investment of Rs. 280 crores over a period of 10 years. However, no separate fund for the purpose has been created.

#### **Payment dues from African countries**

3094. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is to retrieve payments of over Rs. 400 crores due from several African countries;

(b) if so, the steps contemplated to realise this amount; and

(c) whether Government plan to buy crude from those countries and then to sell in the spot market to recover the payment?

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

(b) Measures contemplated to realise overdues include continuous negotiations with the concerned Governments and import of commodities.

(c) Government has no proposal to buy crude oil from any African country for sale in spot market for recovering overdue payments.

[*Translation*]

**Railway over-bridge at Sagar**

3095. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the railway crossings in Madhya Pradesh where construction of over-bridges have been sanctioned during 1987-88 and in 1988-89;

(b) whether sanction has been given by the Railways for the construction of an over-bridge over railway crossing near Kalpna Bhawan in Sagar; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in construction of the over-bridge?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The details are as follows:—

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Details of work</i>	<i>Year of sanction</i>
1	2	3
1.	Road-over-bridge at Jabalpur in replacement of level crossing No. 316 (Garha-Kachpura)	1987-88
2.	Road-over-bridge at Sitholi in replacement of level crossing No. 416	1987-88
3.	Road-over-bridge near Ashoknagar in replacement of level crossing No. 41	1987-88
4.	Road-under-bridge at Maksi in replacement of level crossing No. 51	1987-88
5.	Road-over-bridge at Nagda in replacement of level crossing No. 1	1987-88
6.	Road-over-bridge at Indore (Rajkumar Mill) in replacement of level crossing No. 246	1987-88
7.	Road-over-bridge at Birla Nagar in replacement of level crossing No. 425	1988-89
8.	Road-over-bridge at Dewas in replacement of level crossing No. 29	1988-89
9.	Road-over-bridge at Betul in replacement of level crossing No. 256.	1988-89

(b) and (c). A proposal for the road-over-bridge in question is presently under preparation, jointly by the Railway and State authorities. After it is finalised and the State

Government sponsors the work for being taken up, duly agreeing to share the cost thereof, the work will be approved for inclusion in the Railway's Works Programme.

[English]

**Financial Assistance in Rural Areas**

3096. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches and rural banks opened by each of the nationalised banks in different States and the amount of money deposited by the villagers with them and the amount of loan advanced by those banks for rural development during the last three years under the 20-point programme; and

(b) the permanent system to disburse loans in the rural areas other than the credit camps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) During the last three years from December, 1984 to December, 1987 Public Sector Banks have opened 3430 branches and sponsored 23 Regional Rural Banks in different States as per details given in the Statement below. As at the end of December, 1987, the aggregate deposits and outstanding advances of Public Sector Banks stood at Rs. 106922 crores

and Rs. 60970 crores respectively. In respect of all Regional Rural Banks, the aggregate deposits and outstanding advances was Rs. 2306 crores and Rs 2232 crores respectively.

Available details of financial assistance extended by the Public Sector Banks during the last three years under 20-Point Programme are set out below:—

<i>As at the end of</i>	<i>Balance amount outstanding (Rs. in crores)</i>
1	2
December, 1985	6684. 19
December, 1986	7896.90
December, 1987	9006.72

(b) In accordance with the revised instructions issued by RBI, rural branches are to disburse their loans on a specified day of the week. The officers of rural branches are also required to observe one day in the week as non-business public working day for visiting field areas to have better interaction with the villagers and supervision of credit in rural areas.

**STATEMENT**

*Total number of branches and Regional Rural Banks opened by the Public Sector Banks in different States during the last three years from December, 1984 to December, 1987*

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Bank</i>	<i>No. of branches</i>	<i>No. of RRBs sponsored</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	State Bank of India	673	4
2.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	15	1
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	49	2
4.	State Bank of Indore	14	1

1	2	3	4
5.	State Bank of Mysore	12	—
6.	State Bank of Patiala	13	1
7.	State Bank of Travancore	33	—
8.	State Bank of Saurashtra	12	—
9.	Allahabad Bank	161	—
10.	Andhra Bank	73	1
11.	Bank of Baroda	165	—
12.	Bank of India	187	—
13.	Bank of Maharashtra	50	1
14.	Canara Bank	326	—
15.	Central Bank of India	228	3
16.	Corporation Bank	29	—
17.	Dena Bank	37	—
18.	Indian Bank	60	3
19.	Indian Overseas Bank	62	—
20.	New Bank of India	56	1
21.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	60	—
22.	Punjab & Sind Bank	25	1
23.	Punjab National Bank	457	1
24.	Syndicate Bank	66	—
25.	Union Bank of India	164	—
26.	United Bank of India	138	—
27.	UCO Bank	232	2
28.	Vijaya Bank	33	1
Total		3430	23

**Plan to combat smuggling**

3097. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any short or long term plan to build up an anti-smuggling machinery to combat smuggling;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have proper training facilities to train Customs officials in anti-smuggling operations on land and sea;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other measures being taken to check smuggling in the country by tightening the security on border areas particularly on the sea coast?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The anti-smuggling operations to combat smuggling are carried out by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence and the Custom Houses, the Customs Preventive Collectorates and the Central Excise Collectorates. They adopt the following strategy to deal with organised smuggling syndicates:—

- (i) Identifying and targetting specific syndicates and financiers, their areas of activities and to develop operational intelligence.
- (ii) Identifying landing agents, transport agents and storage places.
- (iii) Identifying vessels and vehicles of suspects in which contraband is smuggled.
- (iv) Identifying important disposal and consumption centres.

(v) Organising sea-based parties, shore guard parties, road checking parties and city preventive parties so that the contraband goods are intercepted either at the point of landing or subsequently towards its moving from the point of landing to the point of storage and its subsequent consumption in other centres.

(vi) In case of land frontier to ensure that effective steps are taken by the land custom station, road checking party, mobile preventive parties and city preventive parties.

(vii) To organise special operations from time to time in important places against smugglers, drug traffickers and foreign exchange racketeers and action against open display and sale of smuggled foreign goods.

(viii) Issue of intelligence alerts in respect of suspects and wanted persons so that they are thoroughly checked and if necessary, apprehended.

In addition, the field formations are provided improved mobility and better communication and other infra-structural requirements like Customs Patrol Crafts, vehicles, motor-cycles, special equipment like metal detectors, night vision binoculars, X-ray baggage machines, close circuit T.V., Tele-communication network, self-loading rifles, etc.

Further, a Customs Marine Organisation for manning and maintaining Customs Patrol Craft is being established in phases. A Customs Marine Perspective Plan for acquisition of various types of boats/launches over a period of seven years has also been approved by Government.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The Customs & Central Excise Staff College and the Re-

gional Training Institutes under the Directorate of Training, Customs & Excise, located in Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta impart training in all aspects of anti-smuggling operations including gathering of intelligence, surveillance methods, search, seizure and investigation, etc. In addition, the Customs Officers are also imparted training in handling of fire-arms with the assistance of local police and military authorities.

(e) The anti-smuggling drive has been intensified throughout the country and the anti-smuggling machinery has been geared up particularly at the international airports, seaports and in the vulnerable areas of the coastline and the land borders. Close coordination is maintained with the agencies concerned in the prevention and detection of smuggling particularly with the Coast Guard for preventing smuggling along the sea-coast. Sophisticated equipment like X-ray baggage machines, metal detectors, night vision binoculars, drug identification kits are being increasingly used.

#### **Trade with China**

3098. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of trade between India and China during the current year so far; and

(b) the number of trade delegations exchanged between India and China during the last three years to promote trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) According to the provisional data provided by DGCI & S, Calcutta, India's exports to China during the first quarter of 1988-89 (April-June) amounted to Rs. 14.71 crores while imports from China during this period were of the order of Rs. 68.89 crores.

(b) The number of trade delegations (both official and non-official including visits

by individual companies) exchanged between India and China during 1986 to 1988 (to date) was eighty.

#### **International Rubber Agreement**

3099. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of the ongoing negotiations for the renewal of the International Rubber Agreement; and

(b) how far it will go to meet the needs of the Indian Rubber manufacturing Industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) and (b). The new International Rubber Agreement which was established by the UN Conference on Natural Rubber held in Geneva in March, 1987 is in the process of being ratified by the signatory governments. The Agreement is mainly intended to maintain stable prices for natural rubber. India was, not a member of the International Rubber Agreement of 1979, and has also not signed the new Agreement. The objective of stable prices is, however, in the interests of all countries.

#### **Price of Tea in the country**

3100. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of quality tea in the Indian market had been soaring recently; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) Average auction prices of tea during January-August, 1988 were more or less at the same level as that during January-August, 1987.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Computerisation of Railway Information System**

3101. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred by the Railways on the installation of their highly secretive Centre for Railway Information system (CRIS), the stations covered by it for computerising passenger reservations and the results achieved thereby;

(b) whether the Railways had abandoned some part of their computerisation plan for covering some more stations, although they had already placed order for acquiring new computers; if so, the reasons therefor and which were these stations; and

(c) whether the Railways have taken stock of the entire system to ensure full utilisation of the existing computing power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Expenditure has been incurred for the implementation of Freight Operations Information System (Freight OIS) on Indian Railways, for which Centre for Railway Information Systems (CRIS) is the Project Authority. CRIS is not a secretive organisation and has been set up as a registered Society by the Ministry of Railways, after Cabinet approval, primarily for design, development and implementation of Freight OIS.

In addition, CRIS is also implementing passenger reservation systems at Secunderabad, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Bhopal and Lucknow. These projects are progressing as per schedule.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

### **NRI Investment**

3102. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any increase of NRI investments in the recent past in the fields of electronics and engineering goods; and

(b) country from which the largest number of NRI investors come?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Since November 1983, when the Special Approvals Committee was set up, 139 applications have been approved in the fields of electric & electronics industries and another 100 applications have been approved in the fields of engineering & metallurgical industries.

(b) The largest number of applications approved are from NRI investors from U.S.A.

### **Assistance by Term Lending Financial Institutions**

3103. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the loans sanctioned and disbursed, State-wise, by each term lending financial institution as at the end of March 1988; and

(b) the share of each State (in per cent) in the total disbursement by each term lending financial institution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE



DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS  
IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI  
EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). State-  
ment I & II showing the cumulative assis-  
tance sanctioned and disbursed by each of  
the all India term lending financial institu-  
tions, namely, Industrial Development Bank

of India (IDBI), Industrial Finance Corpora-  
tion of India (IFCI) and Industrial Credit and  
Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) and  
the percentage share of each State to the  
total disbursements as at the end of March,  
1988 are set out in Statements I and II  
respectively.

## STATEMENT-I

State-wise assistance sanctioned and disbursed by term lending institutions as at end March 1988

Sr. No.	State	IDBI		IFCI		ICICI		(Rs. in crores)
		Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2482.69	1557.1	524.94	305.81	502.00	321.61	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11.80	7.63	0.16	0.16	1.81	1.71	
3.	Assam	228.45	188.23	38.05	29.56	25.94	18.34	
4.	Bihar	715.01	433.01	93.19	73.44	179.20	155.53	
5.	Goa	300.87	229.86	22.94	14.52	63.71	45.78	
6.	Gujarat	3191.89	2407.99	550.89	538.55	874.76	662.16	
7.	Haryana	773.09	574.14	164.18	106.95	165.43	120.33	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	317.84	228.91	43.88	34.67	31.76	24.93	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	247.22	197.76	21.69	14.32	12.28	11.39	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Karnataka	1812.02	1443.37	284.55	208.31	394.63	308.09
11.	Kerala	768.43	621.21	104.87	78.89	83.86	66.34
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1281.26	912.99	237.32	152.20	309.23	211.36
13.	Maharashtra	3663.62	2790.40	705.40	500.72	1483.08	1193.04
14.	Manipur	17.93	13.14	—	—	—	—
15.	Meghalaya	42.41	34.55	5.90	4.13	2.72	1.63
16.	Mizoram	13.56	11.19	—	—	—	—
17.	Nagaland	16.54	16.44	2.08	1.45	0.81	0.79
18.	Orissa	759.83	561.58	140.80	96.41	140.60	99.85
19.	Punjab	864.72	630.06	231.96	174.37	174.31	123.37
20.	Rajasthan	1114.38	836.39	251.44	189.84	261.00	195.24
21.	Sikkim	13.58	10.45	2.90	2.47	1.90	1.87
22.	Tamil Nadu	2606.98	2031.73	361.54	269.65	552.62	434.94
23.	Tripura	14.51	12.87	2.63	1.96	1.02	0.88

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2772.89	1983.11	654.12	461.47	557.91	363.51	
25.	West Bengal	1451.12	942.57	213.20	143.50	243.23	197.99	
26.	Union Territories	501.07	427.93	67.77	50.69	90.78	70.00	
	Total	25984.08	19104.91	4726.41	3274.04	6154.59	4630.41	

**STATEMENT II**

*Percentage of State-wise assistance disbursed by all India term lending institutions as at the end March, 1988*

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>IDBI</i>	<i>IFCI</i>	<i>ICICI</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.15	9.34	6.95
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.04	0.00	0.04
3.	Assam	0.99	0.90	0.40
4.	Bihar	2.27	2.24	3.36
5.	Goa	1.20	0.44	0.99
6.	Gujarat	12.60	10.95	14.30
7.	Haryana	3.01	3.27	2.60
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1.20	1.06	0.54
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.04	0.44	0.25
10.	Karnataka	7.56	6.36	6.65
11.	Kerala	3.25	2.41	1.43
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4.78	4.65	4.56
13.	Maharashtra	14.61	15.29	25.77
14.	Manipur	0.07	0.00	0.00
15.	Meghalaya	0.18	0.13	0.03
16.	Mizoram	0.06	0.00	0.00
17.	Nagaland	0.09	0.04	0.02
18.	Orissa	2.94	2.94	2.16
19.	Punjab	3.30	5.33	2.66
20.	Rajasthan	4.38	5.80	4.22
21.	Sikkim	0.05	0.08	0.04
22.	Tamil Nadu	10.63	8.24	9.39

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Tripura	0.07	0.06	0.02
24.	Uttar Pradesh	10.38	14.09	7.85
25.	West Bengal	4.93	4.38	4.28
26.	Union Territories	2.24	1.55	1.51
Total		100.00	100.00	100.00

### Railway lines for Transportation of Minerals in Orissa

3104. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the vast reserves of minerals and ores of Orissa have remained largely unexploited on account of absence of adequate railway facilities;

(b) the details of rail lines that have been sanctioned for the relevant areas and the progress made so far in regard to their completion; and

(c) by when the new rail lines will be laid for the quick transportation of minerals and ores of Orissa to the other parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). The existing lines in Orissa serve areas where most of the reserve of minerals and ores are located.

Details of new railway line projects under implementation in Orissa are as under:

S. No.	Name of project	Cost (Rs. in crores)	Target date for completion	Progress
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Koraput-Rayagada (164 km)	322.00	3/91, subject to availability of resources in coming years	30% upto 9/88. (Koraput-Machiliguda section already opened for goods traffic.)
2.	Talcher-Sambalpur (172 Km)	100.00	Its completion will depend on availability of resources in the coming years	11% upto 9/88 (First phase from Talcher to Angul is to be commissioned in 1989)

Survey has been carried out for a new railway line from Khurda Road to Balangir.

Another rail link between Daitari and Banspani is being considered as part of the proj-

ect for export of iron ore to South Korea. It is not possible, at this stage, to indicate when these projects would be taken up.

### **Railway Enquiry Services**

3105. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that service at railway enquiry almost all the class 'A' and 'B' cities particularly in Delhi is poor; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to improve the same in all the metropolitan cities and particularly in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Only a few complaints have come to notice.

(b) The following steps are being taken, wherever necessary:

1. Provision of additional telephone lines.
2. Posting of additional staff at Enquiry Offices, wherever necessary.
3. Separation of telephone enquiries from face to face enquiries.
4. Hotlines between the Enquiry Offices and Railway Control Offices to obtain accurate information regarding train running.
5. Provision of Electronic Display Boards and Closed Circuit Televisions at the stations.

### **Bridge at Nuagan-Mayurbhanj Road passenger halt**

3106. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the bridge at Nuagan-Mayurbhanj Road Passenger Halt on western side of railway line on Bhadrak-Kharagpur Section of Kharagpur Railway Division has been completely damaged and causing danger to the railway traffic; and

(b) if so, the action taken for its repair/reconstruction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The bridge referred to is a small culvert, located on the kutch pathway leading to the level crossing, and is repaired as and when necessary.

### **Pay Scale of Income Tax Inspectors**

3107. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Income-tax Inspectors Association, Delhi had submitted a Memorandum in November, 1987 to upgrade the pay scales of Inspectors of Income-tax;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) and (b). The Income-tax Inspectors Association, Delhi (which is an unrecognised Association) had submitted a representation for upgradation of the pay scales of Inspectors from Rs. 1640-2900 to Rs. 2000-3200.

(c) The matter regarding revision of the pay scales of the Inspectors is before the Anomalies Committee set up by the Department of Expenditure.

### **Shortage of coins and small currency notes**

3108. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of coins and small denomination currency notes in almost all the States other than metropolitan cities;

(b) the main reasons for the shortage;

(c) the system of distribution of coins and currency notes at present; and

(d) the steps being taken to provide sufficient quantity of coins and currency notes to each state to solve the problem of shortage in the country particularly in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) There is no shortage of small coins. The present supply of currency notes and coins in the denomination of Rupee One, taken together, are fully adequate to meet the public demand for this denomination of currency.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) The Reserve Bank of India has made collaborate administrative arrangements for distribution of currency notes and coins. The Bank has also established a wide net work of currency chests and small coins depots through out the country for distribution of currency at public sector Bank branches, Treasuries and Sub-treasuries etc. The number of currency chests and small coin depots number 3689 and 2752 respectively.

(d) with a view to making available notes and coins in every part of the country the Reserve Bank has been constantly expanding the network of currency chests and small coin depots. The public sector Banks have been advised to open more

small coin depots in the country. The Reserve Bank of India closely monitor notes and coins distribution and if any shortage comes to notice adequate quantities of notes and coins are rushed.

### **Pension Scheme for Bank Employees**

3109. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the demand of the nationalised banks for the introduction of Pension scheme to their employees;

(b) if so, the decision of Government on the demand; and

(c) if no decision has been taken, the reasons therefor and the likely date by which a decision would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). According to the service conditions of the employees of the nationalised banks, only two types of superannuation benefits are available viz., Contributory Provident Fund and Gratuity. In view of the fact that the Vth Bipartite negotiations are under way between the IBA and the workmen unions and that introduction or otherwise of pension being linked to the wider issue of service conditions in the industry as a whole, Government's taking a decision regarding introduction of a Pension scheme in isolation does not arise.

### **Reservation of seats for Women in Central and State Legislatures**

3110. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal to reserve 30 percent seats in the Central and State Legislature to women;



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

(c) if not, the likely date by which a decision would be taken and the date by which it would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) There is no such proposal. According to constitutional provisions, seats are reserved in the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies only in favour of Sch. Castes and Sch. Tribes. Incidentally, a large number of women candidates contest the elections and a sizeable number are also elected.

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

#### **Behrampur-Bilaspur Broad Gauge Railway Line**

3111. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board has proposed the construction of the Behrampur-Bilaspur Broad Gauge section of the proposed new broad gauge railway line connecting Behrampur to Rampur Bushahr and Mandi as a siding in the form of deposit work, to the State Government of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and whether any response has been received from the State Government, along-with the estimated cost of the project;

(c) whether the Railways would also consider as an alternative the construction of the entire project on its own so as to eliminate the regional imbalance in the rail infrastructure in this region and thereby ensure its economic development; and

(d) if so, the likely date by which a decision on the alternative proposal would

be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Railways had proposed construction of Bhanupali-Bilaspur Himachal Section as a private siding on deposit terms chargeable to three Hydel Projects on the Sutlej River so as to facilitate movement of construction material, plant and machinery. Bhanupali is the station near Behrampur. The length of this siding is 48 km and, at 1985 prices, it was estimated at Rs. 133 crores, excluding cost of rolling stock.

The State Government did not agree to this suggestion.

(c) No, sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Compensation to deceased Railway employees on Northern Railway**

3112. PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the answer given on 30th July, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 769 regarding compensation to victims by Railway accident and state:

(a) the names of the next of kin of those killed during the service in Northern Railway, and whose claims for compensation are still to be finally settled alongwith the dates of accidents in each case;

(b) whether any initial payment has been made pending final settlement; and

(c) the likely date by which all such cases for this period would be settled by launching a special drive?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) to (c). No employee of Northern Railway has preferred any claim for compensation to Northern Railway under Section 82-A of the Indian Railways Act.

### **Tax evasion in textiles**

3113. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that there is large scale tax evasion on account of smuggling of million meters of man-made textile into the country and also because of unrecorded production of cloth within the country; and

(b) if so, any estimate made by Government in this regard and the steps taken to bring this activity within the tax net?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) and (b). It has been represented to the Government that there is large scale smuggling of synthetic fibres in the country. There is also evidence to show evasion of Central excise duty on account of unrecorded production of cloth. By the very nature of things, it is not possible to estimate the quantum of smuggling and Central excise duty evasion in the country. However, preventive machinery has been geared to detect smuggling/evasion of Central excise duty. In cases of evasion of duty detected, stringent measures are taken which apart from demanding duty involves imposing of fine and penalty and also prosecutions.

### **World Bank Funds for environment Projects**

3114. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has held preliminary discussions with the World Bank Environment Team on the potential environment projects;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the projects identified for funding by the World Bank and those being undertaken at the instance of his Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). A World Bank mission visited India in October, 1988 with the objective of helping the Bank develop for itself a clearer overview of the issues relating to the environment in India, and the manner in which they are being addressed. No specific projects were discussed with the mission.

(c) No environmental project is under consideration for Bank assistance in the current fiscal year.

### **Foreign assignments of STC officials**

3115. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any criteria have been laid down in regard to promotions and foreign assignments of officers in the State Trading Corporation, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the particulars of officers sent out on foreign assignments during the last three years and the business turnover from such foreign assignments;

(c) whether the prescribed criteria were followed in case of officers sent abroad; and

(d) whether any complaints have been received in regard to selection of such officers and if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) In matters of promotion, STC is following the provisions of STC (Officers) Promotion Policy, 1985 which became operative from 1.4.1986. Under this Time-bound Promotion Policy, specific periods have been prescribed for promotion from one cadre to another upto the rank of Chief Marketing Manager on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness. Promotion of Chief Marketing Managers to General Managers is vacancy-oriented and is made on the

basis of merit.

For foreign postings, Executive Committee of STC has laid down specific criteria/guidelines for selection of Managers for posting in STC's foreign offices. Selection for such postings is made on the basis of merit and suitability of the Manager for the particular post.

(b) A Statement indicating particulars of officers posted to STC's foreign offices during the last 3 years and the assistance rendered by these offices in export contracting, is given below.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

**STATEMENT**

*Officers sent out on foreign assignments during the last three years and the export contracting from such foreign offices*

<i>Foreign Office</i>	<i>Name &amp; Designation of Manager</i>	<i>*Export contracting of the foreign offices (Rs. lakhs)</i>	
1	2	3	
New York	1. D. Radhakrishna CMM	85-86	1982.30
	2. Sampath Kumar MM	86-87	3588.88
London	1. CR Gopalakrishna CMM	85-86	5585.15
	2. P. Chakraborty CMM	86-87	6304.18
	3. Gurdev Singh MM	87-88	4419.99
Paris	1. Mrs. P. Gupta MM	85-86	1972.53
	2. PV Singh DMM	86-87	3342.29
		87-88	2900.56
Frankfurt	1. Alok Bhardwaj DMM	85-86	1483.88
		86-87	2526.22
		87-88	3514.88
Moscow	1. SP Das GM	85-86	3359.56
		86-87	5171.00
		87-88	8185.53
Berlin	1. Shyam Venkatesan MM	85-86	2736.54
		86-87	3025.41
		87-88	1578.00
Nairobi	1. SM Gupta CMM (PEC)	85-86	592.85
		86-87	109.37
		87-88	772.68
Harare	1. AK Mirchandani MM (PMC)	85-86	740.85
		86-87	344.42
		87-88	3.47

1	2	3	
Jeddah	1. J Sen MM	85-86	105.23
		86-87	813.33
		87-88	520.88
Kuwait	1. M Ramachandran MM 2. SSH Zaidi DMM	85-86	1093.53
		86-87	1986.04
		87-88	4552.73
Colombo	1. AK Mazumdar MM	85-86	573.40
		86-87	574.64
		87-88	1184.67
Dhaka	1. DK Datta CMM (PEC)	85-86	1482.00
		86-87	574.16
		87-88	302.50
Singapore	1. ID Chaudhry CMM 2. BK Weisely Roy MM	85-86	2.35
		86-87	1.65
		87-88	336.00
Hongkong	1. G Subrahmanyam GM	85-86	1940.14
		86-87	458.22
		87-88	829.08
Tokyo	1. AB Khardenavis MM	85-86	920.12
		86-87	906.00
		87-88	1148.95
Sydney	1. NP Dube CMM	85-86	189.32
		86-87	181.95
		87-88	104.07

\* Export Contracting — The export contracting is on the basis of assistance rendered by Foreign Offices in finalising export deals, as this is the only method to judge the performance of Foreign Offices. Since these figures pertain to contracting only, these are not related to the published export figures of STC which are taken on shipment basis.

**New promotion policy for officers in Indian Overseas Bank**

3116. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Overseas Bank has implemented a new promotion policy for officers scale promotion in the bank;

(b) whether as a result of new promo-

tion policy, a huge backlog of vacancies reserved for SC/ST in officers scale-II and scale-III shall lapse before being filled;

(c) whether there will be no reservation for SC/ST officers after implementation of the new promotion policy for officers scale promotions in Indian Overseas Bank which was hitherto available to them; and

(d) if so, the number of vacancies in scale-II and III which shall be denied to SC/

ST officers (consisting of backlog for scale II and scale III as on date) and the reasons for implementing the new promotions policy by Indian Overseas Bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (d). Indian Overseas Bank has reported that it has framed a new (revised) promotion policy in June 1988, in terms of its Officers' Service Regulations. The new promotion policy envisages selection method in inter-scale promotions of Officers. There is no reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

in the promotions based on "Selection", as per the instructions contained in para 9.2 (a) of the Brochure on Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Services (7th Edition) published by Department of Personnel and Training. With the coming into force of the new promotion policy, the backlog of unfilled vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which had accrued under the "Seniority-cum fitness method" would lapse.

The backlog in reservations for SCs and STs in promotions within the Officers' Cadre of the Bank, which is likely to lapse, as reported by the Bank is as under:—

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Category of Promotion</i>	<i>SC</i>	<i>ST</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	JMGS-I to MMGS-II	105	62
2.	MMGS-II MMGS-III	34	17

**Tax concessions for research in Paper Technology**

3117. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether tax concessions have been given to paper industrial units in Bihar and other places for undertaking research work in paper technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names of the units in receipt of such concessions;

(c) the details of the infrastructure built and the research work done so far by these paper industrial units; and

(d) the kind of check exercised by Government to ensure that the said tax concessions are actually availed of by such units as are engaged in promotion of re-

search in paper technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) Section 35 of the Income-tax Act, inter alia, provides for deduction in respect of any expenditure (not being in the nature of capital expenditure) laid out or expended on scientific research related to the business. It also provides for deduction in respect of any expenditure of a capital nature on scientific research related to the business carried on by the assessee, subject to conditions laid down in the said section. Like any other business, paper industrial units in Bihar and other places are also entitled for deduction in respect of expenditure for undertaking research in paper technology provided they satisfy the conditions of section 35 of the Income-tax Act.

(b) and (c). Details regarding the units which are in receipt of such concessions are

not compiled by the Department. However, information received from the Department of Scientific & Industrial Research in the Ministry of Science and Technology has revealed that certain paper mills have their in-house R&D units recognised by the Department of Scientific & Industrial Research. Their names are as under:—

- (1) Orient Paper Mills.
- (2) Pudumjee Pulp & Paper Mills Limited.
- (3) Rohit Pulp and Paper Mills Limited.
- (4) Seshasayee Paper and Boards Limited.
- (5) The Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills Limited.
- (6) The National Newsprint & Paper Mills Limited.
- (7) The Sirpur Paper Mills Limited.
- (8) The West Coast Paper Mills Limited.
- (9) The Titagarh Paper Mills Company Ltd.

It is not possible to furnish the details of infrastructure built and the research work done so far by these units as no records are being maintained by the Department. However, in case the Hon'ble M.P. desires to have information on in respect of any individual paper unit, the same can be furnished.

(d) The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research has informed that the recognition granted by them to any in-house R&D Unit is for a specified period ranging from 1 year to 3 years. The R&D units are expected to send their returns to the Department of Scientific & Industrial Research annually. Also, while seeking renewal of recognition all R&D achievements/activities of the R&D units are submitted to the Depart-

ment of Scientific & Industrial Research. Units which have performed satisfactorily alone are granted renewal of recognition.

#### **Credit flow to Minorities**

3118. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the level of credit flow to members of minority communities at the district level specially in minority concentration districts, is being monitored at district, State and national level;

(b) if so, the number of accounts of such persons and the total amount of credit extended to them for each minority concentration district, for the year 1987-88 and for the period April-September, 1988;

(c) the proportion the above figures form of total number of accounts in the district and the total amount of credit;

(d) whether the responsibility for collecting and tabulating the data for each district/State has been fixed; and

(e) if so, the name of the authority responsible for each minority concentration district/each State concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that data relating to priority sector advances granted by banks to specified minority communities are being monitored quarterly for 40 identified districts having minority concentration and on half yearly basis in respect of other districts. The reporting system generates consolidated data in respect of 40 identified districts and for the remaining districts as a whole.

(b) and (c). The data relating to priority sector advances granted by bank branches situated in 40 identified districts having concentration of minority communities for the quarter ended December, 1987 and March, 1988 reported by RBI is as under:

Community	(No. of A/cs in Lakhs)		(Amount in Rs. crores)	
	December, 1987		March, 1988	
	No. of A/cs.	Balance outstanding	No. of A/cs.	Balance outstanding
1	2	3	4	5
Sikhs	0.35	60.77	0.41	72.72
Muslims	6.43	300.57	8.05	347.98
Christians	1.01	57.84	1.05	59.38
Zoroastrians	0.01	4.44	0.01	3.53
Neo-Buddhists	0.09	5.00	0.08	5.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.89</b>	<b>428.62</b>	<b>9.60</b>	<b>488.64</b>

As at the end of December, 1987, the total priority sector advances to minority communities by public sector banks amounted to Rs. 2964.16 crores constituting 10.7% of their total priority sector advances.

(d) and (e). RBI has reported that the responsibility for collecting the data at the district levels rest with the lead bank for the district and at the State level it is entrusted to the convenor of State Level Bankers Committee. Banks have been advised that the lead Bank in each of the 40 identified districts having concentration of minority communities, should have an officer exclusively for looking after the problems regarding credit flow to minority communities. It shall be his responsibility to publicise among minority communities various programmes of bank credit and prepare suitable schemes for their benefit in collaboration with branch managers.

#### Customs Duty evasion racket at Indira Gandhi International Airport

3119. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:  
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any involvement of Customs officials in the Customs Duty evasion racket at the Indira Gandhi International Airport unearthed in August, 1988;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) to (c). The only case regarding evasion of customs duty of about Rs. 4.6 crores at the Indira Gandhi International Airport in respect of colour photo films was unearthed by the Customs Department. This was on 20th July, 1988 and not in August, 1988. The racket involved, inter-alia, the use of forged duty-paid stamps of a nationalised bank and the signatures of the bank officials as well as the stamps and signature of a customs clerk to falsely show that customs duty in respect of the consignments sought to be cleared through customs had been

paid into the bank. On the basis of this forged evidence of payment of duty, the goods had been cleared without duty actually having been paid. During the course of their investigations, the Customs officers seized film rolls and zippers totally valued at Rs. 1.7 crores (approximately). They also searched various business and residential premises and seized, inter-alia, 21,000 imported film rolls believed to have been cleared without payment of duty. Three persons believed to have been involved in the racket, including a daily wage earner working in the Customs office, were arrested by Customs and produced before the Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate.

As the racket disclosed also forgery and fraud which are offences under the Indian Penal Code, copies of the relevant documents and records were handed over to the CBI on 8th August, 1988 and a formal communication regarding the handing over of the documents to the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) was sent to the CBI on 9th August, 1988. During the course of their investigations, the CBI have searched some more premises and registered some complaints. The investigations by the Central Bureau of Investigation are in progress. Thirteen persons have been arrested by them so far. The alleged connivance of Customs officials in the matter is being looked into by the Central Bureau of Investigation.

#### **Loans to Agriculture Sector by Nationalised Banks**

3120. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:  
SHRI MANIK REDDY:

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given as loan/credit by nationalised banks to the agriculture sector, Statewise during the last two years, year-wise;

(b) whether the nationalised banks have given loans/credit to agriculture sector in a very limited form;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Union Government propose to issue instructions to all the nationalised banks in Andhra Pradesh to meet the full demand of the agriculture sector; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) The State-wise position of outstanding amount of agricultural advances of all scheduled commercial banks as at the end of December, 1984, 1985 and 1986 (latest available) is given in the Statement below.

(b) to (e). The Reserve Bank of India had advised all scheduled commercial banks to improve the share of Direct Agriculture Advances in total bank credit to 15% by the end of March 1985 and to 16% by the end of March 1987. The banks have been further advised to increase the share of Direct Agriculture Advances in total bank credit to 17% by the end of March 1989.



**STATEMENT**

*State-wise advances for agriculture by all Scheduled Commercial Banks as at the end of December, 1984, December, 1985 & December, 1986*

*(Rs. in lakhs)*

<i>Name of the State/ Union Territory</i>	<i>Balance Outstanding</i>		
	<i>1984</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1986</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
I. NORTHERN REGION	159950.51	181067.58	205383.64
Haryana	30039.01	35082.00	41116.50
Himachal Pradesh	3516.78	4141.43	4945.78
Jammu & Kashmir	3097.47	3563.02	4017.23
Punjab	60748.41	67250.65	76198.24
Rajasthan	35783.57	41154.03	48224.46
Chandigarh	17455.59	18607.67	19933.63
Delhi	9309.68	11268.78	10947.80
II. NORTH-EASTERN REGION	6580.19	9725.61	11920.77
Assam	4331.31	6433.42	7899.87
Manipur	230.22	327.16	417.59
Meghalaya	504.61	632.69	692.61
Nagaland	689.28	797.41	960.91
Tripura	739.96	1189.36	1509.40
Arunachal Pradesh	45.29	52.83	130.28
Mizoram	41.50	70.39	110.24
Sikkim	98.02	222.35	199.87
III. EASTERN REGION	80131.38	99420.09	115522.79
Bihar	34596.50	40129.36	47127.55
Orissa	18293.71	22354.00	25870.84
West Bengal	27145.54	36799.65	42122.87

	1	2	3	4
Andaman & Nicobar Islands		95.63	137.08	201.53
IV. CENTRAL REGION		122154.15	145026.10	164106.86
Madhya Pradesh		38599.51	45212.43	55007.96
Uttar Pradesh		83554.64	99813.67	109098.90
V. WESTERN REGION		121241.72	134154.34	159095.50
Gujarat		40710.01	47264.93	55694.41
Maharashtra		78736.08	84812.07	101355.96
Goa, Daman & Diu		1781.17	2060.57	2014.97
Dadra & Nagar Haveli		14.46	16.77	30.16
VI. SOUTHERN REGION		272056.56	333851.24	402657.16
Andhra Pradesh		101041.38	120603.06	142435.26
Karnataka		64451.62	80640.17	96729.67
Kerala		31662.98	38376.21	44882.57
Tamil Nadu		73243.86	92342.81	116181.58
Pondicherry		1648.80	1858.85	2393.29
Lakshadweep		7.92	30.14	34.79
ALL INDIA		762114.51	903244.96	1058486.72

**Credit to farmers for purchase of tractors**

3121. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tractor Manufacturers Association had demanded an apex agency for planning coordinating and close monitoring of the availability of credit to the farmers for purchase of Tractors;

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

(c) whether it is proposed to change the present policy of yearly credit for farm mechanisation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government of India had received a request from the Tractors Manufacturers' Association vide their pre-budget Note (1988-89) that there is a need to have an Apex body to Coordinate between Reserve Bank of India (RBI), National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and commercial banks to fill the gap in the fund requirements on the industry.

The issue was examined by NABARD in consultation with RBI and it was felt that the proposed Apex body is not necessary since specific issues having bearing on the credit policies in general and sectoral deployment of credit are being already monitored by RBI.

(c) and (d). Credit to farm mechanisation is covered under the credit allocation for direct finance for Agriculture. RBI has reported that it has at present, no proposal under consideration to modify the existing policy on the credit allocation for direct finance to agriculture.

#### Problems in export of agricultural products

3122. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have identified the problems in the export of agricultural products;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to remove those problems; and

(c) the present policy of Government with regard to the export of agricultural products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) to (c). The main problems in the export of agricultural products are constraints in the availability of surpluses for export, stiff competition in price, packaging, quality and promotion of products in the

international market. Steps taken to remove these problems include increasing production and productivity of those export products in which we have a distinct advantage, concessions of duty on import of various machines for processing and packaging of food items and brand publicity. Efforts are being made to promote export of various agricultural and processed food products, particularly, value-added products, like items in consumer packs by providing incentives in the form of CCS, REP and AIR freight concessions. Trade delegations are sent abroad.

#### FERA Violation by Jyotsna holdings

3123. SHRI ANIL BASU:  
DR. SUDHIR ROY:  
SHRI ANAND PATHAK:  
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sumitomo Corporation of Japan and its Indian agents M/s. R.R. Holdings and Jyotsna Holdings entered into an agreement to deposit commissions payable to Indian firms into a bank outside India;

(b) if so, whether the agreement has violated the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA);

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action being taken against these companies under FERA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (d). Adjudication proceedings are in progress.

#### Loans to farmers

3124. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers in receipt of

loans from various types of banks and other financial institutions and also the total loan so advanced, State-wise; and

(b) the number of farmers, State-wise, who received attachment orders or were sent to jail for no back payment of loans during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) The State-wise position of outstanding amount of agricultural advances of all scheduled commercial banks and the number of borrowal accounts involved as at the end of December, 1984 to December, 1986 (latest available) is given in the Statement below.

(b) The present data reporting system does not generate the information asked for.

## STATEMENT

Statewise No. of Borrowal Accounts and Outstanding Advances to Agriculture by All Scheduled Commercial Banks  
(As on the last Friday of December 1984, 1985 and 1986)

(Accounts in thousands)  
(Amount in crores of Rupees)

	December 1984		December 1985		December 1986	
	No. of Accounts	Balance O/S	No. of Accounts	Balance O/S	No. of Accounts	Balance O/S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>NORTHERN REGION</b>	<b>1526</b>	<b>1599.51</b>	<b>1684</b>	<b>1810.68</b>	<b>1842</b>	<b>2053.84</b>
Haryana	344	300.39	386	350.82	428	411.17
Himachal Pradesh	116	35.17	119	41.41	122	49.46
Jammy & Kashmir	61	30.97	63	35.63	61	40.17
Punjab	535	607.48	584	672.51	654	761.98
Rajasthan	446	357.84	507	411.54	551	482.24
Chandigarh	4	174.56	4	186.08	5	199.34
Delhi	21	93.10	21	112.69	21	109.48
<b>NORTHERN EASTERN REGION</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>65.80</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>97.26</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>119.21</b>

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam		121	43.31	174	64.33	191	79.00
Manipur		11	2.30	13	3.27	14	4.18
Meghalaya		18	5.05	20	6.33	21	6.93
Nagaland		5	6.89	6	7.97	7	9.61
Tripura		47	7.40	53	11.89	58	15.09
Arunachal Pradesh		2	0.45	2	0.53	3	1.30
Mizoram		1	0.42	1	0.70	1	1.10
Sikkim		5	0.98	5	2.22	27	2.00
<b>EASTERN REGION</b>		<u>2341</u>	<u>801.31</u>	<u>2643</u>	<u>994.20</u>	<u>2922</u>	<u>1153.23</u>
Bihar		848	345.96	957	401.29	1040	481.28
Orissa		611	182.94	692	223.54	817	258.71
West Bengal		880	271.46	991	368.00	1061	421.23
Andaman & Nicobar		1	0.96	2	1.37	4	2.02
<b>CENTRAL REGION</b>		<u>2338</u>	<u>1221.54</u>	<u>2549</u>	<u>1450.26</u>	<u>2736</u>	<u>1641.07</u>
Madhya Pradesh		647	386.00	718	452.12	808	550.08
Uttar Pradesh		1691	835.54	1831	998.14	1928	1090.99

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
WESTERN REGION	<u>1650</u>	<u>1212.42</u>	<u>1822</u>	<u>1341.54</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>1590.96</u>
Gujarat	647	407.10	686	472.65	749	556.94
Maharashtra	972	787.36	1105	848.12	1221	1013.56
Go, Daman & Diu	31	17.81	30	20.61	30	20.15
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	0.14	1	0.17	1	0.30
SOUTHERN REGION	<u>6778</u>	<u>2720.57</u>	<u>7419</u>	<u>3338.51</u>	<u>8110</u>	<u>4026.57</u>
Andhra Pradesh	2495	1010.41	2668	1206.03	2782	1424.35
Karnataka	1331	644.52	1495	806.40	1681	967.30
Kerala	948	316.63	1042	383.76	1144	446.83
Tamil Nadu	1956	732.44	2154	923.43	2431	1161.82
Pondicherry	49	16.49	59	18.58	71	23.93
Lakshadweep	0.3	0.08	0.5	0.30	1	0.35
ALL INDIA	14844	7621.15	16391	9032.45	17933	10584.87

Note: 1. Totals may not add up due to rounding difference.

2. Data are provisional.

### **Unauthorised Export of Skulls and Skeletons to Bangladesh**

3125. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding large scale surreptitious export of skeletons and skulls to Bangladesh for onward transmission to Western and other countries;

(b) whether there is a ban on the export of human skulls and skeletons; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to stop this illegal trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) Yes, Sir. A complaint has been received regarding unauthorised export of skulls and skeletons to Bangladesh.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The export of human skulls and skeletons has been banned, including pre-ban commitments.

### **Court Cases Filed by Staff Members of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur**

3126. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases filed by the staff members of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur against the Bank in Labour Court under section 33-C2, Industrial Tribunal (Central), High Courts and Supreme Court during 1976-1978;

(b) results of these cases in these Courts; and

(c) the total amount paid by the bank in

these cases during 1976-1987?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). The State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur has reported that 20 cases were filed by their staff members against the Bank in the Labour Court under section 33-C(2) of the Industrial Dispute Act, Industrial Tribunal (Central), High Court and Supreme Court during 1976-78. Out of these cases the majority of cases related to disputes raised by workmen in the Central Industrial Tribunal, Jaipur claiming completion of service of 240 days in 12 calendar months. The Bank had filed writ petitions in these cases against the award given by the Tribunal against the Bank. All these writs were allowed by the High Court. The total amount paid by the Bank in the above cases during 1976-87 is reported to be approximately Rs. 4,36,528/-

### **Change in Audit System**

3127. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:  
SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering suggestion for change in the existing audit system;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the system of furnishing information for audit has also to undergo changes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a). No, Sir,

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



**Suggestion for Setting up of Trading House**

3128. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSO-CHAM) have suggested the establishment of 10 large trading houses in the private sector to boost exports; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Recruitment of Armed Guards in Banks**

3129. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:  
SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY:  
SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI:  
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Banks have been directed to provide for reservation @ 15 per cent and 7 1/2 per cent respectively for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ex-servicemen in the recruitment of armed guards;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the banks which have not been implementing the aforesaid provision and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). There are three categories of Staff viz. Officers, Clerks and Sub-staff in the Public Sector Banks. The direct recruitment to the Officers Cadre is made on All India basis and accordingly the reservations of 15% for Scheduled Castes and 7 1/2 % for Scheduled Tribes are made in this cadre.

The direct recruitment to clerical and sub-staff cadres is made on Regional/State-wise basis and the reservations for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, prescribed for States/Union Territories, as laid down in Annexure-II and Chapter-II of the Brochure on reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services (Seventh Edition) are applicable to such recruitments. These reservations vary from State to State broadly depending upon the proportion of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes population in a particular State.

The post of Armed Guards in Public Sector Banks is part of their sub-staff cadre. The reservations for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes prescribed for States/ Union Territories, as laid down in Annexure-III to the Brochure on reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services (Seventh Edition) are applicable to recruitment to these posts.

**Shortage of 500 Rupee Denomination Notes**

3130. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:  
SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY:  
SHRI MANIK REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of Rs. 500 denomination notes in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the estimated amount of this currency printed by Government; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to remove the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (d). Fifty lakhs pieces of Rupees five hundred denomination notes were issued to Reserve Bank of India for putting into circulation from October, 1987. Shortage has developed owing to constraints in the printing of fresh notes. Higher incentive payments have been offered to the workers in order to facilitate faster printing of these notes.

#### **EEPC Foreign Offices.**

3131. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:  
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:  
SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to wind up few foreign offices of Engineering Export Promotion Council (EEPC);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the extent to which it will affect our trade?

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

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

[*Translation*]

#### **World Bank Loan to Oil India**

3132. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: Will

the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has agreed to provide loan for Oil India Limited to help finance several projects over the next seven years; and

(b) if so, the total loan that the World Bank has agreed to provide and the projects that will be undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). Agreements for a loan of \$ 140 million for the Oil India Petroleum Project were signed with the World Bank on June 29, 1987. The closing date for the loan is September 30, 1994. The objectives of the above project are to assist Oil in:-

- i) Achieving increased production from its Assam Oil fields and increasing the utilisation of the associated gas produced:
- ii) implementing efficient exploration programs in the new exploration licensed areas and for deep gas in Kumchai; and
- iii) building up its technical capabilities in oil exploration and development.

[*English*]

#### **Smuggling of Gold In Punjab**

3133. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:  
SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Customs authorities have

revealed that in smuggling activities of gold in Punjab 80 per cent of the arrested persons are young people and majority of them are in age groups of 20-35 years;

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

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The age of the persons who were arrested by the Customs authorities and the Police in Punjab for being

involved in smuggling of gold during 1988 so far are given in the Statement below. The persons from Sl. No. 16 onwards do not belong to Punjab but belong to Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and were arrested at Attari rail and road Stations while coming from Pakistan.

(c). The anti-smuggling drive has been stepped up along the Indo-Pakistan border in the Punjab sector. Special equipment has been installed at the Attari Rail and road heads and at the Amritsar Airport. In addition, the persons involved in smuggling are subjected to arrest, prosecution and preventive detention, depending upon the magnitude of the offence.

#### STATEMENT

<i>Name of the person</i>		<i>Age/about</i>
1		2
1.	Lakha Singh	27 years
2.	Swinder Singh	18 years
3.	Tarlok Singh	32 years
4.	Karnail Singh	30 years
5.	Jarnail Singh	30 years
6.	Balwinder Singh @ Binda	30 years
7.	Mohinder Singh	25 years
8.	Santokh Singh @ Kohli	37 years
9.	Virsa Singh @ Gaggar	33 years
10.	Nirmal Singh	60 years
11.	Rajeshwar Singh	28 years
12.	Swinder Singh	25 years
13.	Balwinder Singh	18 years

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**1**

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**2**

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- |     |                    |                 |
|-----|--------------------|-----------------|
| 14. | Prithpal Singh     | 27 years        |
| 15. | Bhupinder Singh    | 29 years        |
| 16. | Tayyab Hussain     | 38 years        |
| 17. | Farida             | 29 years        |
| 18. | Usman              | 22 years        |
| 19. | Abdullah           | 49 years        |
| 20. | Sakina             | 35 years        |
| 21. | Khadija            | 35 years        |
| 22. | Bandu Khan         | 45 years        |
| 23. | Qumka              | 44 years        |
| 24. | Shaira Bano        | 13 years        |
| 25. | Hasina Begum       | 22 years        |
| 26. | Sahida             | 28 years        |
| 27. | Feroza Begum       | 32 years        |
| 28. | Shahid             | 35 years        |
| 29. | Karimudin          | 26 years        |
| 30. | Tasi Lama          | 28 years        |
| 31. | Devi Bai           | 60 years        |
| 32. | Chander Bhan       | 42 years        |
| 33. | Ali Mohd.          | 27 years        |
| 34. | Sadruddin          | 38 years        |
| 35. | <b>Abdul Manam</b> | <b>32 years</b> |

1	2
36. Shamim	31 years
37. Mehtab Begum	30 years

### Trade Agreement with Poland

3134. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of the bilateral trade agreement signed between India and Poland;

(b) whether Poland has sought a technical credit for the purchase of tea under the agreement; and

(c) if so, the details thereof including the credit proposed to be provided by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) The existing Trade and Payments Agreement between India and Poland was signed on 22.2.1986 and is valid for a period of 5 years commencing from 1.1.86 to 31.12.90. In accordance with this Agreement, all commercial and non commercial transactions between the two countries are paid for in non-convertible Indian Rupees only. The Indo-Polish trade is accordingly being conducted on the basis of payments in non-convertible Indian rupees and on a balanced basis. The Agreement also provides for each country granting the Most Favoured National Treatment to the Other and for the goods imported by one country from the other being used within its own territory. This Agreement envisages that in the event of temporary shortage of funds in the Polish Central Account with Reserve Bank of India, the Government of

India will provide technical credit facilities to overcome the shortage.

(b) and (c). With a view to overcoming the temporary shortage of Rupee resources in the Polish Accounts with the Reserve Bank of India and to enable the smooth flow of Indian exports to Poland Government of India has extended a technical credit to the Government of Poland. The Technical Credit is in the nature of a temporary ways and means advance for meeting the gap in payments situation and is not tied to any specific commodity,

### On-going Irrigation Projects of Gujarat

3135. SHRI RANJITSING GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the major and medium irrigation projects likely to be completed and the project-wise area that will come under irrigation at the terminal year of Seventh Five Year Plan in Gujarat;

(b) the estimated cost of each of the project and actual spending that will be made;

(c) the projects which are not likely to be completed, actual spending on each of those projects against the estimated cost and total area that is likely to be covered for irrigation under these projects; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to complete these projects and the amount to be allotted for the purpose during Eighth Five

Year Plan?

(c) The information is given in the Statement-II below.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). The information is given in the Statement-I below.

(d) The 8th Five Year Plan is yet to be formulated, and hence it is not possible to indicate the amount to be allocated for these projects.

### STATEMENT-I

		<i>(Rs. in crores)</i> <i>(Pot. in the. ha).</i>		
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Latest estimated cost</i>	<i>Anticipated expenditure upto 3/89</i>	<i>Ultimated Irrigation potential.</i>
1	2	3	4	5
<b>MAJOR PROJECTS</b>		<i>NIL</i>	<i>NIL</i>	<i>NIL</i>
<b>ME-DIUM PROJECTS</b>				
1.	Uben	12.00	10.74	2.07
2.	Pigut	3.42	3.25	1.27
3.	Ghodhari	4.88	4.10	1.47
4.	Lakhigam	2.60	2.49	0.75
5.	Karmal	3.70	3.53	1.33
6.	Edalwada	2.80	2.68	1.36
7.	Malgadh	1.50	1.45	0.29
8.	Rangamati	2.26	7.04	1.56
9.	Dai (Minsar)	7.25	2.07	0.74
10.	Jangadia	2.60	2.21	1.12
11.	Kabutari	5.00	4.33	1.90
12.	Umaria	5.05	4.74	2.38

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Khambala	3.50	3.09	0.86
14.	Raidy	6.14	5.80	1.50
15.	Falla	4.11	3.46	0.40
16.	Kelia	15.70	14.84	3.46
17.	Vaidy	2.00	1.89	1.24
18.	Nara	1.85	1.80	1.73
19.	Bhukhi	2.65	2.43	1.67
20.	Rajawal	4.10	3.99	3.88
21.	Mathal	2.60	2.45	0.80
22.	Barechiya	1.03	0.92	0.37
23.	Don	1.25	1.18	0.40
24.	Fatehgadh	1.45	1.44	0.51
25.	Kalaghogha	1.55	1.46	0.46
26.	Bangwadi	4.02	3.35	0.71
27.	Sukhahadar	18.50	16.05	7.40
28.	Aji-II	11.74	10.50	2.38
29.	Ishwaria	2.35	2.15	0.46
30.	Hamirpara	2.50	2.36	0.66
31.	Lakhnka	3.05	2.94	0.90
32.	Sonmati	3.07	2.75	0.95
33.	Harnav-II	6.65	5.94	3.44
34.	Chopadavav	6.25	5.50	1.43

**STATEMENT-II***(Rs.in crores)  
(potential in th. ha.)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Latest estimated cost</i>	<i>Anticipated expenditure upto 3/89</i>	<i>Ultimate irrigation potential</i>
1	2	3	4	5
<b>MAJOR PROJECTS</b>				
1.	Panam	64.10	56.25	49.37
2.	Karjan	178.68	150.29	77.56
3.	Damanganga	160.51	140.95	56.63
4.	Sukhi	91.23	76.12	25.20
5.	Watrak	51.64	42.18	18.36
6.	Sipu	95.10	44.70	32.10
7.	Zankhari	78.70	2.50	24.00
8.	Sabarmati	106.60	93.33	56.68
9.	Sardar Sarovar Project	4655.52	470.98	1792.00
<b>MEDIUM PROJECTS</b>				
1.	Venu-II	20.57	17.92	5.41
2.	Und (Jivapur)	50.34	30.71	8.00
3.	Aji-III	34.54	24.31	6.62
4.	Guhai	46.60	35.64	5.75
5.	Sankara	2.02	0.75	1.46
6.	Shedi Branch	14.44	11.68	20.00
7.	Lift-Irrigation	3.70	2.04	28.71



1	2	3	4	5
8.	Vrajani	3.14	2.19	1.86
9.	MUKteshwar	20.00	10.09	5.97
10.	Und-II	20.47	1.15	4.25
11.	Ozat(Drafad)	5.09	0.84	2.90
12.	Limbali	4.30	0.87	0.90
13.	Vadia	2.91	0.92	0.71
14.	Falku	9.00	1.20	1.54
15.	Motisar	3.30	1.05	4.30
16.	Vradi	3.22	0.03	1.06
17.	Men	13.69	0.51	4.05
18.	Ani	10.05	0.16	2.30
19.	Goma	9.52	0.64	5.00
20.	Valan	10.02	0.68	5.00
21.	Laliyana	2.84	—	0.71
22.	Bakrol	10.88	0.05	3.24
23.	Kaniyad	1.51	—	0.33
24.	DarEd(Milana)	6.51	—	2.55
25.	Aji-IV	7.76	—	4.00
26.	Gunda	3.35	—	3.82
27.	Machhu-III	4.56	—	6.00
28.	OZat-II	19.10	—	1.00
29.	Kali-II	6.18	—	1.35
30.	Uben-II	10.87	—	1.00

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Sarangpur Gala	4.51	—	1.17
32.	Sidhumbar	30.62	0.2	11.34
33.	Kakidiamba	5.60	5.45	1.01
34.	Nyari-II	7.47	6.58	0.47
35.	Dholi	5.50	3.77	0.81
36.	Deo	43.40	37.00	10.16
37.	Bhadar (PMS)	30.55	27.06	6.60
38.	Hadaf	17.50	15.82	5.50
39.	Jhuj	31.09	24.90	5.89
40.	Machhannala	13.68	12.38	4.33
41.	Ver-II	19.67	15.62	5.47
42.	Machhundari	18.17	13.89	8.10
43.	Hiran (S)	11.10	6.90	2.23
44.	Mitti	3.12	<i>The Project was badly damaged during recent flood and is to be restored.</i>	
45.	Kalubhar	17.68	14.56	4.70
46.	Demi-II	10.28	8.52	2.42
47.	Mazam	27.10	11.20	6.33
48.	Sani	9.75	5.88	2.00
49.	Amipur	7.00	4.83	6.77

**Foreign Visits of Minister**

Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

3136. DR V. VENKATESH: Will the

(a) the countries he recently visited;

(b) the purpose of his visit; and

(c) the outcome achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) Recently, Commerce Minister visited Egypt, Pakistan, Netherlands, UK and Switzerland.

(b) and (c). In Egypt, the visit was to attend the Second Session of Indo-Egyptian Joint Commission. The bilateral trade between India and Egypt was reviewed and the possibilities for expansion in the trade and cooperation in the areas of projects, industry, energy, culture, science and technology were discussed.

2. The visit to Pakistan was to attend the meeting of Trade Ministers of selected countries on Uruguay Round.

3. The visit to Geneva was for exchange of views on multilateral trade negotiations and international economic negotiations with director general, GATT, and Secretary General, UNCTAD, respectively.

4. The visit to Netherlands was with regard to a Conference of Indian Commercial Representatives of West Europe Region and meeting with importers in the region.

5. The visit to UK was in connection with meetings relating to trade with Secretary for Trade & Industry in UK and Indo-British Economic committee. During the course of the visit, Commerce Minister also interacted with Indo-British Association, leading importers, representatives of trade promotion offices.

These visits helped to promote India's bilateral trade with the concerned countries and also to obtain favourable terms for developing countries in international trade.

[*Translation*]

#### Quality of Grits Supplied for Tracks

3137. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assigned the job of laying grits on the railway tracks to the contractors;

(b) if so, since when;

(c) whether the grits being supplied are of inferior quality which has resulted in reduced capacity of tracks; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard and to strengthen the load capacity of tracks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The work of laying of grit (Ballast) on Railway Track is being carried out, since long through the agency of contractors.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

#### Issue of Short Term Commercial Paper by State Bank of India

3138. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of

India(S.B.I.) plans to raise some 300 million dollars in short term commercial paper on the U.S. market:

(b) if so, whether the S.B.I has invited bids for managing the issue; and

(c) whether tapping of this market will be a major diversification for the S.B.I.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE(SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) State Bank of India has launched in September, 1988 a commercial paper programme for US\$ 200 million in the US Market.

(b) After reviewing the offers provided by various merchant banks and obtaining the requisite Government approvals, SBI has authorised Godman Sachs Inc. of USA as the institution to manage the issue.

(c) The tapping of US commercial market will be a major resource diversification for SBI

#### Trade with EEC and Japan

3139. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had approached Japan and the European Economic Community (EEC) countries for lowering tariff on exports to these countries; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and remedial steps contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) and (b). Following negotiations at the previous rounds of GATT Negotiations both EEC and Japan have granted tariff concessions on a number of products of

export interest to India. The Generalised Preference Schemes (GSP), of these countries also include a large number of export products of interest to India on which tariff preferences are available to India and other developing countries. From time to time some improvements have been made in these schemes. There are however, many products of export interest to India in which there are tariff barriers in these countries, in the context of the GSP Schemes as well as the current Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, further lowering of tariffs is being pursued by us.

#### Visit of Indian Trade and Industry Delegation to Rumania

3140. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian trade and industry delegation paid a visit to Rumania in the last week of May, 1988; and

(b) if so, the matter discussed there and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) and (b). The 9th Session of the Indo-Romanian Governmental Joint Commission for Economic, technical and Scientific cooperation took place in Bucharest in the last week of May, 1988. During the discussions, it was agreed by both the sides that concerted efforts should be made to achieve further growth in the level of bilateral trade so as to achieve doubling of the same over a period of five years. Both the Sides agreed, among other steps, to encourage conclusion of Romanian organisations and also to promote economic and technical cooperation between the two countries in a number of fields such as metallurgy, chemicals and petrochemicals, power, petroleum, agricultural machinery,

etc. It was also agreed that new forms of cooperation such as joint venture, third country cooperation, cooperation in services sector, etc. would be encouraged.

**Subsidy to Indian Firms in Overseas Projects**

3141. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to grant any subsidy to Indian firms in submitting tenders on the approved list of items of overseas projects; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. the Government is reimbursing by way of Market Development Assistance, 50% of the cost of preparation and submission of bids, to Indian companies participating in overseas tenders for turnkey/construction projects/operation and maintenance service contracts.

The measure is designed to encourage participation by Indian firms in overseas projects.

**Licences for opening of Branches of State Cooperative Banks**

3142. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK:  
SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI:  
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure laid down for routing the applications of State Cooperative Banks for licences for opening their new branches in the country;

(b) whether such applications are routed to the Reserve bank of India through the National bank for Agriculture and Rural Development;

(c) the time taken to decide upon such an application from the submission of application to the final disposal of the application by the Reserve Bank of India;

(d) whether many applications are pending with the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development and the Reserve Bank of India for more than one year.

(e) if so, their number as on 31 October, 1988.

(f) whether Government propose to instruct the concerned authorities for immediate disposal of all applications; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that in terms of Section 23(4A) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (as applicable to Co-operative Societies), a State Co-operative Bank (SCB) is required to forward applications for opening of branches to RBI through the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). According to the existing procedure followed in this regard, a SCB has to send its application to NABARD, which after necessary scrutiny, forwards the same to RBI, with its comments/recommendations. The SBI also sends its recommendations to the RBI Central Office. The decision on the applications are taken at the

Central Office of RBI.

(c) Total time taken by NABARD and RBI together for deciding of such applications, is on average, 3-4 months provided the application is complete in all respects and is within the policy norms prescribed.

(d) and (e). As on 31st October, 1988, 4 applications of State Co-operative Banks (BSCBs) for opening new branches were pending for more than one year.

(f) and (g). Government do not propose to ask RBI to dispose these applications immediately, as RBI and NABARD are already seized of the matter.

#### **Rearrangement of IT wards/circles in Delhi**

3143. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether changes have been effected in the system of re-arranging and renaming the assessment wards and circles in the Income-tax department, Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether sufficient precautions have been taken to look after the time-barred matters and outstanding demands in the above reshuffling; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of posts of I.T.O group 'B' made surplus on account of the re-shuffling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K.PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir. It has been done not only in Delhi but all over the country.

(b) This was occasioned by the amend-

ment of the Income-tax Act, 1961 by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987 with effect from 1-4-1988 and the department's decision to reallocate work between different categories of officers in the Income-tax department. By the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987 Group 'A' Income-Tax Offices were re-designated as Deputy Commissioners. Because of this posts to be held and work to be done had to be identified to bring uniformity in the nomenclature of various assessing units and the pattern of job allocation for streamlining the jurisdiction of different assessing officers all over the country.

(c) Yes, Sir files are being transferred to newly created Wards and Circles by and large alongwith transfer memos or lists containing details of cases etc. The assessing officers have been instructed to identify the time barring matters and outstanding demands and intimate the same to the assessing officers to whom cases have been transferred for taking appropriate action to complete the time barring matters and recover the outstanding demands as per the provisions of Direct Tax Laws. The files are, as a matter of practice, checked before the end of financial year, to ensure that no action becomes barred by limitation.

(d) None of the posts of I.T.O. Group 'B' has been made surplus due to the said reshuffling.

#### **Expenditure on Senior Income Tax Officers**

3144. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred by Government for providing furniture and fittings, residential telephones, etc. to the Commissioners of Income-tax in Delhi during the last three years, Commissioner-wise and item-

wise; and

(b) the criteria laid down by Government for such expenditure for them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K.PANJA) : (a) Details of expenditure incurred by Government for providing furniture and fittings and residential telephones to the Commissioners of Income-tax in Delhi during the last three years are given in Statements I and II below,

(b) The furniture and fittings are provided in accordance with the provisions contained in Item 5 of Annexure to Schedule-V of the Delegation of Financial Powers

Rules, 1978, subject to the instructions for economy in non-plan expenditure issued by the Government from time to time.

Under the existing instructions, the ceiling on free calls to be allowed in respect of residential telephones provided at Government expense is 650 on bi-monthly basis. Calls in excess of 650 (excluding STD Calls made for official purposes and so certified by the officer concerned and countersigned by the controlling Officers) will have to be paid by the officers himself. In case of husband and wife sharing the same residential telephone, the revised ceiling on calls is 1300 on bi-monthly basis, in cases where both of them are entitled to have residential telephones.

#### STATEMENT

*TOTAL AMOUNT OF EXPENDITURE INCURRED DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS (COMMISSIONER-WISE) ON PROVIDING FURNITURE & FIXTURES TO THE COMMISSIONER OF INCOME TAX.*

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
C.C. (ADMN)	—	14,557	8,703
C.C. (TECH.)	—	—	73,810
CIT-I	—	—	54,460
CIT-II	—	2,616	29,460
CIT-III	—	1,309	34,035
CIT-IV	—	—	—
CIT-V	1,098	—	—
CIT-VI	16,455	23,685	—
CIT-VII	—	6,140	—
CIT-VIII	3,894	17,731	23,096

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
CIT-IX	—	13,682	—
CIT-X	—	36,843	—
CIT (RECOVERY)	—	—	—
CIT AUTHORITY	—	49,666	—
CIT(APPEALS)-I	3,844	16,578	—
CIT (APPEALS)-II	—	16,860	—
CIT (APPEALS)-III	—	1,648	4,115
CIT (APPEALS)-IV	—	17,349	43,463
CIT (APPEALS)-V	—	16,199	—
CIT (APPEALS)-VI	—	4,436	—
CIT (APPEALS)-VII	—	—	—
CIT (APPEALS)-X	—	20,788	—
CIT (APPEALS)-XI	—	13,407	—
CIT (APPEALS)-XII	—	—	3,240
CIT (APPEALS)-XIII	—	—	—
CIT (APPEALS)-XIV	—	—	74,343
CIT (APPEALS)-XV	—	—	79,066
CIT (APPEALS)-XVI	—	—	31,544
	25, 291	2,73,494	4,59, 335



## STATEMENT II

## TELEPHONE CHARGES

C.I.T	RENTAL CALL CHARGES			INSTALLATION CHARGES		
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1985-86	1986-87	1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
C.C.(A) & CIT-I (till 19.10.87)	6240	2194	5087	—	—	—
CIT-I	—	—	998	—	—	—
CIT-II	1800	2255	2924	—	208	85
CIT-III	1068	1833	894	—	—	—
CIT-IV	3155	1700	2311	—	150	—
CIT-V	2890	2824	5263	—	—	—
CIT-VI	1576	3894	5668	—	—	100
CIT-VII	3048	5245	3448	—	—	—
CIT-VIII	16846	7853	11338	—	150	200
CIT-IX	182	4572	3073	150	—	—
CIT-X	5174	8639	11920	—	—	—
CIT-(R)	3912	4865	4339	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
APP. AUTHORITY	1732	2916	4493	—	—	—
CIT-(A)-I	—	—	1703	—	—	—
CIT-(A)-II	1760	3377	2025	—	300	—
CIT-(A)-III	963	1699	10769	150	—	600
CIT-(A)-IV	1921	260	5659	—	—	600
CIT-(A)-V	2008	2591	3301	150	380	—
CIT-(A)-VI	2930	2567	7149	—	—	—
CIT-(A)-VII	1784	1210	NIL	—	—	—
CIT-(A)-X	NIL	2195	1605	—	—	—
CIT-(A)-XI	260	662	1457	—	709	—
CIT-(A)-XII	795	1854	6388	—	—	—
CIT-(A)-XIV	—	—	1043	—	—	600
CIT-(A)-XV	—	—	3352	—	—	—
CIT-(A)-XVI	—	—	2379	—	—	—
	61044	65205	108586	450	1897	2950

**Security and Conveyance for Search Parties**

3145. SHRI LALA RAM KEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide security guards and also adequate conveyance allowance to the search party of income-tax department, who usually work till late hours; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K.PANJA) : (a) and (b). Security guards are provided to search parties of the Income-tax Department wherever considered necessary. Conveyance expenditure is reimbursed to members of the search parties who have to work till late hours.

**Plan to Popularise coffee abroad**

3146. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) Government's plan to popularise coffee in non-quota countries; and

(b) the impact of such efforts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) and (b). Steps taken to popularise Indian coffee abroad include participation in various international fairs and exhibitions, advertisements in foreign trade journals and magazines, visits to non-member countries of the International Coffee Organisation by delegations from India and direct contact with non-member coun-

tries. As a result of these efforts India has been able to enhance exports to non-member countries.

[*Translation*]

**Procurement of Gold by Jewellery Manufacturers from SBI**

3147. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allowed jewellery manufacturers to procure gold from the State Bank of India;

(b) if so, the quantity of gold received by the manufacturers so far and the jewellery exported to foreign countries;

(c) whether the jewellery manufacturers have not shown much interest in procuring gold from the bank.

(d) if so, whether Government have ascertained the reasons therefor; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action being contemplated by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) Exporters of gold jewellery are permitted to get replenishment of gold from State Bank of India (SBI) and other nominated sources in accordance with the provisions of the Gold Jewellery Export Promotion and Replenishment Scheme in the extant Import and Export Policy.

(b) to (e). The quantity of gold purchased by the State Bank of India on behalf of the manufacturers under the scheme and the value thereof is indicated below:

	Quantity in Kgs.	Value of Rs. crores
August'85-March'86	692.437	9.20
April'86-March'87	1278.465	19.69
April'87-March'88	1759.193	26.69
April'88-Octo.,88	2693.400	54.99

Gold jewellery exports from 1986-87 onwards are as under:-

Year	Value(Rs crores)
1986-87	89.20
1987-88	86.21
1988 (Apr. -Oct.)	83.61 (provisional)
1987 (Apr. Oct.)	50.19)

Consequent upon recent policy initiatives, there is increased reponse to the scheme of supply of gold by the Bank.

**Disconnection of 1st Class Coaches in Samastipur Division on North Eastern Railway**

3148. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the First Class coaches in most of the trains in Samastipur division of North Eastern Railway have been disconnected;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that the passengers of first class who come in other trains are subjected to injustice in the absence of First Class coaches in the trains running in this division; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken in

this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD) : (a) to (d). First Class accommodation has been provided on all Express trains and few passenger trains on almost all sections of Samastipur Division. However, there is no First Class accommodation on three branch lines due to poor patronisation. Passengers can claim refund of the difference of fare for the portion of journey where no First Class is available.

**Extension of Mithilanchal Express Running Between Samastipur and Jayanagar upto Varanasi**

3149. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great demand to extend the Mithilanchal Express upto Varanasi;

(b) whether it is a fact that many complaints have been received regarding the present scheduling of trains between Samastipur and Jayanagar; and

(c) if so, the time by which Mithilanchal Express will be extended and the action taken to provide better train facilities to meet the demand of the public on this route?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise

[English]

**Rise In Non-Plan Expenditure**

3150. SHRI E AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been steep rise in the non-plan expenditure in the years 1987 and 1988.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to control, regulate and reduce non-plan expenditure at the central level and the State level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K.GADHVI) : (a) and (b). Non-plan expenditure in 1987-88 RE was Rs. 4489 crores higher than in 1986-87 after offsetting the receipts of commercial departments. Of this increase Rs 4421 crores related to interest payment, defence expenditure and subsi-

dies on food, fertilisers and export promotion.

(c) In the case of Central Govt. a number of measures towards economy in expenditure have been taken and these include curbs on travel expenses, entertainment, inessential seminars, Conferences, publications, purchase of furniture/furnishing, fuel consumption etc. Besides Ministries/Departments have also been advised to review all their programmes adopting the Zero base budgeting approach so that scarce resources can be applied more effectively on high priority items of expenditure. State Government have also ben advised of the need to keep a strict vigil on expenditure and to remain within State's resources and authorised Ways and Means limits of the Reserve Bank of India.

**Vacancies of Judges in High Courts and Supreme Court**

3151. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the vacancies which arose in various High Courts and Supreme Court on account of retirement of Judges in the year 1988; and

(b) the number of these vacancies proposed to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b). The requisite information is indicated below:

<i>Courts</i>	<i>Vacancies on account of retirement during 1988 from 1st Jan Upto 30th Nov. 88.</i>
Supreme Court	2
High Courts	37

Steps have been taken to fill up these vacancies.

### **Sleeper Manufacturing Factory in Bangladesh**

3152. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Railways have built a factory in Bangladesh to manufacture pre-stressed concrete sleepers; and

(b) if so, the profit earned from this project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD) : (a) No, Sir. However, Indian Railway Construction Company has set up one Concrete Sleeper Factory in Bangladesh.

(b) The accounts of the Project have not yet been finalised by, Indian Railway Construction Company, but provisionally, a profit of Rs 41 lakhs has been estimated by Indian Railway Constructions Company.

### **Judges in Aurangabad Bench of Bombay High Court**

3153. SHRI ARVIND TULSHIRAM KAMBLE : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of judges in the Aurangabad Bench of Bombay High Court;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of these Judges; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the additional appointment of judges is likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (c). The High Court of Bombay (Establishment of a perma-

nent Bench at Aurangabad) Order, 1984 provides that such Judges of the High Court of Bombay, being not less than four in number, as the Chief Justice of that High Court may, from time to time, nominate, shall sit at Aurangabad. It is thus in the discretion of the Chief Justice, Bombay High Court, to increase the number of Judges at the Aurangabad Bench.

### **First Class Coaches in Bangalore Trivandrum Express Train**

3154. SHRI V. S. KRISHINA IYER : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many First Class coaches are being attached at present to Bangalore-Trivandrum Express;

(b) whether these are sufficient to meet the demand;

(c) whether Government are aware that hundreds of passengers who are in the waiting list do not get berths; and

(d) whether Government will attach additional 1st Class coaches to Bangalore-Trivandrum Express in view of great demand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD) : (a) One first Class coach between Bangalore and Trivandrum and one Partial First Class coach between Bangalore and Palghat/Mangalore are running by this train.

(b) The availability of First Class coaches on Indian Railways is limited, hence it is not always possible to meet the demand in full.

(c) The average waiting list is about 28 from Bangalore and 10 from Trivandrum.

(d) Not for the present.

**Selection of Candidates for Clerical posts in State Bank of Travancore**

3155. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether selection of the candidates have been made for clerical posts for recruitment in various branches of State Bank of Travancore in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the number of candidates selected;

(c) whether the selected candidates have been appointed in the bank; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (d). Stat Bank of Travancore has reported that out of 34 candidates allotted to it by Banking Service Recruitment Board, Bangalore, dossiers of 25 candidates were returned for re-allotment to other Banks. The Bank has also reported that appointment order to the remaining 9 candidates would be issued shortly.

**Exemption of Cold Storage Plants from Customs Duty**

3156. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka Government has requested Union Government to exempt 143 cold storage plants meant to process bivoltling silk-worm seeds from Customs Duty; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K.PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

**Direct Trains between Bangalore and Jammu-Tawi**

3157. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is no direct train between Bangalore and Jammu Tawi;

(b) whether the passengers from Bangalore will have to go Madras and catch the train which is always full; and

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to start a direct train service between Bangalore and Jammu Tawi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. However, a quota of 16 Second Class 3-tier sleeper berths has been provided at Bangalore by 131 Madras-Jammu Tawi Express.

(c) No, Sir.

**Rehabilitation of Sick Industrial Units**

3158. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centre's programme for rehabilitation of sick industrial units in the country would be terminated on 31 December, 1988.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the amount disbursed under this programme during this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) Rehabilitation of potentially viable sick units would continue to be taken up by banks/ institutions as per their norms and on the merits of each case.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Rehabilitation may involve, inter-alia providing need based credit facilities, to support genuine production activity, phased repayment of overdues, rescheduling of loans, etc.

### Closure of Uneconomic railway line

3159. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :  
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of railway lines have been closed down in the country;

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

(c) whether Rupsa-Bangiriposhi railway line in Orissa has also been closed down on the ground of 'economic non-viability';

(d) whether there is demand to reopen Rupsa Bangiriposhi and other railway lines; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The following seven MG. branch lines have been closed down being uneconomic:

<i>Name of the Section</i>	<i>Railway</i>
i) Nidamangalam-Mannargudi	Southern
ii) Sahebpur-kamal-Monghyrghat	North Eastern
iii) Kunkavav-Derdi	Western
iv) Hadmatiya-Jodiya	Western
v) Khambaliya-Salaya	Western
vi) Ningala-Gadhadha-Swaminarayan	Western
vii) Than-Ghotila	Western

(c) No, Sir.

some of the closed lines. It is not proposed to reopen these lines.

(d) and (e). There is demand to reopen



[*Translation*]

**Production of Flowers for Export**

3160. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry propose to formulate a plan to encourage the production of export worthy flowers in hill areas of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI)-: (a) No, such proposal is now under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

**Tanakpur-Ghat-Bageshwar Railway Line**

3161. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey of Tanakpur-Ghat-Bageshwar railway line is proposed to be completed this year; and

(b) if so, the amount spent so far for the survey of this line and the total amount proposed to be spent thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

**Irrigation Potential In North Eastern State**

3162. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the

Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have conducted a survey in depth of the water resources of the North Eastern States for tapping them for irrigation;

(b) if so, the details thereof mentioning the projects under consideration as well as construction indicating the anticipated target of irrigation potential; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHL) : (a) to (c). Irrigation projects are planned and implemented by the State Governments. However, Central Ground Water Board has carried out hydro-geological surveys and ground water exploration in the North Eastern States for delineation of ground water worthy areas and estimating the total potential of the replenishable resources. Out of a total geographical area of 2.50 lakh sq. km., 1.92 lakh sq. km. has been surveyed. Five major/medium irrigation projects with ultimate irrigation potential of 177.22 th. ha. are being monitored by Central Water Commission and six projects are under process of examination at Centre.

**Project for Manufacture of Soluble Coffee**

3164. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received proposal for manufacture of soluble coffee as a cent per cent export oriented unit:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is to be in public sector; and

(d) final decision, if any taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) to (d). M/s. Asian Coffee Ltd., had submitted an application for an Industrial Licence for the manufacture of pure instant coffee and its 100% export, which was considered and approved by the Board of Approvals. The Company has been incorporated under the Companies Act, and the unit is proposed to be set up with foreign equity participation. The total cost of the project comes to Rs. 1145.00 lakhs (with enhanced paid up capital of Rs 404.45 lakhs).

The project envisages foreign equity participation to the tune of approximately 15% by Commonwealth Development Corporation and another 5% by M/s. Brazilian Food project.

#### **Concessions for Exporters of Gems & Jewellery**

3165. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN  
RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:  
SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently announced concessions to increase export of gems and gold jewellery;

(b) if so, the details thereof and consequent increase in exports;

(c) whether some proposals have been received for simplifying and streamlining of procedure of export of these items; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the

action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) to (d). Government have recently taken measures to increase the export of gems and jewellery. These include relaxation of procedures under the Gold Control Act, strengthening of the appraisal arrangements, improvement in availability of credit for export manufacture, arrangements for stock and supply of gold by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation, streamlining of operational procedures, etc. These measures are expected to assist in achieving the increased exports on a long term basis. During the period April to October, 1988, export of gems and jewellery have increased by about 60% compared to the performance During the same period in the previous year.

#### **Calculation of Income tax of Employed Husband and Wife**

3166. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to calculate the income tax taking into account the income of both husband and wife (if both of them are employed); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K.PANJA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Reservation for Scheduled Tribes in Indian Overseas Bank**

3167. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Overseas Bank is planning to fill 420 vacancies by promotion to its officers scale JM-I for which it has already started the necessary process;

(b) whether there is backlog of about 71 vacancies reserved for Scheduled Tribes employees; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to clear the backlog of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Tribe employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO)Ú (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Government has taken, *inter-alia*, the following steps to clear the backlog of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes in the banks:-

1. Educational Qualification have been relaxed in favour of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe to facilitate their intake in the services of the Public Sector Banks in an increasing degree.
2. Lower cut off point being prescribed for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates for their selection vis-a-vis general candidates.
3. Pre-recruitment training programmes are being conducted by banks to prepare the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes candidates for the recruitment tests.
4. A Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Member is being associated with the Interview Boards to safeguard the interests of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates.

5. Interviews of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes candidates are being conducted in separate sittings/dates to avoid their being compared with general candidates during interview process.

6. Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates are not required to pay examination fees, to facilitate larger number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates applying for various posts in the banking industry.

7. Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates called for interview are being reimbursed travelling expenses.

8. To ensure proper implementations of the reservations for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes the banks are required to place before their boards, once a year, a Review Report, for which comprehensive proforma has been prescribed.

9. Yearly Meetings/Seminars of Liaison Officers for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Public Sector Banks are being convened.

10. Banks/Banking Services Recruitment Boards have also been advised to provide sufficient number of Centres for conducting examinations interviews in the Tribal Areas.

11. Public Sector Banks/Financial Institutions/Banking Service Recruitment Boards have been advised to consider the setting up to the recruitment/examination Centres in the Lakshadweep Island to facilitate larger number of Scheduled Tribe candidates for increasing their intake in the services of Banks.

**IFCI Assistance to High Risk Technology Dependent Industries**

3168. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) has decided to assist high risk technology dependent industries ;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of assistance given by the IFCI to the industries during the year 1987-88; and

(d) the share of industries in different sectors out of the above assistance and also the share of industries located in the backward areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). The Risk Capital and Technology Finance Corporation Limited (RCTC) sponsored by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI), *inter-alia*, provides finance for technology development, the accent being on providing assistance for commercialisation of technologies, processes and products developed at laboratory stage and various related activities.

(c) and (d). The IFCI sanctioned financial assistance amounting to Rs. 1350.87 crores to 780 projects during the year 1987-88 (July-June) spread over various industries. The assistance sanctioned to notified backward districts constituted 51.7% of the total assistance sanctioned by IFCI in 1987-88. Industry -wise details are set out in the Statement below:-

## STATEMENT

Industry-wise distribution of financial assistance sanctioned to projects located/to be located in notified backward/less developed districts/areas and also to all projects during the year 1987-88 (July-June).

(Rs. in crores)

Industry	(Rs. in crores)					
	No. of projects	Amount	No. of projects	Assistance sanctioned to all projects	% of assistance sanctioned to projects in backward districts in total assistance.	Amt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Sugar	15	21.02	34	47.85	43.9	
Miscellaneous Food products	20	21.06	28	34.88	60.4	
Textiles	69	59.46	150	117.99	50.4	
Jute Manufactures	3	4.23	11	16.58	25.5	
Wood Products	3	11.42	3	11.42	100.0	
Paper & Paper Products	17	19.20	26	30.88	62.2	
Leather Products	3	3.21	4	5.60	57.3	
Rubber Products	4	37.99	5	38.69	48.2	
Basic Industrial Chemical	22	68.23	34	108.38	63.0	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Fertilizers & Pesticides	3	2.55	6	7.15	35.7
Synthetic Fibres Synthetic resins &	13	63.45	2'	126.58	50.1
Plastics	22	35.64	29	44.68	79.8
Misc.chemicals	25	38.95	32	43.75	89.0
Glass & Galss Products	3	52.24	6	55.98	93.3
Cement	38	107.57	58	138.90	77.4
Misc. non-metals	18	21.73	25	42.49	51.1
Mineral Products Iron & Steel	29	31.50	54	123.21	25.6
Non-ferrous metals	3	1.38	6	10.32	13.4
Metal Products	14	9.04	25	18.94	47.7
Machinery & Accessories	12	20.27	52	86.92	23.3
Electrica! Machinery applications and parts	27	43.04	71	102.41	42.0

1	2	3	4	5	6
Transport Equipment & Parts	11	13.84	35	56.34	24.6
Electricity & Gas	—	—	2	8.00	—
Hotels	3	3.16	21	18.71	16.9
Other Industries	6	8.29	43	54.22	15.3
	383	698.47	780	1350.87	51.7

**Profit Earned by STC**

3169. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 5th August, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 1633 regarding profit in STC and state:

(a) break-up of the profit before tax item-wise, on major items of import along with the value of the import thereof, during 1986-87 and 1987-88;

(b) total turn-over of the State Trading Corporation during 1986-87 and 1987-88 and the profit after tax; and

(c) total expenditure on establishment and management during 1986-87 and 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) Break-up of the sale value of major items of import is as follows:

(Rs. crores)

	1986-87	1987-88
1. Edible Oils	1380.65	2222.58
2. Sugar	384.18	308.29
3. Newsprint	133.36	168.33
4. Chemicals	110.59	144.94

The accounts of the Corporation are structured to give a commodity-wise analysis only at gross profit stage. As regards profit before tax amount is ascertained for the Corporation as a whole and analysis is

not available for all the commodities separately. Corporation's profit before tax as a whole during 1986-87 and 1987-88 has been Rs. 55.42 crores and Rs. 51.97 crores respectively.

(b)

(Rs. crores)

	1986-87	1987-88
(i). Total turnover	2735.27	3645.52
(ii) Profit after tax	26.42	33.97

(c) Total expenditure on establishment including remuneration to Directors during 1986-87 and 1987-88 is given below:

(Rs. crores)

1986-87	12.29
1987-88	13.86

**IDBI Assistance**

3170. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects sanctioned financial assistance by the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) as on 30 September, 1988:



(b) break up of the projects, State-wise and scheme-wise, alongwith the total amounts sanctioned and disbursed;

(c) break-up of the projects according to level of sanction say, below ten crores, between ten crores and hundred crores, and above hundred crores with the total amounts sanctioned in each category; and

(d) break-up of the projects/beneficiaries by industrial groups as well as by industrial sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) The Industrial

Development Bank of India (IDBI) has reported that a total number of 3836 projects have been directly assisted by it and an aggregate amount of Rs. 11145.5 crore has been sanctioned to these project as on 30.9.1988.

(b) Available data relating to State-wise assistance sanctioned and disbursed by IDBI since its inception in July, 1964 and upto 30th June, 1988 are set out in Statement I below.

(c) Available details of sizewise break-up of projects and amount sanctioned by the IDBI to these projects during the last 3 years are given below:-

Year	Below 10 crores		10 to 100 crores		Above 100 crores (Amount Rs. in crores)	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1985-86	443	670.81	21	493.33	1	182.00
1986-87	505	910.85	19	470.41	1	350.00
1987-88	595	1106.06	41	1098.54	—	—

(d) Sector-wise classification of assistance sanctioned under the Direct Finance

Scheme by the IDBI at the end of June, 1988 is given below:

(Rs. in crores)	
Sector	Amount
Public Sector	1818.52
Joint Sector	1664.75
Cooperative Sector	575.66
Private Sector	6645.82
<b>Total</b>	<b>10704.75</b>

Industry-wise details are given in Statement II below:

**STATEMENT I**

*State-wise assistance sanctioned and disbursed by IDBI during the period July 1964 to June, 1988*

*(Rs. in lakhs)*

<i>State</i>	<i>Sanctions</i>	<i>Disbursements</i>
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	137015	69039
2. Arunachal Pradesh	80	—
3. Assam	7795	6445
4. Bihar	16741	10559
5. Goa	4676	3094
6. Gujarat	164137	112582
7. Haryana	18528	10579
8. Himachal Pradesh	6433	3668
9. Jammu & Kashmir	3054	2808
10. Karnataka	62167	48520
11. Kerala	20821	17286
12. Madhya Pradesh	52549	28779
13. Maharashtra	133619	90716
14. Manipur	463	110
15. Meghalaya	811	613
16. Mizoram	—	—
17. Nagaland	168	168
18. Orissa	41797	31016
19. Punjab	34676	23191
20. Rajasthan	39008	25398
21. Sikkim	92521	479

1	2	3
22. Tamilnadu	99502	68683
23. Tripura	279	267
24. Uttar Pradesh	145315	101279
25. West Bengal	65970	33779
26. Union Territories	14350	10313
	1070475	699366

(Assistance comprises of Project Loan, Underwriting and Guarantees for Loans and Deferred Payments and TDF Scheme)

#### STATEMENT II

*Industry-wise details of assistance sanctioned by IDBI during the period July 1964 to June, 1988*

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Industry	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3
1.	Food manufacture (including sugar)	49078
2.	Textiles (including Jute)	107062
3.	Paper product	55324
4.	Basic Industry Chemical	119726
5.	Miscellaneous Chemicals	69607
6.	Fertilisers	165907
7.	Cement	122523
8.	Metal Product	9250
9.	Machinery	19919
10.	Electrical Machinery	52190
11.	Transport equipment	37899

1	2	3
12.	Electricity Generation	55062
13.	Services	31098
14.	Rubber Product	17307
15.	Basic Metal	103284
16.	Others	55239
Total		1070475

(Assistance comprises of Project Loan, Underwriting and Guarantees for Loans and Deferred Payments and TDF Scheme).

#### **Appeals for Stopping Construction of Big Dams**

3171. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken notice of the appeals made by several eminent political persons calling for an immediate halt to the construction of big dams on rivers;

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

(c) the brief particulars of big dams presently under construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). The size of hydraulic structures are determined by a number of factors like hydrology, topography, geological conditions, farmers' needs, environmental considerations and economic viability of the project. All these factors are taken into account before a project is cleared for implementation.

(c) 34 major irrigation reservoir projects, having an ultimate irrigation potential of

about 10 million hectares, are under construction.

[*Translation*]

#### **Opening of Regional Offices of State Bank of Indore**

3172. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of regional offices of State Bank of Indore alongwith the names of the States where these are functioning as on 30 September, 1988;

(b) the directions if any, issued by the Reserve Bank of India to State Bank of Indore for opening new regional offices in Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta; and

(c) the time by which the regional office of the Bank is likely to be opened in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that, as on 30.9.88, State Bank of Indore had eight regional offices all functioning in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) RBI has recently issued licenses to the State Bank of Indore for opening of regional offices at Delhi and Bombay. The State Bank of Indore has no proposal to open a regional office at Calcutta.

(c) State Bank of Indore has reported that its regional office at Delhi is likely to be opened soon.

### **World Bank Aid for Construction of Roads**

3173. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has sanctioned any amount for construction of roads in India; and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned by World Bank; and the names of the States where this amount is likely to be spent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). The World Bank has agreed to provide assistance of \$ 250 million for a States' Road Project to improve the construction and maintenance of State Roads in Bihar, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

### **Agricultural Loans**

3174. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total agricultural loan sanctioned as on the 30 June, 1987 to the farming sector by the nationalised banks as well as by the cooperative banks towards crop-loan, me-

dium-term loan, for rescheduling loan and for the purchase of implements and the amount outstanding as on 30 June, 1987, State-wise;

(b) the amounts outstanding on these accounts at village and societies level, district level, and apex level during the last three years as on 30 June, State-wise;

(c) whether Government propose to reduce the incidence of cost-push effect due to higher rate of interest and other expenses on account of input-prices, energy and irrigation charges.

(d) if so, the manner in which Government propose to reduce the incidence of cost-push effect; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). Present data reporting system does not generate information in the manner asked for. State-wise details of outstanding advances for direct agriculture of all scheduled commercial banks as at the end of December, 1984, December, 1985 and December, 1986 (latest available) are set out in Statement I below. State-wise details for Primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies as at the end of June, 1984, June, 1985 and June, 1986 (latest available) are set out in Statement II below.

(c) to (e). Reserve Bank of India has already reduced the rates of interest on crop loans with effect from 1st March, 1988. The rate of interest on crop loans upto Rs. 15,000 has been reduced by one to 2.5 percentage points. There is no proposal for the present to further reduce these rates of interest.

**STATEMENT—I**

*State-wise advances for agriculture by all Scheduled Commercial Banks as at the end of December, 1984, December, 1985 & December, 1986*

*(Rs. in lakhs)*

<i>Name of the State/ Union Territory</i>	<i>Balance Outstanding</i>		
	<i>1984</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1986</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
I. <i>Northern Region</i>	159950.51	181067.58	205383.64
Haryana	30039.01	35082.00	41116.50
Himachal Pradesh	3516.78	4141.43	4945.78
Jammu & Kashmir	3097.47	3563.02	4017.23
Punjab	60748.41	67250.65	76198.24
Rajasthan	35783.57	41154.03	48224.46
Chandigarh	17455.59	18607.67	19933.63
Delhi	9309.68	11268.78	10947.80
II. <i>North-Eastern Region</i>	6580.19	9725.61	11920.77
Assam	4331.31	6433.42	7899.87
Manipur	230.22	327.16	417.59
Meghalaya	504.61	632.69	692.61
Nagaland	689.28	797.41	960.91
Tripura	739.96	1189.36	1509.40
Arunachal Pradesh	45.29	52.83	130.28
Mizoram	41.50	70.39	110.24
Sikkim	98.02	222.35	199.87
III. <i>Eastern Region</i>	80131.38	99420.09	115522.79
Bihar	34596.50	40129.36	47127.55
Orissa	18293.71	22354.00	25870.84

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
West Bengal	27145.54	36799.65	42122.87
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	95.63	137.08	201.53
IV. <i>Central Region</i>	122154.15	145026.01	164106.86
Madhya Pradesh	38599.51	45212.43	55007.96
Uttar Pradesh	83554.64	99813.67	109098.96
V. <i>Western Region</i>	121241.72	134154.34	159095.50
Gujarat	40710.01	47264.93	55694.41
Maharashtra	78736.08	84812.07	101355.96
Goa, Daman & Diu	1781.17	2060.57	2014.97
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	14.46	16.77	30.16
VI. <i>Southern Region</i>	272056.56	333851.24	402657.16
Andhra Pradesh	101041.38	120603.06	142435.26
Karnataka	64451.62	80640.17	96729.67
Kerala	31662.98	38376.21	44882.57
Tamil Nadu	73243.86	92342.81	116181.58
Pondicherry	1648.80	1858.85	2393.29
Lakshadweep	7.92	30.14	34.79
ALL INDIA	762114.51	903244.96	11058486.72

**STATEMENT—II***State-wise outstanding advances of Primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies**As at the end of June**(Amount in Rs. crores)*

States/Uts.	June 1984	June 1985	June 1986
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	168.91	195.97	277.62
2. Assam	8.72	8.72	8.72
3. Bihar	57.30	64.35	62.57
4. Gujarat	319.00	293.80	370.75
5. Haryana	178.27	189.99	197.57
6. Himachal Pradesh	21.17	23.55	27.41
7. Jammu & Kashmir	9.31	5.53	5.53
8. Karnataka	197.06	217.74	238.65
9. Kerala	321.51	394.57	522.84
10. Madhya Pradesh	249.50	245.35	316.57
11. Maharashtra	504.50	622.00	670.00
12. Manipur	3.71	3.71	3.71
13. Meghalaya	2.03	4.00	2.39
14. Nagaland	0.09	—	1.18
15. Orissa	158.45	150.35	164.68
16. Punjab	266.19	270.57	242.62
17. Rajasthan	217.42	245.04	264.62
18. Tamil Nadu	238.39	432.52	382.56
19. Tripura	3.77	3.97	4.59
20. Uttar Pradesh	400.51	433.73	426.77



	1	2	3	4
21.	West Bengal	166.50	169.17	126.29
22.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.20	0.22	0.36
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.12	0.21	0.25
24.	Chandigarh	0.13	0.13	0.14
25.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.09	0.07	0.03
26.	Delhi	2.17	2.17	—
27.	Goa	1.30	1.26	1.34
28.	Lakshadweep	0.21	0.24	0.27
29.	Mizoram	—	—	—
30.	Pondicherry	1.66	1.72	2.92
	Total	3498.19	3982.82	4323.20

**Survey Regarding More Trains like Shatabdi Express on Different Routes**

3175. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether more trains like the Shatabdi Express are being introduced;

(b) if so, on which routes and the time by which these will be introduced;

(c) whether any survey has been made in this regard;

(d) if so, the findings and recommendations thereof; and

(e) the estimated expenditure thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Presently, No, Sir.

(b) to (e). Based on the experience gained from the currently operating Shat-

abdi Express, decisions will be taken at the appropriate time.

**Rural Branches of Commercial Banks**

3176. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rural branches (at places below 10,000 population) of Commercial Banks opened during 1985 to 1987 and how many of them are running in loss; and

(b) their, category-wise, deposits and advances till December, 1987 and the accumulated losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that commercial banks have opened 3134 rural branches at places below 10,000 population during the years 1985 to 1987. Data report-

ing system of RBI does not generate branchwise information. Therefore, deposits, advances and profits or losses of these branches are not available. However, deposits and advances of the rural branches of all scheduled commercial banks as on the last Friday of December, 1987 were Rs. 17527.43 crores and Rs. 11126.79 crores respectively. Banks publish their profit and loss account for the bank as a whole and not on branch basis and therefore, profit or loss for individual branches are not published.

[*Translation*]

#### Gold Requirement

3177. SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI:  
SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:  
SHRI P.M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of gold ornaments manufactures of South India have requested for liberal gold import policy;

(b) the annual requirement of gold for manufacture of ornaments vis-a-vis annual production;

Year	Bombay market price	London market price
1885	2106	1261
1986	2210	1492
1987	2891	1861
1988 (upto Sept.)	3124	1926

#### Introduction of a New Train from Bhatinda to Delhi

3178. SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI:  
SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be

(c) whether the shortfall is being met by the smuggled gold;

(d) if so, the response of Government thereto; and

(e) the price of prime gold in India and abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) No such request has been received from the Federation of gold ornaments manufacturers of South India.

(b) No estimate of annual requirement of gold is available. The annual production of gold in the last three years was as follows:-

Year	Domestic production of gold
1985	1852.7 kgs.
1986	1931.1 kgs.
1987	1864.2 kgs.

(c) and (d). In view of answer to (b) question do not arise.

(e) Average price per 10 GMS of Gold of 24 Carat Purity in Rupees

pleased to state:

(a) whether a request has been made to start a new train from Bhatinda to Delhi via Rampur, Barnala, Dhuri, Jakhal;

(b) if so, when this request was first time made;

(c) the reasons for which this has not been accepted yet by Government;

(d) the time by which this train is likely to be introduced;

(e) whether it is a fact that a request had also been made to divert the route of one of the trains which are in operation at present in the absence of a new train on this line; and

(f) if so, what action has been taken so far in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAY (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

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

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

**Electrification of Korba-Champa Railway Line and Direct Service Between Bilaspur and Korba**

3179. DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the electrification work of Korba Champa Railway line has been completed;

(b) whether any proposal regarding direct train service from Bilaspur to Korba is under consideration; and

(c) if so, the time by which this train service is likely to start?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

**Setting up of New Public Financial Institutions**

3180. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up or encourage new public financial institutions;

(b) if so, the manner in which these institutions would be different from the existing ones;

(c) the priority sectors that are proposed to be assigned to these institutions; and

(d) the procedure that would be adopted by these institutions for raising funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (d). The Government are considering to set up a Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) as a subsidiary of the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) to cater to the financial needs of small scale and tiny industries. SIDBI's equity will be Rs. 250 crores and it will have its own separate Board of Directors, including representatives from the Small Scale Sector. SIDBI when set up would administer both the Small Industries Development Fund and National Equity Fund set up in the IDBI.

**Strength of I.T. Tribunal Members, Nagpur Bench**

3181. SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases in the Income Tax Tribunal, Nagpur are mounting due to inadequate strength of the bench;

(b) whether in view of low speed of work, Government propose to take any action; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Nagpur has one bench of the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal consisting of two Members. The posts of both the Members are lying vacant. Steps are being taken to fill up these posts soon.

#### Export of Marine Products

3182. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the main exporting and importing countries of marine products;

(b) the value of marine products exported during 1986-87 and 1987-88 and first nine months of the current year;

(c) whether there is decline in the export of marine products; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken to increase the export of marine products in the coming years by locating more markets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) The main exporters of marine products are M/s. Castle Rock Fisheries (P) Ltd., Bombay, M/s. Baby Marine Groups, Quilon, M/s. Amar Cold Storage, Porbandar, M/s. Abad Fisheries, Cochin and M/s. Ravi Frozen Foods Private Ltd., Bombay. The main importing countries of marine products are Japan, USA and UK.

(b) Value of marine products exported during 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 (upto

sept.'88) was Rs. 460.67 crores, Rs. 531.20 crores and Rs. 276.92 crores respectively.

(Source MPEDA)

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Steps being taken to increase the export of marine products, include promotion of prawn farming for augmenting production of cultured shrimps, encouragement of production of value added items like IOF (Individually Quick Frozen) shrimps, setting up of prawn hatcheries and diversifying our markets through MPEDA's participation in specialised food fairs abroad, market surveys and sending trade delegations abroad.

#### Loans Advanced by State Bank of Indore

3183. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount advanced by the State Bank of Indore, as term lending and short term credit respectively, during the last twelve months;

(b) the break-up between the industrial and agricultural sector;

(c) the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India to the banks for short term credits and when the same were issued; and

(d) whether the guidelines are being following by the State Bank of Indore and if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (a) and (b). State Bank of Indore has reported that during the twelve months period from October, 1987 to September, 1988, the total outstanding advances of the bank have increased by Rs. 145.07 crores. The term lending and short term lending have increased by Rs. 33.07 crores and Rs. 112 crores respectively. During the same period,

the increase in advances to Agricultural and Industrial sector has been of Rs. 27.94 crores and Rs. 68.99 crores respectively.

(c) and (d). Instructions/guidelines on extension of credit facilities by banks have been issued by Reserve bank of India from time to time. Reserve bank of India has issued its busy season credit policy on 8.10.1988 and the State Bank of Indore has reported that these guidelines are being meticulously followed by them.

[*Translation*]

### **Bank Dacoities**

3184. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various bank dacoities committed in the country during the last three months;

(b) the amount involved in the said dacoities;

(c) the number of people arrested and the amount recovered;

(d) whether any enquiry has been conducted to find out the number of dacoities that took place with the connivance of the bank employees; and

(e) the action being taken against the guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (e). Available information in respect of bank robberies/dacoities which took place in the country, during the period 1.8.88 to 31.10.88, the amount involved therein, amount recovered and the number of persons arrested in connection with these robberies/dacoities is given in the statement below.

No connivance/involvement of bank staff in these cases of dacoities/robberies, has so far been reported by banks.

## STATEMENT

Available information in respect of bank robberies/dacoities which took place in the country during the period 1.8.88 to 31.10.88 amount involved therein, amount recovered and the number of persons arrested in connection with these robberies/dacoities.

Sl.No.	Name of the Bank	No. of dacoities/ robberies	Amount involved (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount recovered (rs. in lakhs)	No. of persons arrested.
1.	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Allahabad Bank	1	0.13	—	—
2.	Andhra Bank	1	—	—	—
3.	Bank of India	1	0.96	—	—
4.	Bank of Maharashtra	1	1.00	—	—
5.	Central Bank of India	2	5.37	2.81	6
6.	Indian Overseas Bank	1	0.44	—	—
7.	Punjab & Sind Bank	3	1.16	—	—
8.	Punjab National Bank	2	0.83	—	—
9.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	1	19.07	—	—
10.	State Bank of Hyderabad	2	1.07	—	—
11.	State Bank of India	5	1.47	—	—
12.	UCO Bank	1	0.89	0.13	4

1.	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Union Bank of India	2	1.18	0.71	2
14.	United Bank of India	1	10.08	—	—
15.	State Bank of Patiala	1	0.20	—	—
	Total	25	43.85	3.65	12

( Data provisional)

**Railway Accidents**

3185. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the number of railway accidents in various zones from 15 October, 1988 to 10 November, 1988?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): There were 33 consequential train accidents on the Indian Railways during the period 15th October, 1988 to 10th November, 1988.

[English]

**Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks in Thekma in Azamgarh District of Uttar Pradesh**

3186. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of nationalised banks in Thekma (district Azamgarh) of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the banking facilities there are adequate in relation to the population of the area; and

(c) if not, whether it is proposed to open more branches there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the rural centre Thekma is being served by one branch of Union Bank of India which is in a position to meet the banking requirements of the people at that centre. According to RBI the level of business of the existing branch at Thekma does not warrant opening of an additional bank branch for the present.

**Credit and Deposits of Nationalised Banks**

3187. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of first five top ranking nationalised banks in the matter of credit and deposits; and

(b) the details of credit and deposits of each of these banks as on 30 September, 1988?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO). (a) and (b). Out of twenty nationalised banks the details of five top ranking banks with regard to deposit/advances (excluding interbank deposits & advances) as on 30th September, 1988 are given below:-

(Amount in Rs. crores)

		<i>Deposits</i>	<i>Advances</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Punjab National Bank	8924.67	4359.10
2.	Central Bank of India	8632.33	3880.66
3.	Bank of India	7536.00	4313.93
4.	Canara Bank	7459.65	4504.16
5.	Bank of Baroda	6578.12	3780.88



**Scheme for early disposal of cases**

3188. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of suits/petitions/appeals filed over five years ago pending disposal before the Supreme Court as on 31 October, 1988; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken for their speedy disposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). Information is being collect and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Inconvenience to Passengers Due to Changing in Time of Trains**

3189. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that timings of several trains including Amritsar-Hatia/Tata trains were changed without any notice in Press/Radio/TV on 3 November, 1988 or earlier;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government would suitably compensate all those passengers who were put to inconvenience?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b). On account of damage to tracks caused by floods in Ferozpur Division, schedule of number of trains had to be marginally adjusted w.e.f. 20.10.1988.

(c) Does not arise.

**Demarcation and Identification of Villages for Provision of Bank Credit**

3190. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK: DR. KRIPASINDHU RHOI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nationalised banks under instructions from the Reserve Bank of India and Government have launched the programme of identification and demarcation of villages to be covered by each branch of the bank for the provision of credit for anti-poverty programme and for quickening the pace of economic development;

(b) if so, the date w.e.f. which the work of demarcation and identification has been taken up and the likely date of its completion; and

(c) whether any guidelines have been issued in this regard to the banks and, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has in March, 1988 issued guidelines to banks for implementation of Service Area Approach. Under this approach, a group of 15-25 villages would be allotted to a rural and semi-urban branch of commercial banks including Regional Rural Banks as its service area with a view to bring about an orderly and planned disbursement of credit. The work of allocation of villages to bank branches commenced in April, 1988 and has now been almost completed. Under this approach, bank branches will have to first conduct a survey of the villages allotted to it and prepare village profiles indicating the types of activities carried on in their service area and having potential for lending. On the basis of village profiles branches will prepare Annual Credit Plans for lending for different identified activities, keeping in view the infrastructural and other facilities available and proposed to be created.

**West-Coast Railway Project and Conversion of Manmad-Mudkhed Railway Line**

3191. PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are delaying execution of important railway projects like conversion of Manmad-Mudkhed line involving development of Vidarbha region of Maharashtra and West-Coast Railway involving improved inter-region movement of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala as well as opening up of the backward Konkan region of Maharashtra, due to constraints on resources; and

(b) if so, whether Government will consider raising loans specifically for the projects with a view to have greater involvement of local population in the interest of their speedier execution?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) The gauge conversion project Manmad-Parbhani-Parli Vajinath is being progressed consistent with the availability of resources, with priority given to the section from Manmad to Aurangabad. Due to paucity of resources, only a token allotment could be made for the gauge conversion of Parbhani-Mudkhed-Adilabad route.

West Coast Railway line between Panvel and Roha has already been commissioned. Balance portion of the railway line from Roha to Mangalore has not yet been approved.

(b) No, Sir.

[*Translation*]

#### **Examining of Techno-Economic Viability of Major/Medium Irrigation Project**

3192. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to refer to the reply given on 13 May, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 10945 regarding setting up of Technical Advisory Committee and state:

(a) the approximate time taken by the Technical Advisory Committee (T.A.C.) in

examining the techno-economic viability of major and medium irrigation projects after receiving it from the various States;

(b) whether it is a fact that T.A.C. has taken a long time in considering and recommending about 900 projects;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government propose to take some concrete steps to make the Advisory Committee more active; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) has been set up to examine project proposals of State Governments. It considers projects which have been techno-economically examined and cleared by the relevant organisation of the Ministry, including aspects like environment, rehabilitation and resettlement of oustees

(b) and (c). The question of the Technical Advisory Committee taking a long time in considering and recommending 900 projects does not arise. The speed with which the Ministry clears projects depends upon the soundness and promptness of the State Governments in settling and resolving issues raised by the Central appraising agencies.

(d) The meetings of the Technical Advisory Committee are convened periodically as and when projects are techno-economically appraised by the Central appraising agencies.

(e) Does not arise.

[*English*]

#### **Setting up of family courts**

3193. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Marriage Laws Amendment Bill 1982 was shelved in 1984 on the ground that Family Courts will be set up to solve marital problems; and

(b) if so, how many family courts have been set up and how many cases have been heard since then?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Six Family Courts, one each in the States of Rajasthan, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu and three in the State of Uttar Pradesh have been set up. Statistics relating to the number of cases heard by these courts are not maintained in the Government of India.

#### **Railway Projects in Gwalior Region**

3194. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the news-item captioned "All rail, roads lead to Gwalior" which appeared in the 'Sunday Observer' dated 25 September, 1988 wherein it has been stated that Rs. 200 crores will be spent on Gwalior region in the first instalment;

(b) if so, the details of the projects to be undertaken on the railway sector in Gwalior region alongwith estimated cost; and

(c) the details of the developmental works undertaken on this region during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

#### **Balance of Payment Position**

3195. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:  
SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA

NARASIMHARAJA  
WADIYAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are certain anomalies in foreign exchange market in the context of balance of payment position;

(b) whether Government have identified those anomalies; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to remove those anomalies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) The Government is not aware of any anomalies in foreign exchange market in the context of the balance of payments position.

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

#### **Setting up of EPZs**

3196. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the concept of Export Processing Zone (EPZ) has made a desired headway in the country;

(b) if not, the reasons therefore;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to set up some new EPZ;

(d) if so, the location thereof; and

(e) the steps taken in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Export Processing Zones have, at relatively low cost, usefully stimulated production, exports and export consciousness.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). Government have agreed in principle to the location of a possible export processing zone at Visakhapatnam. The modalities of implementing the possibility have to be worked out with reference to the relevant techno-economic considerations.

#### **Fund Involved in Irrigation Potential In Orissa**

3197. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on providing additional irrigation potential in Orissa in 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88;

(b) the total irrigation potential created in Orissa during these years; and

(c) the target set for providing irrigation potential in that State by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). The information is given below:

(Rs. in crores)  
(in th. ha.)

1	2	3	4
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Amount spent	113.70	131.98	200.52
Additional irrigation potential created.	59.05	67.50	91.00

(c) Irrigation potential of 3319 th. ha. is targeted by the end of VII the Five Year Plan.

#### **Canalised and Non-Canalised Exports**

3198. Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of canalised and non-canalised export made in last three years;

(b) whether Government have laid more emphasis on non-canalised exports;

(c) if so, the target set for non-canalised exports in 1988-89;

(d) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India incurred huge loss in non-canalised export in 1986-87 and

1987-88; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

#### **Purchase of Fishing Trawlers by Small Entrepreneurs**

3199. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether small entrepreneurs face problems in buying fishing trawlers from indigenous yards;

(b) whether disputes between these

parties result in loss to small buyers; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Shipping Credit & Investment Company of India to ensure that smooth functioning exists between yards and small buyers so that small buyers are protected from losses as a result of these disputes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). Out of 87 fishing trawlers ordered at nine different shipyards, 35 have been delivered. It is likely that there may have been differences, due to a variety of reasons, between entrepreneurs and indigenous shipyards leading to delayed deliveries and cost escalations.

SCICI has reported that wherever the acquisition of the fishing trawlers has been financed by SCICI, if any dispute arises between buyers and sellers, SCICI intervenes and tries to resolve issues.

#### **Seizure of Hashish by Customs Department, Bombay**

3200. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Record hashish seized" appearing in the "Hindustan Time" dated 15 November, 1988 wherein it is stated that in the biggest haul in recent times, Bombay Customs seized 2,600 kgs. of hashish valued over Rs. 23 crores;

(b) if so, whether any arrest has been made; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. On 13th November, 1988, the Bombay Customs

seized 2,630 kgs. of hashish (charas), concealed in 90 drums out of a consignment of 275 drums under the export declaration as 'vermiculite', meant for export to Barcelona (Spain) for a consignee in Netherlands. However, investigation revealed that the ultimate recipient of these goods was one Mr. M. Wilkins, based in Toronto, Ontario.

The residential premises of the suspected persons have been searched. Two persons involved in this attempt of smuggling have been identified, who are absconding.

No arrest has been made so far in connection with the seizure in question. Further investigation is in progress.

#### **Opening of a Nationalised Bank Branch at Odei in Orissa**

3201. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to open branch of a nationalised bank at Odei under Dasanthpur Block of Cuttack district, Orissa; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). Reserve bank of India (RBI) has reported that the centre Odei in Block Dasarathpur, District Cuttack, Orissa has not been included in the list of identified centres forwarded by the State Government of Orissa for opening branches under the current Branch Licensing Policy for 1985-90.

#### **Trade with Oman**

3202. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken

steps to establish bilateral trade with Oman;

(b) if so, the goods being exported to Oman at present;

(c) the foreign exchange earned therefrom in last two years; and

(d) the new areas identified for the expansion of bilateral trade between India and Oman?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) to (d). There is a continuing flow of trade between India and Oman. Major items of exports from India to Oman are meat, rice, tea, textile yarn, fabrics and made ups, machinery and transport equipment etc. Figures of exports to Oman for the last two years are as under:-

(Rs. Crores)		
S. No.	Year	Exports
1.	1986-87	47.08
2.	1987-88	82.16

In the area of products, possibilities have been identified for increased exports of engineering goods, textiles, agro based products etc. In the area of projects, possibilities exist for infrastructure development, telecommunications, fisheries development, water resources development, consultancy and operation and maintenance contracts.

#### Opening of Subsidiaries of American Banks in India

3203. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the American banks have requested, for permission to establish their subsidiaries in India to participate in development of primary and secondary capital both in India and abroad, in a US-India bilateral business conference held at Delhi

recently;

(b) the stand taken by Indian delegation in that conference on this request of the American banks; and

(c) whether Government are considering to grant permission to the US banks for opening their branches in India, for financing Indian economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). At the U.S. India Bilateral Conference held at New Delhi recently, a view was inter-alia expressed that the American banks operating in India may be permitted to form subsidiaries to participate in the development of primary and secondary capital markets both in India and abroad. The present policy followed by the Reserve Bank of India in this behalf was explained in the meeting.

The applications of foreign banks for opening of branches in India are considered by the Reserve Bank of India keeping in view various aspects such as financial solvency of the applicant bank, its international standing, trade and economic linkages, reciprocity in banking relations etc.

Three American banks are presently operating 13 branches in India. There is no other proposal with Government from USA based banks for opening of a branch in India.

#### Writing off of Loans Given to Farmers in Maharashtra

3204. DR. DATTA SAMANT:  
SHRI PRATAPRAO B.  
BHOSALE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government and the Reserve Bank of India have given permission to the Maharashtra Government for writing off the loans to the tune of Rs. 220

crores given to farmers; and

(b) whether Government are considering to waive loans from nationalised banks to farmers in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Loan from Netherlands**

3205. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Netherlands has agreed to provide loan to India.

(b) if so, the details of the amount of credit with the terms of repayment;

(c) the purpose for which the amount will be utilised; and

(d) the amount of loan to be extended for the development of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). Netherlands has agreed to provide financial assistance of Dfl 200 million (approx. Rs. 140 crores) for the year 1989. Out of this, Dfl 99 million is in the form of Grants and the remaining Dfl 101 million in the form of soft loan at a rate of Interest of 2.5% repayable over 30 years with 8 years of grace period. They have also agreed to provide two Less Concessional Loans of around Dfl 83 million at an interest rate of 2.5% repayable over 15 years. These Less Concessional Loans are outside the normal bilateral assistance provided by the Dutch Government.

(c) The Financial assistance will be utilised in the field of Shipping & Transport, Rural Development, Environment & Forests, Water Resources, Women's Develop-

ment, Non-conventional Energy Sources, Agricultural Credit, Import of Fertilizers & Caprolactum etc.

(d) For projects in Andhra Pradesh Netherlands have already agreed to provide financial assistance to Six ongoing Rural Water Supply projects to the tune of around Dfl 97 million (approx. Rs. 67 crores). Out of this for one Water Supply Scheme funds are being reimbursed in proportion to the project expenditure incurred. For the remaining five water supply projects Netherlands has advanced financing of around 12 million (approx. Rs. 7.71 crores) during December 1987. Once these amounts are utilised further amounts would be provided out of the already agreed Dutch assistance referred to above.

#### **Sale of Seized Gold**

3206. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether contraband gold is seized by the Customs Department/Police everyday;

(b) if so, the gold reserves accumulated as a result of seizure of such gold during the last six months;

(c) the reasons for not reducing the price of gold; and

(d) whether Government propose to sell this gold in the market to bring down the prices and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) Contraband gold is seized by the Customs Department.

(b) The ownership of gold upon seizure does not automatically pass on to the Government and therefore seized gold cannot be treated as gold reserves.

(c) Since gold is not a controlled com-

modity, Government does not regulate its price.

(d) There is no such proposal with the Government.

### **Writing off of Loans**

3207. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is some proposal under consideration of Government to generalise write off of loans in some individual cases; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Questionnaire on Model Sales Tax**

3208. SHRI V. TULSIRAM:  
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD  
SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Law Commission has prepared a questionnaire on model Sales Tax legislation.

(b) the manner in which the questionnaire has been made public;

(c) whether the views of the public have been received in this respect; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which new rules would be beneficial to the common public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI

H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Questionnaire has been made public through Press release and by issuing the same to important agencies, such as, Public Sector Under-takings under the Central And State Governments, Bar Associations, Chambers of Commerce of Industries of States, Sales Tax Tribunals, Commissioners of Sales Tax, etc., and also by issuing it to any person making a request for the same.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

### **Regional Managers in State Bank of India in Delhi**

3209. SHRI VIR SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Regional Manager in State Bank of India in Delhi, and since how long they have been working in their present positions;

(b) the policy of the Bank for transfer of Regional Managers and deviations, if any, during the last three years with reasons thereof;

(c) whether during last three years any transfer orders were issued in their case, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any of such transfer orders remain to be implemented, if so, the reasons for non-implementation in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). State Bank of India has reported that there are four Regional Managers in their Delhi Regional Office. The period of posting of these Regional Managers in their respective Regions is as under:-



<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Description of Region</i>	<i>Posting with effect from</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Region-I	14.8.1987
2.	Region-II	3.10.1988
3.	Region-III	14.8.1987
4.	Region-VI*	14.8.1987

\*The Bank has reported that the present incumbent of Region-IV was earlier Regional Manager, Region-I, Delhi from August, 1985 to 13th August, 1987.

The Bank has also reported that postings of Regional Managers are declared keeping in view the general parameters like, suitability, stay at a station, performance, administrative exigencies, etc.

(d) No, Sir.

#### **Introduction of New Superfast Trains**

3210. Dr. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new trains introduced from October, 1988;

(b) the number of superfast trains among them; and

(c) the number of these trains in which A.C. coaches are attached?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) to (c). Since October, 1988 twelve pairs of new trains have been introduced, out of which two pairs are superfast trains. A.C. Sleeper service has been provided on three pairs of trains.

#### **Proposal for Running of Nilachal Express**

3211. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to run 175 Up/176 Dn Nilachal Express on its old route;

(b) if so, the time by which the above train would run on its old route; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

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

#### **LIC Loans for Construction of Houses In Orissa**

3212. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) is giving loans for constructing houses;

(b) if so, the amount of loan sanctioned by LIC for constructing houses in Orissa;

(c) the number of houses financed for construction under different housing

schemes during last three years; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Upto 31.3.1988, an amount of Rs. 55.30 crores has so far been disbursed by the LIC of India to the Orissa Government

and to the Orissa Apex Co-operative Housing Finance Society.

(c) and (d). LIC of India has been sanctioning loans for construction of houses in the State of Orissa (i) under its 'Own Your Home' Scheme and M-I (Property Mortgage) Scheme for housing purposes and (ii) through loans to State Government and Apex Cooperative Housing Society. Details for the last 3 years are as under:

	<i>Number of houses financed</i>		
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>(i) Through LIC Schemes</b>			
1. Own Your Home Scheme	10	8	15
2. M-I (Property Mortgage) Scheme	2	12	8
<b>Total</b>	12	20	23
<b>(ii) Through loans to the State Govt. and to Apex Coop. Housing Society.</b>			
1. Number of Houses for which loans sanctioned by the LIC of India.	950	661	1149
2. Number of houses completed.	575	410	676

#### **Appointment of Income Tax Inspectors**

3213. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officials who have qualified the Departmental Examinations for Income-tax Inspectors and are still awaiting for their Promotion, Charge-wise and Year-wise;

(b) whether Government propose to sanction adequate number of additional posts of Income-tax Inspectors to bring down the waiting period to the nearest five

years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) The number of officials at the end of April, 1988, who have qualified the Departmental Examination for Income-tax Inspectors and are still awaiting promotion, charge-wise and year-wise, is given in the Statement below.

(b) and (c). Sanction of additional posts

in any cadre mainly depends on administrative requirements assessed with reference to the workload. The Central Board of Direct Taxes have, however, set up a Committee headed by the Director General (Administra-

tion) for cadre review for improving the promotion prospects of employees holding Groups 'B', 'C' (including Inspectors) and 'D' posts in the Income Tax Department.

**STATEMENT**

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Charge</i>	<i>Year of passing Dept. Exam.</i>	<i>No. of qualified persons waiting for promotion</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1967	1
	(Hyderabad)	1968-70	nil
		1971	16
		1972	25
		1973	31
		1974	47
		1975	10
		1976	42
		1977	63
		1978	37
		1979	32
		1980	34
		1981	69
		1982	19
		1983	14
		1984	17
		1985	13
		1986	1
		1987	8

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1	2	3	4
2.	Bihar (Patna)	1973	1
		1974	nil
		1975	4
		1976	7
		1977	10
		1978	21
		1979	6
		1980	15
		1981	26
		1982	21
		1983	9
		1984	2
		1985	6
		1986	3
		1987	4
3.	Bombay	1975	3
		1976	73
		1977	88
		1978	117
		1979	125
		1980	157
		1981	102
		1982	112
		1983	55
		1984	45

1	2	3	4
		1985	27
		1986	18
		1987	22
4.	Calcutta	1972	27
		1973	45
		1974	65
		1975	73
		1976	65
		1977	114
		1978	140
		1979	116
		1980	121
		1981	244
		1982	192
		1983	74
		1984	26
		1985	24
		1986	7
		1987	10
5.	Delhi	1975	11
		1976	29
		1977	41
		1978	78
		1979	70
		1980	92

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<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
		1981	144
		1982	139
		1983	68
		1984	21
		1985	15
		1986	15
		1987	11
6.	Gujarat (Ahmedabad)	1976	18
		1977	45
		1978	39
		1979	57
		1980	133
		1981	81
		1982	47
		1983	66
		1984	49
		1985	23
		1986	11
		1987	14
7.	Kanpur	1974	5
		1975	3
		1976	9
		1977	7
		1978	29
		1979	25

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1	2	3	4
		1980	30
		1981	34
		1982	39
		1983	30
		1984	18
		1985	29
		1986	15
		1987	24
8.	Karnataka (Bangalore)	1972	3
		1973	18
		1974	12
		1975	12
		1976	35
		1977	33
		1978	21
		1979	20
		1980	46
		1981	39
		1982	9
		1983	14
		1984	15
		1985	12
		1986	5
		1987	1

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<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
9.	Kerala (Cochin)	1972	4
		1973	22
		1974	22
		1975	10
		1976	31
		1977	9
		1978	7
		1979	12
		1980	16
		1981	16
		1982	13
		1983	5
		1984	3
		1985	6
		1986	2
		1987	3
10.	Lucknow	1970	1
		1971	5
		1972	6
		1973	13
		1974	6
		1975	6
		1976	20
		1977	24
		1978	29



1	2	3	4
		1979	21
		1980	18
		1981	41
		1982	17
		1983	13
		1984	7
		1985	5
		1986	2
		1987	4
11.	Madhya Pradesh (Bhopal)	1973	14
		1974	9
		1975	8
		1976	17
		1977	18
		1978	24
		1979	13
		1980	37
		1981	31
		1982	22
		1983	11
		1984	14
		1985	13
		1986	9
		1987	10

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1	2	3	4
12.	Orissa (Bhubaneshwar)	1973	1
		1974	nil
		1975	9
		1976	8
		1977	21
		1978	5
		1979	3
		1980	23
		1981	6
		1982	14
		1983	5
		1984	1
		1985	5
		1986	2
		1987	2
13.	N.W. Region Patiala	1973	3
		1974	6
		1975	21
		1976	22
		1977	47
		1978	84
		1979	58
		1980	83
		1981	47
		1982	27

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1	2	3	4
		1983	29
		1984	26
		1985	37
		1986	14
		1987	20
14.	Pune	1975	1
		1976	15
		1977	28
		1978	34
		1979	42
		1980	53
		1981	51
		1982	12
		1983	13
		1984	18
		1985	31
		1986	12
		1987	7
15.	Rajasthan	1972	8
		1973	9
		1974	5
		1975	15
		1976	38
		1977	10
		1978	18

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<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
		1979	35
		1980	40
		1981	45
		1982	26
		1983	25
		1984	6
		1985	14
		1986	5
		1987	8
16.	N.E. Region Shillong	1976	8
		1977	8
		1978	15
		1979	1
		1980	9
		1981	13
		1982	7
		1983	6
		1984	4
		1985	4
		1986	2
		1987	1
17.	Tamilnadu (Madras)	1973	73
		1974	39
		1975	46
		1976	45

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1	2	3	4
		1977	62
		1978	61
		1979	53
		1980	56
		1981	41
		1982	43
		1983	46
		1984	23
		1985	23
		1986	7
		1987	nil
18.	Nagpur	1974	1
		1975	10
		1976	14
		1977	12
		1978	14
		1979	2
		1980	16
		1981	13
		1982	10
		1983	4
		1984	6
		1985	4
		1986	3
		1987	5

[*Translation*]

### **Loans against Security of Jewellery**

3214. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide loans through nationalised banks against the security of jewellery or to permit banks to purchase the jewellery at market rate;

(b) if so, whether Government have so far formulated any scheme in this regard or whether this scheme is in force in any bank at present;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if the scheme is not in operation in any bank, the time by which the scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (d). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that under existing guidelines banks are permitted to grant loans against gold ornaments/jewellery under priority sector lending and also for consumption needs of small borrowers. Advances for consumption purposes like medical expenses, meeting unforeseen liabilities, etc., however, not to exceed Rs. 10,000/-.

### **Auction of Gold Seized from Smugglers**

3215. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of gold available with Government at present;

(b) whether Government propose to auction the gold seized from smugglers;

(c) if so, the income likely to accrue to Government from its auction; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) The stock of gold held by Bombay, Alipore and Hyderabad Mints, Ahmedabad Centre, S.B.I., Bombay and Reserve Bank of India as on the evening of 30.4.1988 under various Heads was 28,314,855.0 gms.

(b) There is no such proposal with the Government.

(c) In view of (b) above, does not arise.

(d) Shri K.R. Puri Committee on Gold Auctions conducted in 1978 stated that the policy for gold sales was neither based on sound economic considerations nor evolved so as to subserve the public interest.

### **Installation of Height measuring Instruments at Level Crossings**

3216. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to install height measuring instruments at railway level crossings;

(b) if so, the division in which Western Railway has installed such instruments/poles and the details thereof;

(c) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that a number of accidents involving higher height vehicles passing under the over hanging cables along rail tracks are continuously increasing;

(d) if so, the number of places where to and fro movement of vehicles is the maximum; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to facilitate the movement of such vehicles passing through such rail tracks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Height gauges are provided at all the level crossings on the electrified sections.

(b) All level crossings on electrified Broad Gauge sections of Western Railway i.e. Bombay-Mathura, Vadodara-Sabarmati and Anand-Godhra have been provided with height gauges.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) At present, no action is being taken in this regard.

[English]

**Seizure of Gold in Bombay**

3217. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sizeable weight of smuggled gold has been seized during October and November, 1988 in Bombay;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the modus operandi of smuggling on each occasion;

(d) the value of gold in Indian currency during each seizure;

(e) whether Government propose to take some new steps to effectively curb the smuggling of gold in future; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. During October and November, 1988 (upto 25th November, 1988), a total quantity of 316.2 kgs. of gold worth Rs. 10.29 crores approximately (figures are provisional) have been seized by the Customs authorities in Bombay. Some of the modus operandi adopted by the smugglers for smuggling of gold are given below:-

(i) Concealed in aircrafts/vessels/conveyances/cargo;

(ii) Concealed in electronic and domestic electrical equipments such as : T.V., V.C.Rs, Refrigerators etc.

(iii) Concealed in hinges and in between plastic support and handle of briefcases and behind plywood sheets of suitcases;

(iv) Concealed in furniture;

(v) Concealed in food articles and toiletries etc;

(vi) Concealed on person including inside body.

Some of the major seizures of gold effected in Bombay during October and November, 1988 by Directorate of Revenue Intelligence are given below:-

<i>Date</i>	<i>Quantity (in Kgs)</i>	<i>Value (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3
5.10.88	1.40	4.34
18.10.88	0.67	2.13
26.10.88	7.58	24.10

1	2	3
31.10.88	0.95	3.00
4.11.88	2.92	9.26
8.11.88	1.63	5.24
21.11.88	1.05	3.39
24.11.88	13.99	44.98
25.11.88	14.03	45.42

(e) and (f). The anti-smuggling drive has been intensified and the anti-smuggling machinery has been geared up. Sophisticated equipment like X-ray baggage machines, metal detectors and night vision binoculars are being increasingly utilised.

**News-Item Captioned "Hind Lever Plays Ducks and Drakes with Taxes"**

3218. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the New Age of August, 28, 1988 under the heading 'Hind Lever Plays Ducks and Drakes with Taxes';

(b) if so, whether full facts have been collected in regard to the said report; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) *Income-tax.*

Income-tax dues of Rs. 10.11 crores were outstanding against Hindustan Lever Limited as on 31.3.88 out of which recovery of about Rs. 84 lakhs had been stayed by the High Court. Out of the balance Rs. 9.27

crores, Rs. 6 crores have been paid on 6.5.88 and recovery of the remaining amount has been stayed till the disposal of appeal filed by Hindustan Lever Limited with the Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals), Bombay.

Enquiries from Income-tax angle regarding other allegations made in the news item have been taken up by the Assessing Officer for necessary action at the time of making assessments.

*Central Excise*

All the excisable goods removed from the factory of M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd., whether leased or sold to M/s. Lipton India Ltd., are paying Central excise duty at appropriate rates. As such, there is no cause for any action from Central excise angle.

**Issue of New One Rupee Notes to MPs**

✓ 3219. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the requests made by the Members of Parliament for the issue of new one rupee notes in exchange are turned down by the Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;



(c) whether new one rupee notes are distributed/exchanged from the Reserve Bank of India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof for the last two months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). It has been reported by Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi Office that the requests made by Members of Parliament for the issue of new one rupee notes are always entertained by them and generally full note packets of rupee one are issued to the Members of Parliament against their request letters at the special counters opened for the purpose.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The details of fresh notes of rupee one denomination distributed/exchanged from the Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi, counters to Bank and members of general public including Members of Parliament during September and October, 1988, are as below:

<i>Month</i>	<i>Amount</i>
September, 1988	Rs. 9.21 lakhs
October, 1988	Rs. 13.78 lakhs

**Peons in Public Sector Banks**

3220. SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI:  
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Banks have been directed to fill up certain percentage of vacancies in the peon's cadre by conversion of Safai Karamcharis, Hamalas, Farrashes etc.

(b) if so, the full details thereof viz. percentage, minimum eligibility criteria,

mode of conversion, effective date for implementation etc; and

(c) the name of the banks which have not implemented the aforesaid direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). All Public Sector Banks have been advised on 21.11.1980 that 25% of the vacancies occurring in the cadre of peons should be reserved for being filled by transfer from Sweepers, Farrashes, Chowkidars etc. who do not possess the qualifications prescribed for direct recruitment to the post of peon but who possess elementary literacy to read either Hindi or English or Regional Language and have put in five years' service in the parent cadre.

**Facilities to All India State Bank Officers' Association**

3221. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of accomodation, stationery, telephone, telex facilities provided by the State Bank management to All India State Bank Officers Association at Bangalore; and

(b) the monthly expenditure on telephones, telex, stationery etc. provided to the Association in its office and the expenditure incurred every month on the telephones provided in the residences of the office bearers of the Association?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). State Bank of India has reported that the All India State Bank Officers Federation has been provided with a rent free office accommodation and a telephone connection whose telephone charges bills are paid by the federation. No stationery or telex facility have been given to the Federation by the bank. In cases

where the office bearers of the federation happen to be occupying such official positions which require provision of a telephone at their residence, the bank bears the charges as are admissible under the rules.

#### **Import of Penicillin V and G**

3222. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH:  
SHRI KESHO RAO PARDHI:  
SHRI RAM SAMUJHAWAN:  
SHRI BALWANT SINGH  
RAMOOWALIA:  
SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Import Licence and indigenous entitlement for Penicillin V and G have been granted only to a single unit during the last two years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore;

(c) whether any technical inspections were made in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. During the last two years (1986-87 and 1987-88), licences for import of Pencillin G were granted to the manufacturers of 6-APA and 7-ADCA on the basis of lifting of indigenous material. Licence for import of penicillin-V was granted to one unit, who could not use Pencillin G, the alternate raw material, with the corresponding obligation for lifting of the indigenous material.

(c) and (d). A technical inspection of the above unit which was granted licence for import of Pencillin V was conducted recently. The above technical inspection reveals that for the present the said unit can

use only Penicillin V. However, with some changes and adjustments the plant can be changed over to Pencillin G use.

#### **Items of Income Tax Employees Pending with Joint Council**

3223. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

a) the details of item relating to Income-Tax employees pending with the Joint Council (JCM) of his Ministry and since when;

(b) the date on which the last meeting of the Council was held, the number of items taken up for discussion and the items finalised; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken for the expeditious decision on the pending items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) There were 20 items relating to Income Tax employees pending with the Departmental Council. Details of these items are shown in the Statement below. Item Nos. 17-20 thereof are fresh items introduced in the Council's meeting held on 28th & 29th November, 1988.

(b) The last meeting of the Council was held on 28th & 29th November, 1988 in which all the pending items given in the statement were taken up for discussion. Four items have been finalised.

(c) In order to expedite decision on all the remaining pending items, the CBDT has been requested by the Chairman, in the last meeting of the Council, to hold separate meetings with the staff side representatives wherever necessary. They have again been requested to expedite examination to all pending cases.

## STATEMENT

*Items pending in details, relating to Income Tax employees, with Joint Council of the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Finance since when*

Serial No.	Item	Since when pending
1	2	3
1*	No. 18-36th meeting: Strength of the offices of the Commissioner and Inspecting Commissioners Strict adherence to sanctioned staff.	23.2.78
2*	No. 34-37th meeting: Special pay to the Inspectors posted in the offices of CIT Central ITO and authorised representative of Income Tax Appellate tribunals.	June, 1978
3.	No. 12-39th meeting: Assistants working in the Internal Audit Parties/ Spl. Audit Parties be sanctioned a special pay of Rs 50/- p.m.	17.10.80
4.	No. 6-47th meeting: Spl. Pay for Inspectors posted in various offices of the Directorate of CBDT	9.12.82
5.	No. 10-47th meeting: Conversion of supervisors grade into office superintendent	9.12.82
6.	No. 5-56th meeting: Granting special (Duty) allowance to Income-tax employees working in the North Eastern Region	23.7.85
7.	No. 5-58th meeting: Fixation of pay in the revised scales of Income-tax Inspectors	23.1.86

1	2	3
8.	No. 9-58th meeting:	23.1.86
	Grant of two advance increments for passing the ITIs Exam. for Head Clerks and Stenographers (SG).	
9.	No. 14-64th meeting:	16.3.88
	Night watchmen may be paid compensation for extra working hours pending creation of additional posts.	
10.	No. 22-64th meeting:	16.3.88
	Adequate number of staff quarters (Type-I) should be constructed at all places under Revenue pool so as to cover all Gr.D employees.	
11.	No. 25-64th meeting:	16.3.88
	Facilities for Association which have been withdrawn by the CBDT vide order No. B-12020/14/85-Ad.IX dt. 12.3.86 should be Income restored.	
12*	No. 30-64th meeting:	16.3.88
	Anomaly in the fixation of pay in the revised scales of Inspectors of Income tax	
13.	No. 35-64th meeting:	16.3.88
	Revision of pay scale of Notice Servers of Income-tax department	
14.	No. 38-64th meeting:	16.3.88
	Revision of pay scale of Income-tax Inspector	
15*	No. 40-64th meeting:	16.3.88
	Revision of pay scales of Tax Assistants of Income-tax department	
16.	No. 16-64th meeting:	16.3.88
	Cadre strength of Record Keepers may be augmented to meet the increased work load in the ITD.	
17.	No. 2-66th meeting	28.11.88
	Grant of incentive increments for acquiring higher academic qualification.	

1	2	3
18.	No. 3-66th meeting:	28.11.88
19.	No. 4-66th meeting:	28.11.88
20.	No. 5-66th meeting:	28.11.88

## NOTE:

\* Items finalised.

**UCO Bank Loan to Himachal Pradesh  
Road Transport Corporation**

3224. SHRI S.M. GURADDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE pleased to state:

(a) whether UCO Bank headquarters in Calcutta has detected alleged irregularities by some of its senior executives in respect of transaction with the Himachal Pradesh Road Transport Corporation;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). UCO Bank has reported that its preliminary enquiry has revealed irregularities in allowing payment of cheques drawn by the party on the Bank's branches although the effects were not available at its Main Branch, Shimla, where the party maintained its account. The Bank has further reported that as a result of these irregularities the Bank has incurred loss of interest.

**Overseas Trading Offices of Indian  
Firms to Promote Exports**

3225. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian firms allowed to open trading offices abroad to promote export, are proposed to be financed by the commercial banks/Reserve Bank of India to purchase goods from India;

(b) whether overseas Indian Bank will give letter of Credit facility to Indian firms functioning abroad; and

(c) whether the Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation (E.C.G.C.) will cover political risk against U.S.A.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) and (b). Indian firms who are allowed to open Trading Offices abroad to promote export can approach the Overseas Branches of Commercial banks in their respective centres for financial facilities for purchase of goods from India in the same way as their parent offices in India can approach the banks in India and all such proposals are considered by them as per their usual banking norms such as credit worthiness, purpose, security, where necessary, commercial viability of the proposal, system of repayment etc. The L/C facilities for import of goods are also considered in the same manner as other financial facilities.

(c) Yes, Sir.

**More Assistance to Drought Affected  
Areas**

3226. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government provide more assistance as non-plan grant during floods in comparison to drought;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to review the position and provide more assistance to the areas affected by drought; and

(d) if so, when and to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) and (b). The policy relating to financing of relief expenditure is based on the recommendations of the successive Finance Commissions from time to time. The policy, which is in force, is based on the recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission.

In regard to the expenditure on relief and repairs and restoration of public works

following floods, cyclones, etc. (other than drought), Central assistance is made available to States as non-plan grant to the extent of 75% of the total expenditure in excess of margin money.

However, in case of drought, Central assistance is given in the form of advance plan assistance to meet the expenditure on relief in excess of margin money of the State, upto 5% of the Annual Plan outlay, adjustable against the Central assistance for State Plan. Beyond this level, expenditure on drought relief is fully met by the Central Government — half as grant and half as loan, not adjustable against the Central assistance for the State Plan.

(c) and (d). Since different patterns of Central assistance for floods and drought have been recommended by the Eighth Finance Commission and accepted by the Government of India, and are in force, the question of changing the pattern of assistance in the case of areas affected by drought does not arise.

#### **Special Grant to States to Deal with Terrorism**

3227. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:  
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have decided to provide a special grant to the States to deal with terrorism on large scale; and

(b) if so, which are these States; and

(c) the details of assistance to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) to (c). Government have accepted the recommendation of the Ninth Finance Commission for the year 1989-90 to

provide a special grant to the State of Punjab (Rs. 85 crores), Haryana (Rs. 20 crores) and Himachal Pradesh (Rs. 10 crores) for taking measures to fight terrorism. These grants will be utilised for schemes to be formulated in consultation with Ministry of Home Affairs.

#### **Industrial Licences to Large Industrial Houses**

3228. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided that future licences to large industrial houses would be linked to exports;

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

(c) what other measures have been taken up by Government to increase exports;

(d) the details of industries, which have potential for exports, with the names of probable countries where exports of such items are possible;

(e) whether the exports by big industrial houses form only 4 per cent of the total exports; and

(f) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) and (b). Under the existing policy export obligations are imposed in the following cases:-

(i) When licensing medium and large scale applicants to take up manufacture of items reserved for the small scale sector.

(ii) When licensing MRTP and FERA companies to establish industries that are not included in Appendix I of the Industrial Policy Statement of 1973, except

where the unit is situated in a 'No Industry' District.

(c) Short term and long term measures have been taken to promote the production of goods on a contemporary and competitive basis and to generate surplus for exports. The steps initiated for immediate step-up in exports during the current financial year include addition to the export basket of items such as Polyester Staple Fibre, Plastic woven sacks, Polyester filament yarn, Linear Alkyl Benzene, Cement etc., Special scheme to ensure 100% supplies of pig iron, billets and H.R. coils to exporters of engineering goods by SAIL, major changes in the Gold Regime in order to facilitate export of value added gold jewellery items, additional OCS for export of non-quota items to quota countries and non-quota exports to GCA markets etc.

(d) Apart from the traditional export items, there is potential for increasing export of processed fruits and vegetables, leather manufactures, computer soft, chemicals and allied products, marine products, gems and jewellery, readymade garments and engineering goods. The markets which can be targetted for such items inter alia include South East Asian countries, Japan, West Asia, the EEC, USSR, USA, Canada and Brazil.

(e) and (f). There are about 86 large houses each having assets of over Rs. 100 crores. These houses control individual companies in different sectors such as Primary manufacture, core industries, industrial manufacture, utilities, services, tourism etc. However, the export of the top 100 companies, excluding public sector undertakings was about 4.8% of the total exports of the country during 1986-87. In terms of exports of manufactured goods, the percentage is, however, higher and has been in the region of about 10 to 15% in different years.

The base of exports or industrial manufacture has been hitherto limited. With progressive commissioning of capacities and realisation of the long term measures to

boost export of these items, exports in this sector are expected to increase.

### Concern Over Construction of Big Dams

3229. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the article 'Big Dams — Measures for Development or Disaster' published in the 'Link' dated 4 September, 1988 highlighting the irreparable damage to the ecosystems and wildlife and the submersion of villages, valleys and towns, uprooting thousands of families from their cultural milieu;

(b) if so, whether the preservation of ecosystems and environment would be given due priority while taking up construction of big dams; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). While examining the irrigation projects for acceptance and inclusion in the Plans, the Central Appraising Agencies pay adequate attention to the ecological and environmental aspects.

### Coca Cola Project

3229-A SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:  
DR. DATTA SAMANT:  
SHRI KAMAL NATH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coca Cola Company, which closed down business in 1988, is returning to India again;

(b) whether the company has applied



for setting up of an export production unit for the manufacture of certain preparations used in Coca Cola concentrate in Noida Export Processing Zone;

(c) whether Government have since cleared the Coca Cola Project; and

(d) if so, on what terms and conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) to (d). The Coca Cola Company has submitted an application for setting up of a unit in Noida Export Processing Zone for the manufacture of Proprietary compound preparations and extracts to be used in the manufacture of concentrates for non-alcoholic beverages. Government have not taken a decision on this application.

11.45 hrs.

[English]

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU (Madras North). Yesterday, an attempt was made on the life of our leader Mr. Karunanidhi...

MR. SPEAKER: It is a law and order problem...Not like this. It is again the same rigmarole. (*Interruptions*) I have told you so many times that this does not behove you. Sit down properly, all of you.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: The president's rule is there in Tamil Nadu..

MR. SPEAKER: Doesn't matter.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: He is a former Chief Minister and President's rule is there now.

MR. SPEAKER: Doesn't matter.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: Opposition should be given full protection. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Two of our officials have been sent back as a retaliation measure by Pakistan. This is a serious development.

MR. SPEAKER: Let the Government take care of it.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Our two officers Mr. Sharma and Mr. Ramesh have been sent back as a retaliatory measure.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a problem to be taken care of by the External Affairs Minister.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: It is a serious matter. Kindly make some observation.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. Absolutely nothing. Unwarranted. Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Democratic forces in Pakistan have asserted in full measure in that country...

MR. SPEAKER: It is very welcome.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: There were

so many constraints and in spite of those constraints, democratic forces have asserted.

MR. SPEAKER: I am happy that democracy has come to Pakistan. Wherever democracy comes, we are happy.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: I see in that trend, a future of very good and cordial relations between Pakistan and India. This is my hope and expectation. We should send our good wishes to the people of Pakistan.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Soz, I know. I sympathise. Our Government has already done it. They have welcomed it. We all welcome it. We are protagonists of democracy. We want the peoples' voice to be heard through their representatives. I think, that is the best course for friendship. We want to live in peace and we want to progress — both of us. People of Pakistan and people of India are closely related to each other. There is no animosity. I think, in future we shall try to form some good bridge on which to march together for a bright future.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): You were good enough to reject my adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Tomorrow is the fourth anniversary of the Bhopal Gas Disaster. Three thousand people have been killed. Not a single pie of compensation has been got from the company up till now.

MR. SPEAKER: I have tried my level best..

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Four years

have passed. Even the interim compensation awarded by the court, this Government could not manage to get from the Union Carbide company.

MR. SPEAKER: I have tried my level best. I agree 125 per cent. I sympathise with them.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Four years have passed and not a single pie has been got as compensation. I want a statement before the session ends as to what the Government proposes to do about it.

MR. SPEAKER: I agree. Why don't you listen to me also.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Please ask them to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: If you can't listen to me how can I ask. Even you don't listen. What can I do?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am listening. But you have rejected my adjournment motion. That is why, I am saying.

MR. SPEAKER: I will do. I know; I sympathise with what you have said. I think, they deserve highest consideration as far as this whole tragedy is concerned. This is a human tragedy, the biggest tragedy that we have ever seen and we might ever see. But according to the given circumstances, it is *sub judice*. I express my desires and your desire to the Minister to do something positive.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Let them make a statement before the end of the

session.

MR. SPEAKER: I have conveyed it. Now I think, you have done it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The American multi-national company is going on dodging its responsibility... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): On 11th December, 1986, this House had adopted the Direct Tax Law (Amendment) Bill, 1987 covering 189 clauses in 45 minutes. The former Finance Minister Shri H.M. Patel had requested you that since we want a proper comprehensive discussion on this, the Bill should be brought forward for further discussion. I want to point out to you that you as well as the Government had assured us that that Bill will be brought. In the Winter Session the Bill was adopted. I only request through you the Government that that Bill should be brought because very important concepts like partnership, trust, etc., are to be rediscussed and reconsidered. We want an assurance that the Bill will be brought.

MR. SPEAKER: I will see.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: I have given an Adjournment Motion Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Somu, the question is that this is a law and order problem. It will be taken care of by the Tamil Nadu Government.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: Tamil Nadu is under President's rule and he is a former Chief Minister.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I tell you a Punjab story because you are talking about the knife.

Therefore, listen to this Punjabi story. One night somebody's buffalo died. In the morning, the lady of the house went to her neighbour and began to weep. The neighbour asked, "What has happened to you? Please tell me." The lady told her that she was weeping on the death of her buffalo. Hearing this, her neighbour also started weeping. Now that lady asked the reason of her weeping. The neighbour told that she had also lost her lovely cock. In the same way in Punjab we are not scared of bullets, rockets and gunshots which we have been facing there but here you are scared of mere knives. Don't worry. Everything will be alright.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM (Nagarkurnool): Sir, tomorrow, there can be a more violent attack.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already told you.

[*English*]

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: It is not an ordinary matter. The Government should give a reasonable answer. Opposition should be given protection Sir... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody needs protection and should be protected. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: The State is under President's rule, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't get agitated. Now sit down. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: It is not an ordinary matter, Sir. Let the Minister make a statement ... (*Interruptions*) I am walking out.

*At this stage Shri N.V.N. Somu left the House*

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11.52 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

*[English]***Review on and Annual Report of Water and Power Consultancy Services (India) Ltd., New Delhi for 1982-88.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): Sir, on behalf of Shri B. Shankaranand, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (1) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Water and Power Consultancy Services (India) Limited, New Delhi for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Water and Power Consultancy Services (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6852/88]

**Notifications under Customs Act**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:-

- (i) G.S.R. 1043 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum reducing the basic customs duty on specified olefins imported for manufacture of oxoalcohols

from the existing 25 per cent to 20 per cent.

- (ii) G.S.R. 976 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 247/84-Cus. dated the 27th September, 1984 upto 30th September, 1989.
- (iii) G.S.R. 978 (E) to 984 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to prescribe revised fuel efficiency norms for the purpose of levy of concessional rates of customs duty in respect of various categories of commercial vehicles.
- (iv) G.S.R. 1002 (E) and 1003 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th October, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing concessional rate of customs duty of 35 per cent ad valorem in respect of dies, tools figs and fixtures when imported for the manufacture of auto components, subject to certain conditions.
- (v) G.S.R. 1004 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th October, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum exempting bulk drug rifampicin when imported for manufacture of specified Rifampicin formulations from basic customs duty.
- (vi) G.S.R. 1044 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum reducing basic customs duty on methanol from the existing 80

- per cent ad valorem to 60 per cent ad valorem.
- (vii) G.S.R. 1045 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum substituting the explanations defining power projects in the customs Notification No. 67/87-Cus. dated the 1st March, 1987.
- (viii) G.S.R. 1045 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the concessional rate of basic customs duty of 20 per cent ad valorem to chemically modified polyphenylene oxide.
- (ix) G.S.R. 1055 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd November, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to change the basic customs duty on items covered by Chapter heading No. 39.19 of the Customs Tariff Act from 50 per cent ad valorem plus Rs. 35 per Kg. to 50 per cent ad valorem plus Rs. 50 per Kg.
- (x) G.S.R. 1067 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th November, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum providing that where materials are imported duty free under the Advance Licensing Scheme for re-plenishment of materials used in the manufacture of resultant products exported, the Advance licence holder may dispose of the replenished materials in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 244 in Chapter XIX of the Import and Export Policy, April 1988-March 1991. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6853/88]

**Punjab Contingency Fund (Amendment) Act, Tamil Nadu Contingency Fund Act, Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act read with clause (c) (iv) President's Proclamation in relation to Tamil Nadu, National Housing Bank General Regulations, 1988, Notification under Coinage Act, etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Punjab Contingency Fund (Amendment) Act, 1988 (President's Act No. 5 of 1988) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd October, 1988, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Punjab State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1987. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6854/88]
- (2) A copy of the Tamil Nadu Contingency Fund (Amendment) Act, 1988 (President's Act No. 6 of 1988) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd October, 1988 under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Tamil Nadu State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1988. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6855/88]
- (3) A copy each of the Notification Nos. II (1)/GRTE/144 (a)/88 to II (1)/CTRE/144 (p) 88 (Hindi and English versions) published in Tamil Nadu Gazette dated the 7th October, 1988, under sub-section (5) of section 53 of the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 read with Clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 30th January, 1988 issued by the President in relation to the

[Sh. Eduardo Faleiro]

State of Tamil Nadu. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6856/88]

- (4) A copy of the National Housing Bank General Regulations 1988 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 935 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th October, 1988, under sub-section (5) of section 55 of the National Housing Bank Act, 1987. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6857/88]
- (5) A copy of the Coinage (Standard Weight and Remedy of the Commemorative Coins) of One Hundred Rupees (containing Silver 50 per cent, Copper 40 per cent, Nickel 5 per cent and Zinc 5 per cent), Twenty Rupees, Five Rupees and One Rupee (containing Copper 75 per cent and Nickel 25 per cent) coined in commemoration of Jawaharlal Nehru Centenary Rules, 1988 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 1023(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 1988, under sub-section (3) of section 21 of the Coinage Act, 1906. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6858/88]
- (6) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 722 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th September, 1988 under sub-section (3) of section 39 of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6859/88]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India together with Audited Accounts for the year

1987-88 under sub-section (5) of section 29 and sub-section (5) of section 34 of the Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India Act, 1984.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Industrial Reconstruction bank of India for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6860/88]

**Reports on Supreme Court and on Government and Public Sector Undertaking Litigation—Policy and Strategies**

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Report of the Law Commission (Hindi and English versions):-

- (i) One Hundred Twenty-Fifth Report on the Supreme Court—A Fresh Look.
- (ii) One Hundred Twenty-Sixth Report on Government and Public Sector Undertaking Litigation—Policy and Strategies. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6861/88]

**Notifications under Import and Exports (Control) Act, Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, Review on and Annual Report etc. of Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India., Ltd., Bombay for 1987, etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under section 3 of the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947:-
- (i) The Export (Control) Second

- Amendment Order, 1988 published in Notification No. S.O. 478 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 1988.
- (ii) The Exports (Control) Fourth Amendment Order, 1988 published in Notification No. S.O. 623 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th June, 1988.
- (iii) The Exports (Control) Sixth Amendment Order, 1988 published in Notification No. 696 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th July, 1988.
- (iv) The Export (Control) Seventh Amendment Order, 1988 published in Notification No. 891 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th September, 1988.
- (v) The Exports (Control) Eighth Amendment Order, 1988 published in Notification No. S.O. 912 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd October, 1988.
- (vi) The Exports (Control) Ninth Amendment Order, 1988 published in Notification No. S.O. 918 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th October, 1988.
- (vii) The Exports (Control) Tenth Amendment order, 1988 published in Notification No. S.O. 10004 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1988.
- (viii) The Exports (Control) Eleventh Amendment Order, 1988 published in Notification No. S.O. 1027 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 1988.
- (ix) The Export (Control) Twelfth Amendment Order, 1988 published in Notification No. S.O. 1029 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th November, 1988.
- (x) The Exports (Control) Thirteenth Amendment Order, 1988 published in Notification No. S.O. 1032 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th November, 1988.
- (xi) The Exports (Control) Fourteenth Amendment Order, 1988 published in Notification No. S.O. 1054 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th November, 1988.
- (xii) The Exports (Control) Fifteenth Amendment Order, 1988 published in Notification No. S.O. 1055 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th November, 1988. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6821/88]
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963:-
- (i) The Export of Frozen Fish and Fishery Products (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. S.O. 3162 in Gazette of India dated the 29th October, 1988.
- (ii) The Export of Minerals and Ores-Group I Inspection Amendment Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. S.O. 3259 in Gazette of India dated the 29th October, 1988. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6863/88]
- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English ver-

[Sh. P.R. Das Munsij]

sions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1987.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited, 1 Bombay, for the year 1987 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6864/88]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Arbitration, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Council of Arbitration, New Delhi for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6865/88]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Export Inspection Council and Export Inspection Agencies for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Export Inspection Council and Export Inspection Agencies for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6866/88]
- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Packaging,

Bombay, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the India Institute of Packaging, Bombay, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6867/88]

**Statement correcting Answer to USQ No. 4006 regarding Un-manned Railway Level Crossing on Eastern Railway and Statement giving Reasons for delay Correcting Answer**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Sir, on behalf of Shri Mahabir Prasad, I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) (i) correcting reply given on 29th August, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 4006 by Shri Gadadhar Saha, M.P. regarding Unmanned Railway Level Crossing on Eastern Railways, and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6868/88]

**STATEMENT**

In reply to part (a) of Unstarred Question No. 4006 by Shri Gadadhar Saha, on 29.8.88, it was mentioned that 13 unmanned level crossings had been manned during 1987-88. Subsequent scrutiny has revealed that the figure of 13 had erroneously included 9 existing manned level crossings where only additional gatekeepers had been provided. The correct position was that only the following 4 unmanned level crossings had been manned during 1987-88 on Eastern Railway:

1. Km. 81/11-12 between Belerhat and Lakshmipur.
2. Km. 170/10-11 between Lalbagh Court and Khagrahat Road.
3. Km. 151/10-11 between Chowri-



gacha and Karnasubarna.

4. Km. 31/6-7 between Loharpur and Morgram.

The error, which had passed unnoticed while replying to the question, is regretted.

11.53 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 30th November, 1988, agreed without any amendment to the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Bill, 1988, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 22nd November, 1988."

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Minutes

[English]

SHRI M. THAMBI DURAI (Dharmapuri): I beg to lay on the Table Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the Fifty-seventh and Fifty-Eighth sittings of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the current session.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 1988-89

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1988-89.

11.54 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing Monday, the 5th December, 1988, will consist of:-

- (1) Discussion and voting of Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1988-89.
- (2) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
- (3) Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:-
  - a) The Indian Contract (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
  - b) The Warehousing Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
  - c) The Delhi Prohibition of Eve

[Smt. Sheila Dikshit]

- d) The Delhi University (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
- (4) Discussion on the National Housing Policy.
- (5) Discussion on the Sarkaria Commission's Report on Centre-State Relations.
- (6) Discussion on the 35th, 36th and 37th Reports of the Union Public Service Commission.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): What about Electoral Reforms? We were told the House will be extended because the Electoral Reforms Bill will be brought. But she has not mentioned anything.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: We have not yet said that the House will be extend.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Can you not tell us even now whether the House will be extended or not? We have to make other programmes.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: I appreciate your problem. I think the talks with the Opposition have just finished yesterday.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE (Rajapur): Please announce that Electoral Reforms Bill will come after the general elections!

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: How can I announce that?

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: (Vijayawada): The cat is out of the bag Sir.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool): We wanted some time to discuss the 125th Report of the Law Commission Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: We have already dis-

cussed all this in the Business Advisory Committee.

[Translation]

Now the advisory Committee has taken the decision and that is final.

[English]

I cannot do it.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore): The following may be included in the next week's business:

1. 400 employees working in the Industrial Units engaged in manufacturing of Nickel-Cadmium Batteries have died so far, due to their toxic effect. Besides the Mercury effect, contaminated fish from the river Jamuna, affected 34 persons of which 15 cases have proved to be fatal. These figures will rapidly increase, if metal pollution is not checked and remedial measures not taken.

2. The coastal belt of Orissa is always exposed to salinity and the soil became alkolic, causing heavy damages to the crops every year and the farmers are sustaining huge losses. For reclamation of saline and alkolic soil, a scheme with a cost of Rs. 24.17 lakhs has been prepared by the State Government of Orissa and submitted to the Central Government in March, 1986 for their approval taking it as fully centrally sponsored scheme, which is yet to be approved, resulted in crop losses in the millions of hectares.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): The following may be included in the next week's agenda:

1. From defence, security and strategic point of view the opening of Bikaner to Kandla via Jaisalmer, Barmer, Sehore and Bhilai is of singular importance.

Sona village, located 55 km. away from Jaisalmer town owns huge deposits of fine quality of lime stone which is being used for

purification of steel in the Bokaro and Bhilai Steel plants.

Due to the Indira Gandhi Canal, it would help facilitate transport of goods and specially grains to various destination in the country. Kandla would prove as an indispensable port both for export and import of goods

It is, therefore, requested that the proposal of opening of broad-gauge railway line from Bikaner to Kandla may be examined by the Planning Commission.

2. for development of hill areas and Western Ghats a provision of Rs. 870 crores has been made in the Seventh Plan.

The Government of Rajasthan has submitted its report to the Planning Commission to include Aravalies in the Hill Area Development Programme. Decision on it may be expedited.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur): I request that the following may be included in the next week's agenda:

Pollution in the Mahanadi, in Orissa has rendered the water at Cuttack and Sambalpur unfit for human consumption. According to a study of Sambalpur University, the paper mills at Cuttack and Sambalpur districts are mainly responsible for pollution the river. Industrial effluents and untreated municipal discharge into the river have rendered the water unsuitable for drinking. Cracks in the spillway of the Hirakud dam might have occurred due to alkaline character of dam water. The mills at Bilaspur and Champa in Madhya Pradesh and Bradraj Nagar in Orissa discharge their alkaline effluents into the Mahanadi which eventually enter the Hirakud reservoir.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): the following may be included in the next week's agenda:

KALA-AZAR is taking a heavy toll of human life in Bihar. The only effective medicine of KALA-AZAR is available in France. It

is requested that the Government of India, after importing it in bulk quantity, supply it to Government of Bihar on a subsidised rate.

2. For the economic development of MITHILA region of North Bihar, Samastipur-Darbhanga broad gauge railway line be constructed as early as possible.

11.59 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): I request that the following may be included in the next week's agenda:

The House may take up discussion on the situation of minorities, in the light of the Reports of the Minorities Commission and Linguistic Minorities Commissioner, the latest progress report on the implementation of the 15 Point Directive of Prime Minister on Welfare of the Minorities and the overall communal situation in the country.

The House should also discuss the progress in implementation of Report of the Second Backward Classes Commission specially its recommendation and reservation in public employment in favour of other Backward Classes, at the Central and State levels and, *inter alia* the difficulties, impediments and contradictions encountered in implementing the policy of reservation, the approach and methods for resolving them for early removal of social and economic disparities in our country.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): I request that the following may be included in the next week's agenda:

1. During the last debate on Bofors Gun deal, a unanimous opinion was expressed in the House for the enactment of legislation for the declaration of assets by the Prime Minister, Ministers and the Members of Parliament in order to move towards a clean political life and to put an end to charges and counter-charges of corruption by politicians that mars the society immensely.

[Sh. Saifuddin Choudhary]

2. Government has long been assuring Parliament and the country that the policy of freight equalisation will be phased out. Many expert committees including B.D. Pande Committee in its report in 1980 also gave the same opinion as this policy was not applied fairly in all parts of the country and led to the growth of regional imbalance in the country.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Hilly Development Council constituted for the execution of developmental works in hilly areas has proved ineffective. There is a widespread resentment in these border areas on the defective execution of developmental works in absence of an organisation with an effective representation. The people of this area have been demanding an elected Development Council for them on the analogy of Gorkha Development Council.

During the last 3 years, the work of rural electrification in Uttar Pradesh has slowed down to a great extent. A feeling of hitch on the part of Electrification Corporation in the matter of advancing loans and assistance to the State for that purpose is the prime reason. It is adversely affecting the progress of agriculture and rural industries in the State

Therefore, there should be discussion on these matters in the House.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the population of India is more than 72 crore. Of nine million people are unemployed. Due to this, situation of unemployment, communalism, extremism and terrorism have been gaining ground in this country, which is creating a feeling of insecurity among the poor citizens. Incidents of killings are also rapidly increasing in the country. The unemployed youth are lead astray. An extremist organisation is also coming up in the country which has sent a wave of anxiety among the farmers and labour in rural areas. It is only be-

cause of unemployment. Moreover, with the implementation of the 20 point programme, the people have been going down the poverty line instead of coming up above it. These people do not receive the amount of grant allocated to them. A large chunk of the amount is lost in transit. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to stop all this at the earliest and impose a ban on such political parties which have been indulging in promoting communalism.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): I shall bring the observations of the hon. Members to the notice of the Business Advisory Committee.

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12.04 hrs.

BANKING, PUBLIC FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL—  
*Contd.*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House, will now take up further consideration of the Banking, Public Financial Institutions and Negotiable Instruments Laws (Amendment) Bill. Shri S.B. Chavan to continue.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN). Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I had started my speech yesterday and I was on the point of provisions about bouncing of cheques and the provisions made thereon. Some of the hon. Members had expressed a view that this is a very abnormal provision that we are trying to introduce—rather a very dangerous provision—wherein a kind of civil liability is supposed to be converted into a kind of criminal act which, in fact, will have far-reaching consequences.

I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Members the report of the Committee on Banking Laws by Dr. Rajamannar. He was the Chairman of this Committee. He retired as Chief Justice of the Tamil Nadu High Court. This was submitted in 1975.

On page 162 of this Report, a large number of suggestions had been given by them, and I quote:

“Under this category, we consider the following specific items:

- i) penalising issue of cheque without sufficient funds;
- ii) penal consequences for countermand of payment;
- iii) setting up of a bureau to furnish information about bouncing of cheques;
- iv) making it compulsory to effect payment above a certain amount only by crossed cheque or draft...”

Further:

“Practically in all the countries of the world, the dishonour of a cheque for insufficiency of funds available to the credit of the drawer may give rise to penal consequences. Differences exist only with regard to attendant circumstances to be established before the penal consequences are brought home to drawer.”

There was a common law which was changed in U.K., and similar provision was brought about in U.K. In USA also, a similar provision has been brought about. I have also the information about other countries, Belgium, Portugal, Argentina etc. These are different countries where if the cheque is drawn without sufficient money in the bank account, it has to be considered as a kind of criminal offence and similar provisions have been made there.

So, there is nothing new. In fact, the whole purpose of bringing about this provision is to make the drawing of cheque a regular mode of payment. Unfortunately, today if a cheque is drawn and given to a party, they will not consider it sufficient means of payment, they will insist that unless the cheque is encashed, they will not take that as a kind of payment made. The only point against which we have to provide safeguard about the honest persons is that they should not be harassed. For that, if the hon. Members care to go through the section, I am sure they will be more than convinced that it provides 4-5 safeguards. These are, i) the cheque in question should have been issued in discharge of a liability—a cheque given in gift will not fall in this framework; ii) the cheque in question should be presented timely, that is, within six months or its specific validity period whichever is earlier; iii) the payee or holder in due course should give notice demanding payment within fifteen days of his receiving information of dishonour, which should be for no other reason than insufficiency of funds; iv) the drawer can make payment within 15 days of the receipt of the notice and only if he fails to do so, prosecution can take place; v) the complaint can be made only by payee/holder in due course; the complaint is to be made within one month of the cause of action arising and vi) no court inferior to that of Metropolitan Magistrate or Judicial Magistrate of first class will try the offence.

These are the different safeguards which we have already provided in order to see that if honest people, by any mistake, come under the purview of this Section, they should not be harassed. But in spite of time for payment and all other provisions that are made, if the party is not able to make good the amount of money which he owes to a particular party and in spite of the notice also he does not act, the conclusion is inescapable that he will be prosecuted, legal action will have to be taken. It is for the court to take a decision, whether he imprisoned for one year, or double the amount that would be paid as fine or both things will have to be taken together. Ultimately, it is for the court

[Sh. S.B. Chavan]

to take a decision. But these are the provisions which have been provided for so that the parties drawing the cheques are careful enough to see that there are enough resources available in their bank account and if a cheque is drawn, it will not be returned.

Sir, the next point was about the exchange of soiled notes. I was told that some soiled notes which, in fact, were double-punched were presented to the Reserve Bank, Bhubaneswar and that the amount was paid. When a soiled note is double-punched, the note has to be destroyed. Thereafter, it cannot be presented to the Bank. The Reserve Bank officers who are in fact responsible for accepting the soiled notes and for paying the money, would be liable for penal action. The CBI is making an inquiry into the matter and I can assure the House that we do not propose to spare anyone and we will certainly take very serious action against those who are supposed to be involved in this kind of a transaction.

One of the hon. members mentioned something very serious on the floor of the House. Yesterday, he has mentioned that some tribals who owed some money to a bank were arrested. I would like to get more details from him and when we get the details, I assure the House that I will certainly take very serious action against those officers who are responsible for this. In fact, there is no provision under which one can possibly arrest those tribals and harass them in that manner. They are only trying to take undue advantage of the illiteracy of the people concerned. That is why, we will have to take action against those officers.

Sir, I am just referring to certain general points because I will not be able to clarify all the points made here. A very valid point was made by some hon. members with regard to the bank branch expansion policy. It was stated that there were about 400 blocks wherein there was hardly any branch available at a distance of even 80 KM. or so. In fact, I have discussed this matter with my

officers only this morning. I will discuss it with the Reserve Bank of India and request them to issue instructions that no new licence should be given by the Reserve Bank unless it is in a deficient area. They have to serve the deficient areas first. In fact, the very concept of a service area is that the banking service should be made available to a population of 16,000 or 17,000 within a distance of about 10 KM. If some undesirable officer who is not committed to the theory of helping the poor may create some problems it becomes rather difficult and the necessity of having another branch located in that area becomes inescapable. Knowing this point also full well, at least a beginning will have to be made to see that branches are provided in those blocks so that the people there might avail of the facilities. Some times, these areas may be very inaccessible and there might be some other deficiencies also. In spite of all that, we will have to see that branches are located at least in a radius of 15 KM if not 10 KM. Even if it is 15 KM, it does matter, but within a distance of 15 KM, you have to provide banking services so that those who would like to take advantage of the facilities available in the bank, will be in a position to do so. I am in full agreement that this will have to be done and I do not think we can possibly have any other explanation from the banking sector.

There was another point and I am also aware of it. when a new entrepreneur applies to a bank and to the DIC, the lead bank of the area is also to be present and they make certain recommendations. Invariably, I am given to understand that the bank concerned again starts scrutiny *de novo*.

I have not been able to understand what exactly is the purpose in having this kind of a coordinated committee if the entire thing is going to be done thereafter by the bank concerned. If there are deficiencies in the application or if the bank concerned has any reservation about granting the loan, the representative of the bank can be called; and it is the responsibility of the Lead bank to see that they discuss it threadbare if there are any deficiencies so that the person who has

applied for loan he gets it well in time adequately so that he is able to fully utilise the credit given; if he is not to the extent required and if it is untimely, there is always a possibility of misutilisation of that credit and that creates a problem of default and recovery also. So, it becomes all the more necessary that immediate action has to be taken. The whole concept of the DIC is to have a coordinated action and an immediate decision should be taken; and scrutiny by the bank thereafter about the economic viability of the entire proposal will be violative of the concept of DIC which we have accepted. I have discussed this specially with the Reserve Bank and requested that all the Lead Banks in the country should take this kind of an approach and see that all those who come to the bank do not go back harassed or frustrated. As far as possible, we have to see that these people are given the assistance which they asked for.

I believe Mr. Yadav raised this point. It was only about certain professions for which the banks have norms and they give the credit required to them. If there is a young entrepreneurs who has some idea and if he wants to tell us any enterprise in that area and if the norms are not decided by the Head Office, sometimes it creates a difficulty. Certainly, I would like to go into the details; I would get information from the hon. member and thereafter I would like to discuss it with the bank concerned as to what exactly has been the difficulty. Normally, I don't think that there has been any such proposal wherein the young entrepreneurs have presented proposals for which the norms have not been decided; norms are normally decided. But if the bank is convinced that here is a genuine proposal wherein the economic feasibility is established, there should be no reason as to why he should not be given any assistance which he asked for.

A point was raised about the kind of work culture which is to be introduced specially in the regional rural banks. I was told that there are some officers who, in fact, do not know the local language. I quite see the point that new work culture will have to be

introduced, proper orientation will have to be given. The rural areas in which they are supposed to serve the local conditions should be known to them. The difference between all other Nationalised Banks and the regional rural bank is that in the case of regional rural bank, it is from the local area the staff is being recruited. So, there is no reason as to why he should not be sympathetic with the problems of the local people. Normally, he is supposed to know the local language if he comes from the same area. He will be more sympathetic towards the local people, the Graduates or unemployed people in that area and other who approach the bank. That is why I do not find any reason as to why they should be so. The point is well taken that some kind of training is very essential; they will have to be given training as to, how they should react with those who come to the bank and how they should treat all these people who, in fact, are supposed to be very illiterate people. It is only the well dressed people, who, in fact, get the reception at the bank; and if a poor man were to go, he is even not allowed to go into the bank. This is something which is, in fact, not correct. He has to welcome the person if he is illiterate and try to help him and see the money is being provided for a very valid reason. In fact, it is such person who, in fact, always pays back the money; he will never default. It is only the big people, who take money and do not bother to pay it back. In fact, we will see that proper training is provided and some times even if it is in-service training required after recruitment also, we will provide it; because if a number of new problems were to crop up, there is no reason as to why some kind of a refresher course should not be provided.

There was also a point which was made, and that was about the service conditions of the staff employed in the regional rural banks. In fact, the very concept of the regional rural bank was that the officer who is working there, his emoluments should be comparable with that of any of the State Government officers who are in that area and that will be more in keeping with the kind of a situation with which he has to react. But

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we have specially appointed a tribunal under the Chairmanship of Mr. Justice Obul Reddy who is going into the question of the facilities, all other kinds of conditions which in fact need to be gone into and after we get the report—we hope that within about three to four months it should be possible for this tribunal to send the report to the Government—we will be able to take a final view about it.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool):  
When is Mr. Justice Obul Reddy's Tribunal report expected?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: That is what I said. Within about three to four months we expect that the report will be submitted by Mr. Justice Obul Reddy's Tribunal.

Another point was made and that was, the limit of Rs. 15 crores which was on the Reserve Bank of India for advancing the money to the IFC, has been taken away. I think if you were to go through all the dealings of the term lending institutions, no such limit is there on any other term lending institutions. It is only in the case of IFC that this kind of a limitation was there and that becomes a kind of a discriminatory treatment between one term lending institution and the other. This is one reason and another is the credit authorisation scheme itself has now been done away with and that is why it is 11 the more the reason that no such limitation should be there. They should get the information and on the basis of the information they should be able to take whatever action they feel it necessary to act. But to exercise the powers and create conditions by which every bank or term lending institution should have a feeling that unless they get the approval from the Reserve Bank of India they may not possibly go ahead, that kind of a situation needs to be changed and that is why this provision has been introduced.

A point was also made about some of the branches of the nationalised banks abroad, whether any kind of monitoring is

being done by the Reserve Bank of India or by Government. We have looked into the matter and specially after one very wrong thing which happened in London, thereafter the Reserve Bank of India has been specially asked to look into this matter. They are now monitoring and they are trying to rationalise the number of branches that they should have. As a result of this they have been able to close some of the branches in London, some branches in Hongkong and may be some more branches they might be thinking in terms of closing down if the conditions are such which in fact do not warrant having so many branches. It depends on the kind of business that they will be getting.

A point was also made that bank melas are very undesirable and we should give up this practice. I do not know, there seem to be some kind of other factors. So long as the banks scrutinise the proposal and if the proposal is almost complete from all points of view and if the bank *mela* is in the presence of hundreds and thousands of people, if that cheque is being given to that party, I do not think that there can be anything objectionable. On the other hand, that will create a kind of confidence that intermediaries are avoided. No intermediary can possibly take advantage of the ignorance of the people and the person concerned gets the cheque immediately. This will put a stop to all kinds of uncertain activities undertaken by some anti-social elements.

Sir, a point was also made about the lead banks with their headquarters in different areas, one having its head office in Bombay, another having in Calcutta and the third say at Hyderabad or some other area. At distances they are supposed to be the lead banks. If suppose Vijaya Bank happens to be the lead bank in the North Eastern Area, then it would become really very difficult for any of the people to contact the head office and get their proposals approved. I would definitely discuss this issue with the Reserve Bank of India and try to find out as to what exactly are the difficulties. I was trying to find out if there are more than one bank in the State, I was told that it is only one



lead bank in the State. If that is the position, there is no reason as to why such far flung areas should be allotted, nearby banks can possibly be allotted. If the bank is not good enough, then it can merge with any other bank. But so long as the bank exists, I do not find any justification as to why these areas are allotted to some banks, which are at a considerable distance...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Sir, the multiplicity of banks working within a district falls within the orbit of your observations and I wish that you would try to put a curb on that.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I do not know whether the hon. Member was present when I made the beginning. I did say that this is not the comprehensive Bill that we have brought forward. There are some immediate problems, which the banks are facing. In order to solve those problems, we have brought this Bill. But certainly that point is well taken and we will see, as far as possible, we should try to introduce this element; may not be possible immediately, but we can make a beginning. In the case of NABARD, we have made a beginning. NABARD is specially meant for agricultural credit and refinancing. It is not the credit that is being given by NABARD. It is the District Cooperative Bank or the Apex bank, who gives the money and that is being reimbursed by NABARD. Similar kind of functional activities of different things, if it can be introduced by the banking sector; that is a point which will have to be considered. I cannot possibly at this stage give here any promise or assurance. But certainly I have taken note of it and after discussing with officers concerned, let me see what can be done.

Another point was made about private financing agencies, which are specially started from Kerala, I know. I had been there and there are some blade banks, some peculiar kind of nomenclature. They are called blade banks because they do the work of treating the persons with the blade. In fact, they have been taking the advantage of the ignorance of people. Crores of rupees are

being collected by these people and thereafter they just disappear. When I had been to Cochin, I have specifically requested the State Government. Ultimately this does not come within the purview of the Reserve Bank of India. It comes under the purview of the State Governments. I have requested the State Government. I am going to write to all the Chief Ministers requesting them that the activities of this nature should be put an end to and the ignorance of the people, which is being actually exploited by some sections, we should be able to put a stop to this kind of a situation.

These are the major points which the hon. Members have made...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Have you got anything to make about drawing away of potential bank deposits by so many private sector companies? It is like a parallel banking system. You do not mind that. By offering higher rates of interest...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Sir, that is a thing which the Government has allowed. I do not think at this stage, I can possibly say anything Unless I go through the entire system myself, I do not think it will be possible for me to say anything on that. But so far as my information goes, I do not think it has created any situation of that nature. Ultimately it is, floating of the their own debentures. If the same parties would have approached the banks, the banks would have been required to pay the money to those people so long as the proposal is economically feasible. Instead of coming to the bank if they are independently floating their own debentures, certainly to some extent if adversely affects the deposit mobilisation to be done by the bank. But if the same purpose is being served, I do not know why we should insist on that. This is a point on which unless I go deep into the matter, it will not be possible for me to react. But this is my initial reaction that I am giving.

These were the major points which the hon. Members made. To the extent possible,

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I have trained to clarify the position. Rest of the points I have taken note of and if possible, certainly I would like to discuss with them, with the Reserve Bank and thereafter with the banks concerned. I have been specially requesting my colleague, Shri Faleiro, to go round the country in different areas and hold regional meetings of different bankers where the State Governments are also involved. Personally I am also interested in this matter specially from the point of view of small and medium scale industries because we find that a large number of those units are closed. They are not getting banking facility well in time. So I would like to go in two or three areas. I will call the representatives of the State Government, representatives of the small scale industries, representatives of the Reserve Bank and the local lead bank and other banks which are in that area working. In the presence of everybody concerned, I would like to understand as to what exactly are the difficulties, why is it that in spite of the fact that this is our policy that we would like to encourage the small sector man, he is the man who is being harassed and if he is not given the loan which he requires, then, of course, that is a violation of the Government policy. But at the same time, if the bankers have any difficulties, certainly I would like to understand and try to find a solution for the same so that they are able to help these poor people in the way they have not been doing so far.

Another point made is that two Collectors from Orissa seemed to have written to the Reserve Bank of India or the Government. It is also brought to the notice of my colleague, Shri Faleiro, that officers of the local bank are not cooperating in the implementation of the 20-Point Programme.

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna): This is there in most of the States.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: This is very serious. I do not think their head offices are not cooperating. It is the local officer who seems to be having some kind of non-cooperative

attitude because of his personal views. He is at full liberty to have his personal views. But so long as he works in the bank, he has to follow the policy which has been laid down for him not only from the Bank but also from the Central Government. I do not think that it is open to any officer of the bank to say that it is open to him either to cooperate or non-cooperate. This kind of attitude is a clear violation of the policy which has been laid down by the Government. We will certainly request the banks to take action against such officers who, in fact, are not cooperating with the local officers in the implementation of the 20-Point programme.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: On two points which I had raised I would to know his reaction. One was the fact that the rights of the small investors are being hurt by the fact that the banks are playing a role in helping to float these bogus companies in which small investors put their money. That should be discouraged and there should be some system by which these banks are properly monitored and checked in this matter. Secondly, about the sick units, there are the people who are deliberately eroding the capital of their companies and making them sick. The total amount of bank capital tied up in those units has gone upto hundreds of cores. Why should the banks continue to finance such people who are not paying anything out of their own pocket for those companies and are taking all the money from the banks and financial institutions?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Sir, about the first point, I can request the Reserve Bank to issue a circular requesting all the banks not to support any proposal from these private people who, in fact, are trying to cheat these people. They collect in the shape of Rs. Five, Rs. ten from the smaller people. Either very high amount of interest is being charged or they just disappear. This is a kind of money-lending business which, in fact, is prevalent in certain areas and they are trying to spread their tentacles in different areas also. That is why it becomes very necessary that the local people should not encourage them. But the banks also should not support any such

proposal. I will discuss this with the Reserve Bank and try to find out.

About the second aspect, it is the DIFR which has been set up in order to see if we can assist the units which have been closed, by having some kind of a coordination and trying to find out from the units as to what is their capacity, whether any viable proposal for their rehabilitation can be undertaken. If any rehabilitation schedule is decided by BIFR, thereafter we cannot possibly say that the bank will not advance the money. Ultimately it is the joint action of all persons concerned. If DIFR have to take the view that the bank has to advance so much money...(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: In majority of cases DIFR is saying that these units have become non-viable. They should be wound up or liquidated. It is only a few cases where they have recommended some rehabilitation measures.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): Sir, I raised the question of non-official directors being appointed on the Board of banks. You have not mentioned anything about that. Are you going to appoint non-official directors?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Sir, about the first point which the hon. Member Shri Indrajit Gupta has made, that is, about DIFR having thrown the proposal saying that it is totally non-viable, thereafter no bank should advance any money to any such unit. There is no question of any bank advancing any money thereafter. But so long as the DIFR says that here is a rehabilitation package, unless bank has to forego some part of the principal, that is understandable.

The second point is about the non-official directors. This is at the final stage and I can assure the hon. Members that very soon we will appoint these non-official directors on all the banks.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the State Bank of India Act, 1955, the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959, the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961, the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964, the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976, the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980, the Export-Import Bank of India Act, 1981, the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act, 1981 and the Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India Act, 1984, be taken into consideration.

*The motion was adopted*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

## Clause 2

*(Amendment of section 80)*

*Amendments to Negotiable Instruments Act.*

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2, line 5,

for "eighteen per centum" substitute—

"twelve per centum" (5)

Sir, this amendment relates to the reduction of the interest rate which is now being enhanced to eighteen per cent from six per cent. This is a very steep rise from six per cent to eighteen per cent. Particularly when we are making this offence a penal offence, I do not think there is any necessity to raise the interest rate to eighteen per cent.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Sir, I am sorry, I cannot accept the proposal because of the fact that the prevalent market rate is eighteen per cent. I do not think for any defaulting person we should try to give any concessional rate. Actually, this is not the penal rate at all. In fact, if penal rate is charged, they will be within their right to charge the penal rate. But this is the market rate which is prevalent and that is why he will have to pay eighteen per cent. We cannot possibly agree for any kind of concessional charge being allowed to such persons.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No.5 to clause 2, moved by Shri C. Madhav Reddi, to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 5 was put and negatived*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill"

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill*

### Clause 3

*(Amendment of Section 17)*

*Amendment to Negotiable Instruments Act*

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2, line 8,

*for "eighteen per centum" substitute*

*"twelve per centum" (6)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No.6 to clause 3, moved by Shri C. Madhav Reddi, to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No.6 was put and negatived*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 3 was added to the Bill.*

### Clause 4

*(Insertion of New Chapter XVII )*

*Amendment to Negotiate Instruments Act.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we go to Clause 4. Amendments 1 and 2 are in the name of Shri Haroobhai Mehta. Mr. Haroobhai Mehta are you moving?

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad): Yes, I am moving.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Amendment No. 7,8,9,10 and 11 are in the name of Shri C. Madhav Reddi. Mr. Madhav Reddy, are you moving your amendments?

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY: Yes, I am moving my amendments.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: I beg to move:

Page 2, lines 15 and 16.

*for "138. Where any cheque drawn by a person on an account maintained"*

*Substitute "138. Where on account of any deliberate and dishonest omission or commission on the part of any person, any cheque drawn by him on an account maintained." (1)*

Page 3, —

*omit lines 5 to 8 (2)*

Sir, I have carefully listened to the reply of the Minister for whom I have profound respect. Now, his reply has convinced me

and impressed me except on the question of *bouncing* cheques. In fact, several points have been clarified. But on the question of dishonoured cheque and converting the civil liability into criminal liability, with due respect, it is difficult for me to persuade myself to agree with him. In our country, we cannot obtain the situation that is obtaining in foreign countries especially in the matter of banking system. There the people having the accounts are literate and also there is awareness among the people there. Now, in our country, we have been able to draw even illiterate and semi-illiterates into the fold of banking system. Sometimes the people are put to harassment and they are asked to part with post-dated cheques and they are not able to foresee what would happen within the next few days. Even if there is amount at their credit, it is required to be spent on some other necessities. Even the literate people sometimes face such a situation. Each one of them does not have an accountant at their disposal. So, sometimes on account of honest mistakes, the difficulty arises. There may not be any intention on their part to deceive the possible payee but the check bounces. This can not be a criminal offence. My respectful submission is that the state should not act as a handmaid of the creditors. The law is already loaded in favour of the creditors. Why make it more loaded in favour of creditors? Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to agree to my submission and accept my amendments.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 22, —

after "person" insert —

'if it is proved that he had full knowledge that the amount of money standing to the credit of his account was insufficient to honour the cheque or that he deliberately failed to arrange with that Bank sufficient amount to cover the cheque drawn by him" (7)

Page 2, line 25, —

for "one year" substitute "one month" (8)

Page 2, lines 25 and 26, —

for "twice the amount of the cheque", substitute "rupees five hundred" (9)

Page 3, line 23, —

for "director", substitute —

"working or executive director," (10)

Page 3, line 24, - -

for "director substitute —

"working or executive director," (11)

Sir, I very carefully listened to the reply of the hon. Minister and I am not convinced that the safeguards provided against the harassment of a person who issues a cheque are enough and I feel that this type of conversion of a civil liability into criminal offence is wrong and further safeguards should be provided in this. My amendments provide safeguards. If it is wilfully and knowingly that he has no amount in the bank to cover the cheque and if a cheque is issued, then only it would be construed as an offence. Otherwise not. The second amendment is in the same clause, that is, all the Directors of the company are being made liable. All the directors of the company including the Government Directors will be liable and they could be punished. That is wrong. Only executive Directors, whole-time directors of the company or the working directors of the company should be made liable. These are my two amendments.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Sir, about the first part of the question, I have given a very elaborate explanation as to why it is necessary to introduce this kind of a provision in this Bill. In fact, it is not the intention of the Government to harass any person who is

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honest. It can be presented within six months. But if you have given it to the person, if even granting that after drawing the cheque in favour of a certain person, he presents that cheque, say in about a week's time and after presenting it he finds that there is no money in his account, he gives a notice. After this notice is given, there are 15 days provided. Thereafter, after allowing this time also stating that 'there is no money in your account', you can't thereafter say anything. He is informed that 'there is no money in your account' and he has drawn the cheque. If the relations of the two are such that in fact the other man also understands that honestly he wanted to pay the money but somehow this mistake happened, thereafter it is for that person to take a lenient view and not to lodge a complaint and start the prosecution. After the cause of action arises, thereafter it is one month. After allowing such a long time also, still if you are going to plead that he was not aware that he did not have the money in the bank, I do not think that it is justified.

Sir, another point which was made by hon. Member, Shri Madhav Reddiji was: 'Why is it that you are making all these directors also responsible?' First of all, the provision is not that way. Actually, if you have to go through it, it is not every Director, ultimately it will have to be established in the court of law that the Director concerned is responsible. It is not that in every case a Director is going to be responsible. Ultimately it is the collective responsibility of all the Directors. Directors are not meant to just go and sign the paper and go away. If you are a Director and if you have the responsibility, you will sign the paper after discharging your responsibility fully. If you are not bothering to find out as to what exactly you are passing, you are just signing any register and just running away. There of course you cannot escape the responsibility. You are a Director and all the Directors are supposed to act collectively for taking a decision. If you hold any particular point of view, you should be present in that Meeting. Thereafter also,

after the prosecution is being launched, ultimately the court has to be convinced that 'here is the Director, instead of the Executive Director here is a Director who in fact has been responsible for forcing the Board of Directors to take that kind of a decision.' I don't think he can escape the responsibility of being prosecuted. So, it is only in such cases, very exceptional cases, where the Directors must have been responsible and the court is also convinced that he has a hand in taking that kind of a decision and that is why, justly he has to be prosecuted in the matter and thereafter the court is bound to take the view whether he is or he is not, and that is why I won't be in a position to accept the amendment given by Mr. Madhav Reddiji. With this explanation, I will request him not to press for his amendments. If he is to press, than I will request the House to reject the same.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: Since the Government is not ready to accept my amendments, I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendments.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendments moved by Shri Haroobhai Mehta be withdrawn?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, yes.

*Amendments Nos. 1 and 2 were, by leave,  
withdrawn.*

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Sir, I am not convinced of his reply. So, I am not withdrawing my amendments.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: So, I shall put amendments Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 moved by Shri Madhav Reddi to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos. 7 to 11 were put and  
negated.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are no amendments to clauses 5 to 8. Therefore, I shall put clauses 4 to 8 of the Bill to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That clauses 4 to 8 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 4 to 8 were added to the Bill.*

### Clause 9

*(Amendment of Section 30)*

*(Amendment of Banking Regulation Acts)*

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Sir, I move:

Page 5, (i) line 6, — *omit* "either"

(ii) lines 8 and 9, —

*omit* "or direct the auditor of the banking company himself" (12)

Sir, this is relating to the amendment to the Reserve Bank of India Act. Under the Reserve Bank of India Act, today the Reserve Bank cannot order a special audit of a particular banking company. Under this amendment, you are giving powers to the Reserve Bank of India to take up a special audit of the accounts of a particular bank if they received any complaints. Having done so, you are asking the Reserve Bank of India to appoint the auditor of the same banking institution. Why should you do that? If there are any complaints, some other auditor has to be appointed. Now you say that either the bank auditor or any other auditor will be appointed. So, I want "either", "or" should be removed. Only the auditor who is not the auditor of the bank should be appointed to take up the special audit.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: The Reserve Bank of India have been empowered to carry on special audit of certain banks where they have certain information that the auditor of the same bank has not done his audit properly. So, the choice is there to the Reserve Bank of India to carry on the special audit by

the same auditor or if they want any other auditor also, they can do the same. I do not think, there is any bar in appointing any other auditor. The Reserve Bank have been fully empowered to appoint any other auditor also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I put the amendment moved by Shri C. Madhav Reddi to vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 12 was put and negatived*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no amendment to clauses 10 to 12. So, I put clauses 9 to 12 for adoption.

The question is:

"That clauses 9 to 12 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*Clauses 9 to 12 were added to the Bill.*

### Clause 13

*(Amendment of Section 21A) (Amendment of State Bank of India Act)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we go to clause 13. Shri Madhav Reddi.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: I beg to move:

Page 6, line 25,—

*omit* "and thereafter until his successor has been duly nominated" (13)

This is regarding appointment of Directors. The term is being uniformly fixed for 3 years. After that he will continue till his successor is appointed. If the successor is never appointed for six years, he will continue for six years. Why should you do that? Once the term is fixed, by the end of the term, the Director should retire. There should be no scope for continuance of the Director for six years which is the maximum period.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: The purpose of the amendment moved by hon. Shri Madhav Reddiji, I am able to understand. I can assure the hon. Member that before the expiry of his three-year term, where the Government has to take a decision—because we can give him two terms, and at best he can be appointed for maximum six years. After 6 years, I do not think that he is eligible for being re-appointed. But things might happen that after the first term was over, fresh appointment was not made, and he had not also been appointed again for another term of three years. If such a contingency were to arise, in fact, we will try to see that such a situation does not arise and we are able to appoint Directors well in time so that such a thing does not take place.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): It is like re-promulgation of ordinance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I put the amendment No. 13 moved by Shri C Madhav Reddi to vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 13 was put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no amendment to clauses 14 to 38.

Therefore, I put clauses 13-38 for adoption.

The question is:

"That clauses 13 to 38 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*Clauses 13 to 38 were added to the Bill*

### Clause 39

*(Amendment of Section 6) (Export-Import Bank of India Act)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we go to clause 39. Shri Madhav Reddi.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: I beg to move:

Page 13, lines 15 and 16,—

*omit "and thereafter until his successor enters upon office," (14)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I put amendment No. 14 moved by Shri Madhav Reddi to vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 14 was put and negatived*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no amendment to clauses 40 to 50.

Therefore, I put together clauses 39-50 for adoption.

The question is:

"That clauses 39 to 50 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted*

*Clauses 39 to 50 were added to the Bill*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Ministry may move "That the Bill be passed".

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed".  
Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy.



SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool): Mr. Deputy Speaker, yesterday the hon. Minister himself said that this is not a comprehensive Bill embracing all aspects of banking in India and that this Bill has been brought forward for the purpose of serving the 12 objectives mentioned in the Statement of Objects.

We have been finding that the banking system in India, in spite of nationalisation, has not been serving the social purposes for which it was intended and the present banking system somehow or the other has begun to favour those persons who are capable of looking after themselves. The private sector in India has undoubtedly exploited the present banking system and the financial institutions. In fact, 90% of the investment of the private industry, in some cases, is from public financial institutions and mostly from the banks. Public sector, unfortunately, is a private enterprise and private estate of all those persons who are in charge of it and who are running it. Private sector unfortunately is run with public funds and public finances. That is why, there has been an opinion that there must be a Parliamentary Committee to supervise or to exercise some powers of control over the entire banking system. Now the nationalised banking does not come under the purview of Parliamentary control though there is control by the Union Government. None of these important commercial banks come under the jurisdiction of the Public Undertakings Committee. The Industrial Development Bank of India and certain other financial institutions come under the purview of the Public Undertakings Committee but none of these commercial banks come under the purview of the Public Undertakings Committee. Therefore, it is high time that we must try to evolve a system of making these commercial banks accountable to Parliament. In what form it is going to be done, it is to be thought over. But, it is high time that the accountability of the commercial nationalised banks to Parliament, is made a reality. There are a number of doubts expressed with regard to the soundness of most of the banks because the control and audit over this banking system, is

not coming under the supervision of any public authority. Probably, the Reserve Bank of India, under the Banking Regulation Act has to do that. Naturally, these balance-sheets are so prepared that it is very difficult for defects to be pointed out. Otherwise, how can we explain the phenomenon of more than a lakh of industries going sick and where admittedly about Rs. 5,000 crores of the commercial banks are involved in these sick industries and no action is taken for the recovery of these funds?

Sir, in this connection I may also submit that it is essential to evolve a code of conduct for non-official Directors as well as Official Directors of all these commercial banks. No code of conduct is there now. Most of the non-official Directors are making use of this position to finance industries which are their clients or which are normally done to some of their friends.

13.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: There is plenty of time. You have saved about half-an-hour or so in the Question Hour. I now come to my point. The most important revolutionary change that has been brought about is Clause 4 with regard to bouncing of cheques. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, you have stated that in order to make the cheques more acceptable, this change has been sought. Whether you want respectability or acceptability to the cheques, that is quite a welcome objective. I am in agreement with this objective. But, unfortunately, it does not take into consideration the situation and the commercial business tactics which are being adopted.

Breach of Contract has been made punishable now, for the first time, under this provision. Breach of contract is also punishable under the Indian Penal Code, if it amounts to cheating, under Section 420 or if it amounts to criminal breach of trust. Therefore, during the entire period when the Penal

[Sh. E. Ayyapa Reddy]

Code was in operation where breach of contract was brought within the ingredients of a criminal breach of trust or cheating, they could be prosecuted and they were made punishable. You have now made simple inability to fulfil a promise punishable under the provisions of this Act without reference to any *mensrea*. This will lead to a number of difficulties. In the first instance, as a practising lawyer, I would advise a creditor client of mine to take a cheque from the data so that there is a threat of a criminal prosecution hanging over it. We know usurious money-lenders deduct the interest even in advance and take the pronote for the amount. Hereafter, these money-lenders will extract cheques. Every contractual liability hereafter will be covered by a cheque so that the creditor is at an advantage and will be in a position to threaten with criminal action also. I can give a number of instances...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now you have to conclude. I cannot allow further. You have to be very brief in Third Reading.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: If I am speaking anything irrelevant, you can hold me up.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have to be very brief in the Third Reading stage. I cannot allow a lengthy speech.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Sir, I am also very brief.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have allowed more than five minutes.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: I cannot sing a Mantra or show *Mangalaharathi*... *(Interruptions)* Third Reading is not a Man-

*galaharathi*. I am speaking on the general impact of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot speak on the Clauses. You have to speak on the Bill.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Sir, he is speaking to explain why he is rejecting the Bill. Let him speak. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him speak. But I cannot give him a long time.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Deputy-Speaker is not a time-machine there. Please listen to my speech. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot allow. Nothing goes on record. Mr. Minister, you can reply.

*(Interruptions)\**

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Sir, you can hold me up, if I am speaking anything irrelevant. Let me make my point clear. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot accuse the Chair. You must know that. You have no right to accuse the Chair.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have the right to limit your speech.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: I am an elected Member...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is different. When I am giving you time, you have to stick to it. Time factor has to be taken into consideration.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: I am not speaking anything irrelevant. I am making out my point. You cannot stop me. Time is not a factor. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I can stop you.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: You can stop me if I am speaking irrelevant, if anybody is objecting to it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have to regulate the time. You have to be within your time.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: I am within any time. You have not specified any time-limit.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have told you that I am giving five minutes. But you have already taken 7-8 minutes.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: I am making my last point. I would tell how it is going to lead to paradoxes and absurdities. A bank which lends the amount to a person is itself not in a position to institute penal action against him, if he fails to pay the amount. Suppose an industrial entrepreneur takes money and he is not able to pay it are you entitled to institute penal action against him. Certainly not. Penal action against a person who simply failed to pay a liability is not attracted. Therefore, this giving third parties power of penal action will lead to many abuses because third parties are likely to make use of it and convert every contractual liability into a cheque so that he is armed with the penal powers. So the various aspects of this have yet to be studied and probably you yourself may have to come forward with an amendment. Suppose if for an unknown reason the amount is attached by some other creditor or by another bank and the cheque bounces should he be made liable for penal action? Some of these aspects

have to be thought out. I hope a comprehensive Bill will be brought forward taking into consideration the suggestions made by us.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): Sir, a number of issues have been pointed out but I will merely say that ours is a mixed economy where both private and public sectors have a right to approach the banks and request for credit. I do not think there is anything wrong but at the same time after nationalisation it becomes our responsibility to see that socio-economic objectives that the Government have are carried out by the banks concerned.

If I give the information for the priority sectors about 40 per cent out of the total lending was given. In 1985 it was 41.3 per cent. In 1986 it was 42 per cent. In 1987 it was 44 per cent and in 1988 it was 45.8 per cent. I have also figures for advances to the weaker sections, etc. According to the information which has been made available to me if this is the percentage in which the priority sectors have been advanced the credit by the banks concerned then we cannot possibly grudge by saying that the socio-economic objectives have not been fulfilled by the banking sector.

The second point was why is it that bigger industrial houses are getting the advance from the banks? So long as we have a mixed economy where both the public and the private sectors are entitled to approach the banks I do not think we will be within our right to question as to why money has been given to this man and not to the other. I can understand if the project is unviable and still the bank is trying to help then, I think, it is a wrong thing.

Another point was about the non-official directors appointed on the banks. In fact, there are very clear guidelines as to what they are supposed to do and not to do. It is not that guidance has not been given. Guidelines are there and if any of such instances are brought to the notice of the Government that they are trying to utilise their position in the bank as director for some exterior motive

[Sh. S.B. Chavan]

then certainly the Government will try to interfere in the matter but so long as they are discharging the functions according to law I do not think we can take objection to this.

As regards the last point I did explain the position yesterday and also today. I do not think there is anything wrong in making bouncing of a cheque a penal offence. Ultimately it is for the court to take the decision and if the court is not satisfied I do not think inspite of the provision of the Act we can possibly do anything in the matter.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we adjourn for Lunch to meet at 1410 hours.

13.09 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till ten minutes past Fourteen of the clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at sixteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (TAMIL NADU), 1988-89

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will now take up Agenda Item No. 13, discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget for the State of Tamil Nadu for 1988-89.

Motion moved:

"That the Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Tamil Nadu to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the financial year ending the 31st day of March, 1989 in respect of heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against:—

Demand Nos. 4, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17 to 21, 23, 26, 28 to 31, 35 to 39, 41 to 43, 47 to 49, 51 to 53, 55, 56, 58 and 59."

Shri N.V.N. Somu.

*Supplementary Demands for Grants (Tamil Nadu) 1988-89 submitted to the Vote of the Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
4.	General Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties-Administration.	23,74,000	—
9.	Head of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff	7,24,000	—

1	2	3	4
11.	District Administration	10,91,000	—
13.	Administration of Justice	2,92,000	—
15.	Police	30,000	—
17.	Education	26,54,46,000	—
18.	Medical	47,74,000	—
19.	Public Health	27,70,000	—
20.	Agriculture	6,81,70,000	—
21.	Fisheries	45,00,000	—
23.	Co-operation	45,19,000	—
26.	Handlooms and Textiles	1,66,92,000	—
28.	Community Development Projects and Municipal Administration	27,17,37,000	—
29.	Labour including Factories	5,80,000	—
30.	Social Welfare	27,84,000	—
31.	Welfare of the Scheduled Tribes and Castes, etc.	2,08,59,000	—
35.	Civil Supplies	10,00,00,000	—
36.	Irrigation	1,44,00,000	—
37.	Public Works-Buildings	7,06,000	—
38.	Public Works-Establishment and Tools and Plant	1,85,000	—
39.	Roads and Bridges	75,58,000	—
41.	Relief on account of Natural Calamities	1,50,57,000	—
42.	Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits	40,69,000	—
43.	Miscellaneous	45,99,97,000	—
47.	Information, Tourism and Film Tech- nology	10,35,000	—

1	2	3	4
48.	Rural Industries	78,34,000	—
49.	Water Supply	6,21,76,000	—
51.	Capital Outlay on Industrial Development	—	4,15,83,000
52.	Capital Outlay on Irrigation	—	3,83,00,000
53.	Capital Outlay on Public Works-Buildings	—	31,95,000
55.	Capital Outlay on Road Transport Services and Shipping	—	75,00,000
56.	Capital Outlay on Forests	—	11,00,000
58.	Miscellaneous Capital Outlay	—	3,17,60,000
59.	Loans and Advances by the State Government	—	10,25,07,000

[*Translation*]

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU (Madras North): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for providing me this opportunity of opening the discussion on the second supplementary demands for grants for Tamil Nadu for 1988-89.

This Hon. Minister is before the House with a demand for Rs. 419 crores. This occasion warrants to have a serious discussion on the Government's pattern of spending of public money. Every time we ask this question whether public money is being spent properly, everytime the answer is no. I am extremely sorry to point out that on every visit of the Prime Minister to Tamil Nadu, more than 10 crores are being spent. He has visited the State 7 times so far. More than 70 crores have been spent on his visits. How is this huge expenditure going to be adjusted. Besides, this gasping expenditure, one must not miss to note the tremendous misuse of official machinery of the

State on every such visit of the Prime Minister. To cite an example, the services of the police personnel were misused for the rally of the Congress party some three days back.

Let me quote what the newspapers had to say about this. "A large number of policemen wore khadi shirts and dhoties and participated in the Congress (I) rally". (*Interruptions*).

\*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakkonam): Only Congressmen appeared in khadi dress. We did not make policemen wear khadi dress.

\*SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: Sir, I am quoting from what appeared in the neutral newspapers. The members have got the opportunity and they can refute it. "A large number of policemen wore khadi shirts and dhoties and participated in the Congress (I) rally as party workers. When Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi arrived at the dais, the crowds were stunned for a minute. The Policemen in uniform

started regulating the crowds. Along with the policemen in uniform, the policemen in khadi dress also joined in regulating the crowd. The crowds started a wordy duel with the policemen in khadi dress on the question, how the persons in khadi dress could join the police in khaki dress in beating them. The higher police authorities rushed to the area. The policemen in khadi dress saluted the senior police officials. The senior police officials quickly understood the whole problem and somehow managed the situation". This is how policemen are being misused for Congress functions and rallies. (*Interruptions*)

But, the Hon. former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu is not having police protection. Let us not give this matter a party tilt. But I am constrained to point out that a renowned Tamil leader, a former Chief Minister is not being provided with adequate police protection. Not only this, let me quote again:—

"Under duress from the senior officials, we procured 75 buses for the rally, and we lost the collection for two full days, laments the bus owners." — Malai Murasu.

Therefore, Sir, this Congress party can take out rallies only by misusing the official machinery. TV is also not spared. It is being fully misused. The September 17 National Front rally was shown on TV for only one minute though it outnumbered the Congress (I) rally which was covered on TV for more than 10 minutes. This is nothing but blatant misuse of mass media. Not only that. For erecting huge pandals for the purpose of Rajiv Gandhi's visit, the authorities disturbed civic amenities and even the Mahatma Gandhi statue was not spared. Mahatma Gandhi's hands and legs were bound with some material and these Congressmen committed intolerable dishonour on the Father of this Nation. You are displaying this election pyrotechniques by dissipating the public funds.

The Governor continues to give promises without fulfilling even one. The Gover-

nor announced that an aromatic industry at a cost of Rs. 840 crores would be started in MRL. He announced that the industry would absorb first 1930 persons and then 600 persons and finally 20000 persons in employment. He also announced that the project would be inaugurated by the Prime Minister at an official function on his visit to the State on 28th last month. Since Manali falls in North Madras Constituency, I was called to participate in the function. They also requested me to speak very shortly and I also condescended. Parliament session was on. Since the Prime Minister, was visiting my Constituency, I felt it my duty to be present on the occasion. Invitations were also printed. But suddenly they said the function has been cancelled. They said the Prime Minister had no time. The Prime Minister visited the city on 28th. He spent 3 hours in the Congress (I) rally. He spoke at a public meeting. He performed all his duties diligently as a Congress President. He, however, failed to discharge his duties as a Prime Minister. He failed to perform the duty of his office to inaugurate an industry which would in turn provide employment opportunities for 20000 persons. I learnt that instead of emplaning at 8 PM he emplaned only at 11 PM that day. He could spend three hours for the Congress rally. He found no time to start an industry in which the interests of 20000 citizens were at stake. He could not spare 20 minutes for that. I feel extremely sorry for that. That too the Prime Minister is not able to keep appointment for a function announced by the Governor. This is the condition of the Governor's rule. Now I learn that the aromatic industry is going to be entrusted to a private entrepreneur. If this turns out to be true, not only the residents of North Madras but the whole of Madras will rise against this capitalistic move. This aromatic industry should not be entrusted to any private entrepreneur but should be run by the Govt. itself. Hon. Minister must take this warning.

Now they have announced the setting up of the Koodangulam Nuclear power plant. I welcome the industrial development in the State. But the Govt. must set up the nuclear

[Sh. N.Y.N. Somu]

power plant after taking into consideration the public alarm about its possible dangers in case of leak etc. and also after providing all safeguards. It is reported that in case of any disaster in the plant that would lead to huge loss of human lives and plant and animal life is also endangered. 'Dinamani' has written an editorial about this. I quote:—

"The agreement arrived at between the Prime Minister and the Russians over setting up of a big nuclear power plant in Koodangulam in Trinaveli on concessional credit terms is a matter of controversy. In an environment where fresh setting up of nuclear plants is looked at with disfavour all over the world, the decision of Indian authorities to set up this plant and the agreement of Russia to assist in the venture are regrettable. Though Russians have promised to provide all the safeguards to the plant, it is again doubtful whether these safeguards would be adequate. The agreement also says that the Indian should receive enriched uranium from Russia and ship back the resultant plutonium. One would shudder to think the deleterious effects of plutonium leakage on account of any mishap while it is transported from Trinaveli to Madras port or Tuticorin Port. The stark truth about these mishaps that may happen while plutonium is transported from the plant to the Madras or Tuticorin Ports by vehicles has not been told to the public and the public are constantly kept under dark. The public has also not been explained why Russia seeks to get back the plutonium instead of burying under the ground. Because plutonium is a vital element for production of nuclear weapons. So the Russians want to take the full advantage of this agreement by making the Indians take the enriched uranium and asking them to return the plutonium at an high transportation cost for producing nuclear weapons. Whether this agreement is at all re-

?"

This is the question that has been asked by the 'Dena Mani' Newspaper. Therefore the Government must give serious consideration to this News Report and must act with prudence. The public should be assured that their lives and their environs would not be put to danger.

The Hon'ble Minister is now asking for money for providing drinking water to the Madras city. He says that the money is required for providing water by lorries and trucks. For the past three years and for a long time, I had been highlighting the plight of the Madras city residents for drinking water. Day and night people stand in queues. Students, children, women, old men and women all stand in the queue till midnight for a bucketful of water. This is the condition of the city. So many times we had drawn the attention of the Hon. Minister. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister and the Government which is seeking further funds, what action the Governor has taken to provide drinking water to the Madras city on a permanent basis? Why Telugu-Ganga scheme could not be implemented quickly? More than 60 crores have been spent on the project. Today the Governor is ruling the State. He is the representative of the State. He is also the representative of the Centre. He is the song and he is the drama. Two roles in one. Whom to blame then? He is the State Govt. and he is the Central Govt. Still then why is the delay? If he is unable to resolve this crisis even, this drinking water problem, then why the Prime Minister is praising the Governor's rule? If the Governor who is unable to resolve the simple drinking water problem over the past ten months, despite the fact that he represents both the State and the Centre, why should he be praised? I do not know the reasons. In that case, let us impose President's rule all over India so that we will have a praiseworthy President's rule all over India. The Governor who is not able to solve the drinking water problem in the capital of the State, what would he do to solve other pressing problems. For that, you want further funds of Rs. 419 crores. Is this required?

Now for the Madras Corporation, the



Minister demands Rs. 5 crores and 45 lakhs for roads and bridges. Let me ask a question. Over these 10 months of Governor's rule, how many roads were constructed? How many road were repaired? Not even one. Road lights do not burn all the year. Garbage is accumulating. Sewers are not cleaned. The purpose of pointing all these out is that this Govt. is only interested in making announcements on paper.

The workers are undergoing untold ordeals during this Governor's rule. When the workers in Madras Fertilizers Limited in Manali resort to strike for ventilating their genuine grievances the Government under the Government is brutally attacking the workers. Cycles, Motorcycles and scooters are being smashed to pieces. This crack-down on workers is going to recoil. The Metal Box company in Tondiarpet is closed for the past 10 months. The Governor has not taken any steps to open this company. It is turning a Nelson's eye to the workers problem. The English Electricals company in Pallavaram is also closed. The Standard Motors company is also in crisis. The Typewriter Halda factory in Gaiindy is also closed. These are the creations of the Governor's rule. This is the situation which is going to be the gifted legacy of the Govt. that would come to power after elections. The fishermen face serious problems out of sea erosion. The Fisherman venture into sea risking their lives to eke out their livelihood and sea erosion would wipe out their very population from the shores. I also wrote a letter to the Hon. Prime Minister about this. I also mentioned this in my speech when opportunity came. But the Govt. is yet to give a response.

In 1947 we got freedom. Over the 40 years, this Congress which has ruled this country as its freedom has only led the country to a disastrous dead end. The external debt of the country at present stands at Rs. 54,817 crores. The Internal debt is a whopping figure of Rs. 99,520 crores. The annual interest charges on these loans alone amounts to Rs. 1610 crores. At this rate, within another few years, 1 kilo of Dal will sell at Rs. 30; a kilo of sugar

will sell at Rs. 25; a kilo of Dalda will sell at Rs. 110 and a kilo of tea dust at 70 Rs.; 1 litre of kerosene will sell at Rs. 8 and petrol at Rs. 25 per litre. These persons who had continuously mismanaged the economy who failed to contain prices and who have taken this country to the debt trap are now asking for Rs. 419 crores as further funds. I do not know the reason. These congressmen cannot do anything better than what they had been doing all these 40 years of putting into jeopardy the interests of this nation.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI S. SINGARAVADIVEL (Thanjavur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the State of Tamil Nadu for the year 1988-89. It involves an additional expenditure of Rs. 419.36 crores. It covers almost all areas. It covers agriculture, irrigation, transport, rural development and Harijan upliftment. All the items found in the demands are important items. I may refer to some of the items.

In Tamil Nadu the teaching staff of the colleges, private and Government, were demanding the scales of pay recommended by the University Grants Commission. During the President's Rule it has been accepted and the Government has come forward to give the scales prescribed and recommended by the University Grants Commission. For that, a sum of Rs. 15.92 crores is sought in these demands. Then, for the NREP scheme an additional sum of Rs. 20.90 crores is sought. You know that it intends to generate employment to rural poor and to create assets at the national level. So, we welcome this and the additional provision of Rs. 20.90 crores for the purpose under NREP, for the development of the State.

There was an outstanding to the tune of Rs. 46 crores from the repatriates from Vietnam, Burma and Sri Lanka. These outstandings could not be recovered from the

[Sh. S. Singaravadivel]

poor repatriates. The amount was given by the State Government to assist them for rehabilitation. So, considering the problems of the repatriates, this sum has been written off. For that a sum of Rs. 46 crores is sought for in this Demand.

You are aware that during the Governor's Rule the government employees went on strike on various demands. One of their main demands was that they should be given salary on par with the salary of the employees of the Government of India. The State Government gave them an interim relief of Rs. 70/- per month to all employees, and set up a Pay Commission to submit its report to solve their problems.

Sir, during this period, various measures have been taken for the development of the State, which had led to this Additional Supplementary Demands for Grants.

All the items found here are important and also in the interest and welfare of the State. I may refer to the assurances and promises made at the time of the Budget presented here for Tamil Nadu 1988-89 in this august House. Various welfare measures were announced.

My friend Shri Somu said that during the Governor's Rule, no welfare measure is implemented. Various welfare measures such as Fire Proof Houses for Harijans to the extent of 8000 houses under Kamaraj Housing Scheme were announced. In most of the places, the houses have been constructed and given to the Harijans in Tamil Nadu. The other houses are to be completed shortly. Then, it was announced that all the women who are entitled to old age pension and who are in the waiting list will be given old age pension. That also has been implemented. Like this various welfare measures have been implemented in the State during the Governor's Rule.

Then, at the time of the presentation of the Budget, it was said that the Government

will take every step to tone up the administration. We find a lot of progress in this regard. There is a lot of change and the administration is coming up to the expectation. I can quote one example to show how efficient is the administration in Tamil Nadu. Sir, in Tamil Nadu we are having partial prohibition. The Tamil Nadu State Marketing Corporation gets the liquor, Indian made foreign liquor, and sells it to the retailer shops under licence. This year, they have saved to the extent of Rs. 24 crores in the purchase. They have negotiated with the manufacturers and got the price reduced and by this way, they have saved Rs. 24 crores. It shows the efficient negotiation. It shows the ability and the care the Government has taken in the administration. This one instance alone will show how much money has been wasted earlier.

It is not true to say that the administration is not taking interest in the welfare of the people.

During the Governor's Rule, various concessions have been announced to industries. It has helped the industries to develop and also the consumers in getting the benefits.

Sir, my friend has said that the Government has not given any project. During the Budget discussion, many Members of Parliament from Tamil Nadu requested the Government of India to give them major projects. Now, Koodamangalam Nuclear Power Plant has been given to Tamil Nadu. It is to be set up in Tirunelveli. My friend, Mr. Somu, has said that the Government should take care in seeing that it is not dangerous to the habitants of that locality. The Government has already clarified that care has already been taken and there is no need for any alarm. If the power plant is set up in Tamil Nadu, that will solve the power problem there and it will go a long way in the development of industries there.

Mr. Somu referred to the aromatic industry. That has been cleared and that is to be set up in Manali in Madras. My friend has

alleged that Prime Minister did not find time to lay the foundation stone of that industry. The Prime Minister himself has said that some formalities have yet to be complied with. That is why, the function was postponed. Now the foundation stone will be laid very shortly. Therefore, there is no truth in his saying that because of something else it has been postponed. I thank the Prime Minister and the Government of India for having given Tamil Nadu such a huge project.

The problems of the agriculturists are, to a certain extent, solved by the Government. But still they are not happy. They feel that the prices given for their produce are not remunerative. In Thanjavur District where there is monopoly procurement the farmers are getting only support prices plus an incentive of Rs. 35 per quintal given by the State Government. I request the Government to enhance this incentive from Rs. 35/- to Rs. 50/- per quintal. Likewise, the price that they are getting for sugarcane is not remunerative. They expect at least Rs. 300/- per tonne.

The major problem of farmers in Tamil Nadu particularly in Cauvery Delta is the Cauvery dispute. Because of this, they are not getting due share of water for the last 14 years. Because of this water problem, they have to give up one or two crops every year. Nowadays, for a single crop they have to face lot of problems. This year they could raise only one crop. I understand that water is available in Mettur Dam. But it is good only for 20 or 25 days. But the farmers in the Delta need water for at least two months to raise their crops. I request the Government of India to make use of their goods offices to get sufficient water and thus save the crops in Tamil Nadu. And it should take every step to find out a permanent solution to this problem. During the last 14 years several rounds of talks have been held but without any result. The Tamil Nadu Government has approached the Government of India to refer the matter to the time-bound tribunal. The farmers have also approached the Supreme

Court to direct Government of India for the same. Any further delay will cause enormous hardship to the farmers and the Government of India should take immediate steps to refer the matter to the tribunal.

We expect some more industries from Government of India. One such industry is the oil refinery in the Cauvery basin. In my district in the Cauvery basin, 8 wells are producing oil and natural gas. The oil taken out from these wells is taken to Madras for refining. The people of that locality request the Government to establish a refinery in Thanjavur District itself.

I understand that there is a proposal to set up a refinery in Thanjavur district in Cauvery Basin. I request the Government to establish it there.

I submit that in many of the districts, there are no National Highways. Thanjavur is one such district. There is a road between Nagapatinam and Cudanoor, called Nagapatinam-Cudanoor road. It passes through various districts. That road may be declared as a National Highway and steps may be taken to fulfil the desire of the people.

I would like to answer some of the points raised by Mr. Somu. He said that during the Prime Minister's visit, several crores of rupees have been spent on his visit. As a Prime Minister, he goes to various States and the expenses for his protection and other privileges are met by the Government. So, there is nothing wrong in spending some amount on the visit of the Prime Minister. Then, he said that police people with khaki dress were found in the rally. The rally was massive, it has been accepted by all. It has shaken the Opposition. That is why he is finding out some cause to belittle the rally. About ten lakhs of people participated in the rally.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: Thirty lakhs of people participated in the National Front rally.

**SHRI S. SINGARAVADIVEL:** How many police people are there in Tamil Nadu, I do not know. I do not know what is the strength of the police in Tamil Nadu. The rally was of more than ten lakhs of people and how many police people are there in Tamil Nadu? So, it is only a wrong thing to say that police people were used. He also said that there was misuse of power. It is also incorrect to say that bus operators were forced to give their buses. I deny emphatically the allegation made by my friend, Mr. Somu.

About water supply, he said that even now the President is taking steps to take drinking water to people in Madras. Sir, they were in power for ten years. They announced a project known as Veeranam Project. They had spent a lot of money on that. Crores of rupees were just wasted on that and than it had been given up. So, they failed to solve the water problem in Madras when they were in power for ten years. The Government which came after that also did not solve that problem. Now the Government is taking all steps to sort out the problem. One of the methods is that interim relief should be given. So, there is nothing wrong in using lorries for taking water. What they failed to do, the Government is now trying to rectify. With these words, I conclude.

[*Translation*]

\***SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM** (Arakkonam): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker Sir, I rise to support the supplementary demands for Grants relating to the State of Tamil Nadu. The Minister is seeking a grant of 417 crores. 2 crores and 14 lakhs have been asked for appointing a second teacher in one teacher school. I would like to say with pride that the one teacher schools were created by late Hon. I Kamraj. I was also a member of the Legislative Assembly of the state and during the 20 years of the dravidian parties rule the Governments did not think of even appointing a second teacher in those one-teacher schools and now the Congress Party under the Governor's regime is think-

ing of appointing a second teacher in the one teacher schools. But I would also like to invite the attention of the Hon. Minister to the pathetic conditions of the school. Many of the Schools do not have proper building facilities. Many of them are in a crumbled state. Walls have collapsed; there are no roofs, particularly in my constituency in Cheyyar District. Many of the Schools do not have proper buildings. I visited many of the villages in that district. Children stand under trees and then listen to the teachings. Today's children are tomorrows progeny. In this way, unless we educate the children properly under standard conditions I do not think we can procreate a qualitative progeny.

Next is about the increase of salaries of the College teachers. I welcome the increase in the salaries of college teachers. However, in many of the colleges run by private individuals, the college teacher do not get salary as per UGC's recommendations. The Government itself should be able to distribute the salaries to the private college teachers. Such a scheme must be worked out. The private colleges get money from the Government and distribute the salaries to the teachers at a low rates.

I welcome the provision of free notebooks to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes children. I request the Government to extend this facility to economically weaker sections of the society also. I also welcome the transportation of water in Madras city by lorries and trucks. Hon'ble friend Shri Somu raised certain points which were promptly replied by Hon'ble friend from our side Shri Singara Vadivelu.

3.80 crores have been allocated for the Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation. I request that Industrial Development Council should be formed in every assembly Constituency. Hon'ble Governor should examine the possibility of setting up of these industrial Development Councils in the Assembly Constituencies. They would play a vital role in the Industrial Development of the

respective areas. Particularly in my Constituency in Pallipattu area such a Council should be set up. That is an industrially backward area.

Yesterday also while speaking on the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bills I drew the attention of the Minister of Finance to resume the industrial subsidy being provided to industries that are set up in industrially backward areas which has been temporarily stopped. If you do not resume providing industrial subsidy then Tamil Nadu will lag behind in the Industrial Development. Hon. Minister may kindly examine this point also.

Hon'ble Somu alleged that we made policemen wore Khadi dress and also asked them to participate them in Congress Rally. We did not do that. We have many party workers with us. Those party workers are ever ready to wear the Khadi dress as a national simplicity symbol. Only they swelled the crowds on the day of the rally and the policemen regulated the crowds. Hon'ble Somu has forgotten a fact. His leader Karunanidhi was the Chief Minister then. At that time Dr. M.G.R. parted ways with the DMK leader and crowds used to throng the meetings addressed by the Cine star Dr. M.G.R. Public did not gather at the meetings addressed by the DMK leader. And what did the DMK leader do? He made all the policemen to come in mufty, and attend the meetings he addressed. Truck loads of policemen in mufty were transported to the sites of the meetings addressed by the DMK Leader. That was the fact. (*Interruptions*)

Perhaps you are reminded of your own feats when you try to attribute such motives to us. (*Interruptions*)

"Do not quote from that Newspaper. "Malai Murasu" is your Newspaper. We do not rely on that.

Sir, this is Tamil Nadu Budget. Let me speak for some more time. Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi is the incarnation of Lord Krishna and Shri G.K. Moopnar is the incarnation of Arjuna. Both have come in this

world to obliterate Adharma from the face of Tamil Nadu. Bharti sang decades ago:—

"Birds Chirped;  
drums were beaten.  
Conch shells blew aloud;  
Even venomous serpents hissed  
with the thirst for freedom; and  
On streets rallied the people  
in their struggle for freedom."

In the same way as Bharati sang the people of Tamil Nadu came out of their homes leaving their problems behind to attend the 28th Rally to make successful the efforts of Lord Krishna and Arjuna. The Oceanic assembly of people demonstrated their faith in the Congress Party and their determination to return it to power in Tamil Nadu.

Now let me refer to the Seven Party Rally in Madras City on September 17, Perhaps Bharati also sang about this drama, enacted by this seven party alliance

"O parakeet, they will  
get together,  
talking high in air,  
they have no commitment  
and every day relapse into oblivion  
about the very purpose (for which they  
assembled)"

Likewise partners of the Front had assembled and that was an alliance without any purpose. They talked without any principle and they have forgotten about the very purpose for which they have assembled. One of the partner is a Hindi fanatic and another one is a staunch supporter of Tamil language. One person is an adept in malpractices. Even the High Court has indicated that person as a corrupt person. Now they want to mingle into one and want to form an unified front. Look at this unholy alliance. They do not bother about the people; they do not bother about the needs of the public. Their object is to defame Rajiv Gandhi and to defile the very system on which our democracy is functioning. Let them make any number of allegations against our Hon.

[Sh. R. Jeevarathinam]

Prime Minister. Let them shoot any number of arrows on Lord Krishna who is our Rajiv Gandhi but all arrows will go down to the earth and will not affect him.

I would like to say a small matter and then conclude. The DMK Members and particularly friend Shri Somu used to clamour that military intervention in Sri Lanka was necessary. They said the military should immediately be sent to Sri Lanka. Now to whom the Indian army should be sent? To the Sri Lankan President? To the people of Sri Lanka. What for? There must be some purpose. Now the Indian Peace Keeping Force have landed in Sri Lanka for the purpose of implementing the Indo-Sri Lanka accord. In the task of maintaining peace in the island many of our soldiers have laid their lives. That was a great sacrifice but the DMK leaders have not shed even a drop of tear for them; Now they are saying, the military should be withdrawn from the island. What a funny proposition? Bharati sang hundred years ago:—

“O, Parakeet, Shameless persons,  
don't sympathise even  
with own brothers at sufferings”.

All these three songs which I quoted from Bharati absolutely fit in the DMK's wrong propoganda about the Congress and Sri Lankan accord.

The Tamil Nadu Govt. has started a scheme of paying pension to 'Oduvars' who have retired from the service of Shiva temples in Tamil Nadu. This scheme is widely welcomed. 'Oduvars' who do the noblest duty of speaking Tamil through the ecstatic music deserve this. The Hindu Religious Endowment Administrators both Shiva and Vaishnava temples. But the scheme of pension is being made applicable only to 'Oduvars' of the Shiva temples. I appeal to the Govt. to extend this scheme to 'Athyabaghars' of the Vaishnava temples who also spread Tamil through recitation of

holy hymns and kirtans. Hon. Minister may please consider this.

Hon. Member Shri Somu also referred to the Koodangulam nuclear power project. He is a labour leader and he must not obstruct the setting of the plant which would give employment to many persons. The decision was taken some three years ago and this plant should be set up without any further delay.

With these words, I conclude.

15.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI VIJAYA KUMAR RAJU (Narasapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, today we are discussing the Supplementary Demands of Grants of expenditure of the Government of Tamil Nadu for Rs. 419.36 crores. In this connection, I want to say something about the welfare schemes. This Presidentially ruled Government has not brought any new welfare scheme in the Budget. The previous MGR Government had introduced many schemes like the mid-day nutrition meal scheme, rural electrification scheme, rural water supply schemes and supplied dhonis freely to the poor and sanctioned old age and widow pensions and so on.

There are still many schemes like Sethu Samudram, East Coast Road, Buckingham Canal Scheme and Hydrofoil Schemes which are pending implementation for more than 20 years but they have not been even mentioned at all in the Budget. Nothing has been said about the major projects like the Telugu-Ganga and the Kaveri Projects.

Since 1984, this Telugu-Ganga Project has not been cleared by the Central Government. In that year 1984, the then Prime Minister, Madam Indira Gandhi, herself gave Rs. 30 crores to our Chief Minister Shri N. T. Rama Rao on behalf of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Shri M.G. Ramachandran, in the presence of many VIPs at a function in Madras. But even after the coming into

power of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, no action has been taken so far and that Project has not yet been cleared. It is an important project to give drinking water to Madras city and the people of Tamil Nadu are suffering miserably for want of drinking water.

From the last 20 years, the Tamil Nadu Government is asking the Governments of Karnataka, Kerala and the Central Government to provide irrigation facilities from Cauvery river but it has not been done so far and not even a Tribunal has been contemplated to solve this inter-State water dispute. In 1968, when Shri Karunanidhi was the PWD Minister, he discussed the matter with Shri Virendra Patil, the then Congress Chief Minister of Karnataka in the presence of Dr. K.L. Rao, the then Union Irrigation Minister, but the problem was not solved. Later on, after seven years, in 1975, once again this subject has been taken up and it was discussed with the then Chief Minister of Karnataka Mr. Devraj Urs and Shri Achuta Menon of Kerala and the then Chief Minister Shri Karunanidhi but it has not been solved so far. They have been trying to solve this problem for the last 20 years. They are requesting the Central Government to interfere in the matter and to give the share of water to Tamil Nadu for their irrigation facilities. In his latest speech in Madras, the Prime Minister made two points. One of the points is regarding Cauvery Water. He has expressed his opinion that Shri Karunanidhi has joined hands with the Janata Government in Karnataka one of the constituents of the Seven Party alliance of the National Front — whereas the very same Karnataka Government now in office is not prepared to solve the Cauvery Water dispute. This is a most unfortunate thing. This water dispute has to be solved by our hon. Prime Minister and he should not speak in such an irresponsible manner. There is no link. He only wants to politicise the issue. For the purpose of winning the elections, he is talking like that.

Further, he has said that Shri Moopanar is a great man like Shri Kamaraj Nadar. His intention is to make Shri Moopanar as the

future Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. He is thinking on those lines. In this connection, I want to point out one thing. The fact of the matter is that Shri Moopanar was never elected by the people of Tamil Nadu either as a MLA or a Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) till todate. But the Prime Minister is encouraging such a person to be the future leader of Tamil Nadu.

Sir, let us take up the period from 1947 to 1987. In the last 40 years, Tamil Nadu was ruled by Chief Ministers like Shri Rajagopalachari, Shri T. Prakasam, Shri Omandur Ramaswamy Reddiyar, Shri Kumaraswamy Raja, Shri Kamaraj Nadar and Shri Bhakthavatehalam. Shri C. Subramaniam was also a Minister of Tamil Nadu during that period. Later on Shri Annadurai, Dr Karunanidhi and Dr. M.G. Ramachandran ruled the State of Tamil Nadu. They are popular leaders. Therefore, if our hon. Prime Minister desires to bring a great leader to rule that State, he should introduce leaders like Kamaraj etc. I have already mentioned about the great leaders who ruled that State. Therefore, our hon. Prime Minister has to take note of this fact.

Sir, with these words, I conclude. I am very much thankful to you for giving me this opportunity.

[*Translation*]

\*SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY (Coimbatore): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to speak a few words in support of the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the State of Tamil Nadu. Hon'ble friend Shri Somu said that nearly 10 crores are being spent on every visit of the Prime Minister to the State. I would like to remind the Hon. Member when a Prime Minister of a country visits a State it is the duty of the State to provide protection to the Prime Minister and the simple fact should be known to our Hon. friend. Perhaps he has said it for the purpose of making politics out of it. Suppose the Hon'ble Prime Minister is in alliance with the party to which Shri Somu

[Shri C.K. Kuppuswamy]

belongs, he would have made out the slogan "Welcome the grand son of Nehru; establish a stable Government in the State". Why I am saying this is that the Hon'ble Member and his leader would speak anything and would go to any extent simply for the purpose of acquiring power in the state. He has also alleged that in the Congress Rally which we held recently, policemen were asked to wear Khadi dress to participate in the rally. But I would like to tell him that we do not follow such cheap tactics. These tactics were followed by the D.M.K. party men themselves. Let me tell an example. It was a time when the D.M.K. leader Shri Karunanidhi and the Hon. former Chief Minister and the M.G.R. parted ways. In Paramatty Vellore when the D.M.K. leader sought to address a public meeting the police informed that public were not in favour of attending the meeting. The D.M.K. Leader persisted and ordered that all the policemen in the Salem District should attend the meeting in red and black attire. So that was the cheap tactics adopted by Shri Karunanidhi. Perhaps Somu may not be aware of it, but this organisation will not follow such tactics. This is an organisation which fought for the freedom of this country and it will keep its honour.

During the 10 months of the Governor rule in Tamil Nadu law and order has been maintained. Let me not narrate what happened during the twenty years of their rule. What about Auto Shanker? What about the liquor barons who violated the prohibition laws. They have been brought to their heels during the Governor's regime. The police are doing a commendable job in maintaining law and order in the State during the Governor's rule. In Coimbatore for a long time one cannot safely travel in a bus because of the pick-pocket problem. I had also been telling when the other parties were in rule for the past four years that this menace should be checked but nobody took action against the offenders. But today during the Governor's rule you can safely travel in the bus in the city of Coimbatore. So the rule of the Governor for the past ten months has

excelled the rule of the other parties for more than hundred months. For this we must praise the police. They are efficiently discharging their duties.

Next is our farmers problem. During the twenty years of the Dravidian rule the farmers asked for an increase in the milk price. They asked for remunerative price for the milk and today during the Governor's rule it has been increased and the farmers problem has been solved. But when the D.M.K. was in rule they asked for a one paise increase but the D.M.K. leader refused and 40 farmers were shot dead. The farmers are happy today because of the increase in the milk price. For sugarcane also remunerative prices have been fixed. During the Dravidian rule there was loot and plunder in the civil supplies Department. The palm oil quota allocated from the centre vanished from the ration shops. Today there is more than sufficient quantity of palm oil and other essential items available in ration shops. This we can see with our own eyes. Hon. friend Shri Somu also knows this. But he will not tell all these good things about the Governor's rule. He will only highlight the petty failures. Even the "Dina Mani" Newspaper has praised the Governor's rule.

For a long time more than 42 mills all over the State, including seventeen mills in Coimbatore alone, were closed. No steps were taken to reopen the mills. There were industrial rallies from Coimbatore to Fort in Madras demanding the opening of the sick mills but the Govt. was unmoved. But during the Governor's rule for the past 10 months all the 17 mills in Coimbatore are proposed to be reopened. Hon'ble friend Shri Somu is also a labour leader and he must not fail to recognise these facts. When I represented so many times in this august House no action was taken on this matter. But only in the Governor's rule, action has been taken to reopen the sick mills.

The construction of north Coimbatore railway bridge was a long pending project. The D.M.K. Government did not execute the project for various reasons. Now during the



Governor's rule at a cost of Rs. 8 crores the foundation stone for the project has been laid. In 1983, the second stage of Tirupur Water Project was started. Now during the Governor's rule 16 crores have been spent on this project for executing it. In the same way the work regarding the expansion of the aerodrome in Coimbatore has also been taken up at a cost of Rs. 6 crores and 35 lakhs and the same is proposed. It is to be inaugurated in January next. This is a happy news. Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Please give me some more time. This is an important matter and this is an opportunity for me to speak. Please allow me some more time. Next I welcome the postponement of collection of agriculture dues from the farmers. I request the Hon. Minister to waive the interest charges on these loans fully. Not only this Sir, except this year the State has always been experiencing severe drought conditions and therefore even the loans should be waived. At present electricity to the farmers is being provided during night. Hon. Minister may please take note of this. This is causing severe hardship to the farmers. The farmers should be provided electricity during the day time itself so that they can do their farming operations during the day time.

I would like to reveal a big scandal in the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board which is notorious for corruption. I am ready to submit all the details regarding that scandal to the Hon'ble Minister. For supply of 500 Kg. transformers one company quoted one lakh six thousand two hundred as price. Another company quoted 89 thousand eight hundred and ninety as price. But the company which quoted one lakh sixty two thousand which is a S.S.I. Company was chosen. This has resulted in more than one crore loss to the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and a particular Accounts Member was involved in this scandal. As a reward for this malpractice, he has been given an extension of one year in service. The Hon. Minister must give an assurance that he will enquire into this matter and unearth the truth.

Lastly I would like to say that people are disenchanted with the parties which ruled

the State for the past 20 years and the people are gravitating towards the Congress Party and I am very much sure that the people will establish their rule under the dynamic leadership of Moopnar under the guidance of the Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi and thus will restore the golden rule of Kamraj in Tamil Nadu.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Already we have exhausted one hour. One hour is allotted for this. I would like to know whether the House wants to proceed further with this. I am having six more names in the list.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): How much time will the Minister require?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: May be 15 minutes. And at 3.30 p.m. we will have to take up Private Members' Business also.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Please give two minutes to each Member.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Ok, let us see how we will proceed.

Shri Suresh Kurup to speak.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, last January the President's rule was imposed in Tamil Nadu.

AN HON. MEMBER: Was it black January?

SHRI SURESH KURUP: It may be black January, but I said last January.

Now it is almost one year. I sincerely hope that the public opinion in Tamil Nadu and the rest of the country will force the Central Government and the ruling party to conduct elections in Tamil Nadu soon and a popular Government will be installed in the State.

Tamil Nadu, as everybody knows, has a

[Sh. Suresh Kurup]

unique record of having the longest spell of non-Congress Government in our country. Now, the Central Government is punishing the people of Tamil Nadu for this because they have imposed a proxy Congress regime through the President's rule and through the administration of the Governor in Tamil Nadu. I would like to point out to this House the dangerous game the Congress (I) is playing in Tamil Nadu. The whole administration including the Governor is being used to denigrate the earlier governments in the State and also for propagating the so-called virtues of the Congress rule. It is most unfortunate that the Governor himself indulges in this sort of propaganda. It is most unbecoming of a Governor. I was hearing the speeches of the hon. Members from the Congress party. All of them were accusing the earlier Dravidian regime. It was this same Congress party and same Central Government which bestowed Bharat Ratna upon MGR posthumously. I do not know now how they assess the rule of MGR in Tamil Nadu because all these members came to this House at the mercy of this Dravidian party. Now the Prime Minister and the Governor himself openly criticise the MGR government and also the earlier DMK government. Congress party was in alliance with this party — either of the DMK faction — for coming back to power. Now everytime the Congress leaders speak at public platforms they utter against communalist parties and the danger they pose to the country. But what is now going on in Tamil Nadu? They have already taken Muslim League into confidence and are now trying to win the Vanniyar community on communal lines. They are using these tactics in Tamil Nadu and elsewhere to come back to power.

This is going to have serious repercussions all over the country. I would like to highlight some of the serious problems being faced by the people of Tamil Nadu. The handloom industry all over the country and especially in Tamil Nadu is in crisis. Yarn is not available. The products are not

getting enough market and they are dumped all over Tamil Nadu. This is a serious problem. I think the Central Government will seriously consider this problem.

Now a word about water scarcity in Tamil Nadu which has been mentioned by my other colleagues also. Now money is included for transportation of water through lorries to the city of Madras. This is a very acute problem. Short-term measures like this will not help. Not that you are in direct control of the state and you are always propagating about the virtues of the Congress rule I would request the Government to seriously think of finding a solution to this problem. This problem can be solved if Telugu-Ganga project is implemented. So some serious initiative should come from the Government of India.

Lastly a word about Aromatics plant for which Prime Minister was supposed to lay the foundation stone during his last visit although he did not turn up there.

Now there is a strong rumour that it is going to be given to private sector. I would request the Government not to do this kind of a thing. If at all this sort of aromatic plant is going to be set up in Tamil Nadu, it should be in the public sector. With these words, I conclude.

[*Translation*]

\*SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN (Cuddalore): Hon. Deputy Speaker, sir, I support the supplementary demands for grants for 1988-89 for Tamil Nadu. The 419.3 crores allocation is not sufficient for the development programmes of the state. Though the financial allocation is required for only 2 or 3 months, I feel it should be increased at least to 750 crores

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is an ancient port. I made a statement under rule 377 that the ancient port in Cuddalore should be renovated and expanded. I am yet to

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\*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

receive a reply from the Minister concerned to the statement I made in this regard. The ancient port was created in Robert Clive's time. I made out the reason in my statement that it is imperative to expand the Cuddalore port in view of the increasing congestion in the Madras port. In Orissa, the Gopalpur port was expanded at a cost of many crores to reduce the congestion at the Paradeep port. On the same analogy, the Cuddalore port should also be expanded.

Many chemical factories keep on springing up in the Cuddalore city. These chemical factories even at the time of application of licence do not follow the specified guidelines for pollution control. The effluents emitted by these chemical factories are required to be treated and then let into the rivers or sea as per the rules. But the chemical factories do not follow this guideline strictly. The raw chemical effluents mix with the river and sea water and thus lead to water pollution. The fishermen community are the worst affected by this. Nearly 30000 fishermen families will be affected by the untreated effluents mixing in the river and sea waters. This should be controlled. We must learn a lesson from the Bhopal gas leak disaster. It is still green in our memory .

The Govt. has permitted the setting up of the automatic telephone exchange system in Cuddalore. However, the work is being executed at a very low pace. The work at this project must be expedited.

{English}

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now you can continue your speech on Monday. I think we can take up the Private Members Business. Are you going to finish your speech within a minute? Within a minute means you can speak. I have no objection.

[Translation]

\*SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: They have also permitted a overseas telecommunication centre in Cuddalore. I would like to

thank the Hon. Minister concerned for this. Our long pending demand was for construction of a Railway Over-bridge. Financial constraints are being stated as a reason for not taking it up. I request the Hon. Minister to kindly consider this request. Many overhead tanks are not able to be used because even after construction, electricity connections have not been given. This should be done without any further delay. Unemployment is rampant in the State. I, therefore, request that more and more industries should be set up in the State particularly in the South Arcot district. Illicit Liquor traffic is also posing serious problem in the State. Drinking, as a social vice, must be prohibited. all efforts must be taken to control the illicit liquor trade.'

Hon. Member in the opposite benches ridiculed that our affectionate leader GK Moopanar has not faced any election so far. I would like to say with pride that our leader Shri GK Moopanar has not faced any defeat from the people. You wait and see. The day is not far when our great leader Shri GK Moopanar will be enthroned by the people and ride on the streets with pomp and glory under the dynamic leadership of our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi. I also pay my heartfelt gratitude to the Hon. Prime Minister for implementing the Indo-SriLanka accord and electing the first Tamil Chief Minister in the Island which would carve a distinct place in the history for our Prime Minister. With these words, I conclude.

15.32 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'  
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS—*CONTD.*

[English]

**Fifty-Eighth Report**

SHRI SIDHA LAL MURMU  
(Mayurbhanj) : I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-eighth Report of the Committee on

\*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

[Sh. Sidha Lal Murmu]

Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 30th November, 1988."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 30th November, 1988."

*The motion was adopted.*

15.33 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: IMPLEMENTATION  
OF NEW 20-POINT PROGRAMME—  
*Contd.*

[English]

MR DEPUTY - SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion on the following Resolution moved by Shri Somnath Rath on the 19th August, 1988:

"This House while expressing its appreciation of the New 20-Point Programme initiated by the Government, notes that implementation of the poverty alleviation programmes has not been fully satisfactory and urges upon the Government to take immediate steps for effective implementation thereof."

Shri Shaferlal has to continue his speech.

He is not there, Shri Nalanda Yadav.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the subject under discussion is very important one. It is

related to the vast multitude and particularly those living below the poverty line. Great emphasis has been laid on poverty alleviation under the Twenty Point Programme and a time-bound programme has been provided therein for the alleviation of poverty by bringing the people living below the poverty line, above it. In this connection, a door to door survey is being conducted to prepare a list of such persons which if properly prepared, may benefit these people to a great extent. It has been stated by the Government in their report that with the implementation of 20 point programme, there has been a substantial reduction in the number of people living below the poverty line and it has been claimed by the Government that the national average of such people which was earlier 48 percent, has now been brought down to 37 percent. It has been declared that by 1995 this percentage will be brought down to the level of 10 percent but I want to know whether all the Poverty Alleviation Programmes be it R.L.E.G.P. or N.R.E.P. or any other such programmes, are being implemented properly and whether they are serving the purpose for which they were intended and the people are getting their benefits?

So far as I understand and know about Bihar State, I have a different opinion on the claims of the Government. As per the survey conducted by a National Labour Organisation and according to their report on it, the number of people living below the poverty line instead of coming down, has gone up. Presently, what is the position now? A huge amount is being spent on this programme but I want to know as to which is the poorest section, whether it is of adivasis or of the harijans. There are no two opinions on this question but the people of the lowest category do not find a place on that list as they are not able to please that agency. According to the criteria laid down by the Government, the people whose annual income is Rs. 6400 or less are covered under the category of people below the poverty line and the people whose annual income is Rs. 3500 are categorised as the poorest. What to say of the people with annual income of Rs. 6400, but

the tragedy is that even the people with an income of Rs. 3500 per annum do not figure in that list. I cannot talk of the other States because I do not know about them personally but so far as Bihar is concerned, there are lakhs of such people whose names should have been there on the list but till today their names have not appeared in it. Though as a Member of Parliament, I had discussed this point which falls within my jurisdiction and other M.Ps from Bihar have been constantly raising it here but the names of these people have not been included in that list. Today's discussions must bear some results. But what will happen is that the hon. Minister will counter my arguments on the basis of the Bihar government report and say that there has been a lot of progress in Bihar and the people of Bihar are coming up above the poverty line. The State Government has sent a report to the Centre which runs counter to my statement as an M.P. about the facts. I would, therefore urge upon the Government to evolve some agency to find out the fact and ascertain as to which of them is correct. If you are prepared to send this agency to my constituency, Nalanda, I am ready to prove that there are not only one or two but thousands of such people whose names have not been put on the list of the poor while the names of many farmers have been included in it as per the criteria laid down by the Government. This list contains the names of such people who do not fall under the category of those below the poverty line for the purpose. Names of a large number of other people are there in that list. This is not a new point of discussion which has been raised here today but I think that the hon. Members who have initiated this discussion, have done an appreciable thing but this issue has been frequently raised here in this House. But the way of working of the Central Government is such that it acts on the State Government's version and the statement of the hon. Members of never examined to find out the fact. I do not mean to say that the Central Government should always reject the statement of the State Government because that is also your agency which also consists of the people's

representatives but at least the Government should try to examine the veracity of the report submitted by that agency, in case some hon. Member of the House reports contrary to the details sent by the State Governments, to find out whether the hon. Member is putting up something which is not correct, to mislead the House or making a statement against the State Government but I am fully prepared to prove my point and to give my full cooperation to the Central Government in that regard and I am fully confident that my statement is hundred percent correct. Whatever poverty alleviation schemes are being implemented whether in the form of self-employment scheme or in the form of road construction or school-building construction schemes, I want to know as to how much of the amount is provided to the really deserving people? In fact, such people who are below the poverty line should form a co-operative but what is happening here? The whole work is being done by the contractors. The entire work is being done through the contractors who have already their fixed percentage. A very big amount of it is being shared by the Government officials banks and the contractors and you claim that so much of man days have been created by the Government. The word "mandays creation" is a very dangerous one because it cannot be known as to how many people were provided jobs. Even the hon. Minister himself cannot tell as to how many people were given the opportunities of employment and in which states, they are given such opportunities? I would not like to ask about an individual because you will then tell the mandays but I would like to know about the number of days for which a family of three unemployed persons was provided job in a year. You don't have such information, I had asked that very question even in the sitting of the committee on 20 Point Programme and also in the Parliament but your proforma gives information regarding the mandays only. Thus it would not solve the problem. Instead it should give the information about the number of days in a year for which a poor is provided job. But in fact, with the change of days, the identity of the person who gets this job, changes and

[Sh. Vijoy Kumar Yadav]

Government thinks that the problem of unemployment has been solved with the provision of jobs only to a few persons. We are thus providing the guarantee of employment only for a limited number of days.

It is necessary that the Government should evolve a procedure so that people living below the poverty line..... (*Interruptions*) Panikaji, should I conclude? Are you in a hurry to go somewhere? It is a very important subject on which the discussion is going on.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj): Since you repeated the same thing three times, I asked you to do so.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: The Government should evolve a procedure through which it could be ensured that employment avenues are actually opened for the people with the amount being released for their welfare during the year. Secondly, central assistance is also being given to the people under the self-employment scheme. Could I know what is the procedure in this regard? In my view only those people get loans and their names are selected for such purposes by the banks and other such loan advancing agencies who pay commission and adopt unfair means. The people who actually live below the poverty line but do not have money to pay the Commission, do not get any assistance. In this way, central funds worth crores of rupees are going to the pockets of those people who are already affluent. But people, for whom the schemes have been formulated do not get any benefit from these programmes. How the Government would ensure that the benefits of the schemes and the money go to those people for whom these are actually intended? No party-politics should be involved in this task. It is a national problem and it is not possible to implement all these welfare programmes including the 20 Point Programme until and unless all people, irrespective of their party affiliations, extend their full co-operation. I

am not talking of other states. I am taking about the position in my home State Bihar. I happen to be a member of the Committee on 20 Point Programme of my State. I was taken as a member in that Committee not because that I am a member of the C.P.I. but because I am a Member of Parliament. There are also M.L. As from various parties in the said Committee. There might also be a member from the youth Congress and the President of the State Congress Party might also be there as a member. The bureaucracy must also have been represented there in the Committee. But what these people do in the 20 point programme? They are only yesmen of the collector and do not suggest anything concrete. The Government should ensure that people trying to sabotage the efforts of this committee or those who do not belong to any party are not associated with this committee. Representatives of those parties who wish to implement this scheme should only be taken in this committee. Generally a member of the State Cabinet is appointed the "Chairman of the Committee. Consequently, meetings of the committee are held only when the hon. Minister gets time to attend the meetings. If he has no spare hour for 6 months, the meeting of the committee will be deferred for six months. I, therefore, would like to say that a person other than Minister should become the Chairman. You appoint a Congressman as the Chairman, there is no harm in it. We have no objection if a Member of Parliament is made the Chairman. I do not say that the Chairman should be appointed from among the members of the opposition. The only thing that I want is that the Government should not do a thing which will obstruct holding of regular meetings and monitoring its functioning on a regular basis. Until and unless its meetings are held regularly, it cannot make progress as much as it is supposed to make.

It is a matter of pleasure that the Hon. Prime Minister has felt the need for starting the process of planning from the grass root level. This issue has been raised in the Parliament for years now. The Government has now realised that the planning should be

done at the district level. It will be far better if the planning is done at the sub-divisional level. The government is launching various poverty alleviation programmes with a view to receiving people's co-operation at the sub-divisional and district levels. The Government proposes to lift the people above the poverty line, but when will all these things be implemented? It will be possible only when the Government comes to people's help in implementing all these schemes without making any discrimination on party lines. It is only when this requirement is fulfilled, we can hope that this work will be done. The Government should seek massive support from people and take action against those bank employees or other officers, who indulge in sabotaging activities to make this policy a failure. The people who are accumulating capital should not be given benefit from this programme. A suitable agency should be set up to implement this scheme properly.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER, Sir, with these words I express my thanks to you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I interrupted my hon. colleague Shri Yadav as he repeated the same thing thrice. As a matter of fact, I am his admirer for he pleads the cause of the poor. I am not an admirer of his party. But he sometimes champions the cause of the poor.

Based on the achievements and experiences of the Sixth Five Year Plan and keeping in view the programmes of the Seventh Five Year Plan, the leader of this country, Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi modified the programme and presented a new 20 Point Programme before the country.

Now I would like to relate the objectives of this new 20 Point Programme. The first objective was to fight poverty, the second was to raise productivity which was going down and the third was to remove the disparities in the incomes of people belong-

ing to various sections. The fourth objective was to remove the social and economic inequalities and bring about a change in the quality of life. These were the main objectives of our new 20 Point Programme. You will be glad to know that it was envisaged to lift about 10 crores people above the poverty line by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan. Shri Yadav was just now telling the same thing.

Sir, when the functioning of these programmes was monitored, it was revealed that though grants were given for the development and programmes were chalked out for the purpose, yet the result was not good. Stress was, therefore, laid to ensure that the funds released for these programmes were properly utilised. We are launching such programmes to see that the benefits of these programmes reach the poor.

It is also a fact that despite all our efforts and monitoring at the central level, loopholes are seen here and there in the poverty alleviation programmes. We are not getting as much cooperation from the banks as we ought have got. Shri Yadav rightly said that Gram Pradhans nominate only those persons on the different committees of the Gram Sabhas who might have extended their support to them during the last elections. The point whether someone is poor or rich is not taken into account. Only their supporters are being taken in these committees. In West Bengal the Government of the party in power, of which Shri Yadav's party is an ally, keeps persons of their cadre only in such committees. (*Interruptions*) It is not at all hypothetical. The Government should exercise real control over the Gram Sabhas and prepare a list of such persons who are really poor as per the definition laid down by the Government. Only those people whose income is below Rs. 1400 should be taken in these committees and the names of the remaining people should be deleted.

A number of loopholes are there in the grant being given to purchase cows and buffaloes. The doctors, the insurance officials and the brokers who negotiate the deal

[Sh. Ram Pyare Panika]

extract their own shares from the amount of the grant. Thus, out of Rs. 8000, only R. 4000 reach the beneficiary. It is very essential to make an improvement in the situation. The Government should deal with the situation firmly. I would like to suggest that the Government should form a committee for this purpose. The committee should be so empowered that without the presence of its member, no item should be distributed. It should also be left to the authority sanctioning grant-in-aid that they will release the amount of grant only when the items to be distributed are available. This will help the beneficiaries to purchase the items from the markets of their choice. They should be at liberty to purchase the things from whenever they want. For example, if they wish to purchase cow from Haryana and buffalo from Punjab, they should be free to do so. But it is seen that due to the connivance of some shopkeepers, the amount of grant does not meet the sanction of the authority if vouchers from those very shopkeepers are not produce. This question has been raised time and again and I urge that this point may please be given consideration to. After giving them the money, a time limit should be prescribed for them that they will purchase the things within a period of one month. After they purchase the things, verification to this effect should be done and certificate given. This will help improve the quality. Since this matter concerns the poor, I strongly urge the Government to consider these points.

So far as the question of land reforms is concerned, we have made vigorous efforts in this direction. But we have achieved only 50 percent success in this task. Even now big landlords have been possessing large acreage of land in the names of their dogs, cats and parrots. If all the 544 hon. Members of this House decide that there should be equitable distribution of land, it can be done. But when we visit our areas, our self interest comes in the way and we remain mum. Now the time demands that we should deal with the situation with political firmness. Today, the land which was distributed to Harijans

and Adivasis has become a matter of curse for them. Though land revenue is collected in their name, the actual possession of the land is with someone else. In a number of cases, the matter is still subjudice. In order to avoid the above anomaly, we should, if necessary, amend the Constitution.

So far as the question of distribution of essential commodities is concerned, the Central Government has made it a point to ensure that these commodities reach the people in time. Guidelines have been sent to states in this regard. According to these guidelines, a fair price shop should be opened for every 2000 units. Dates have been fixed for sugar and other foodgrains to reach the shops. But the commodities reach the shops at the end of the month and, as a result, poor people do not get them. The assistance do not reach the far flung areas where it is most needed. Six types of areas have been selected for this purpose. These are Adivasi areas cyclonic areas, hill areas, desert areas, drought prone areas and areas inhabited by Harijans. But the assistance does not reach far-flung areas. Despite naming 40,000 bank branches, we are not able to undertake poverty alleviation programmes under the 20 Point Programme. Due to this, The development that is taking place is one sided. Banks are concentrating in a particular area. It is, therefore, necessary that for the remaining period of the Seventh Five Year Plan, the banks should be directed to provide loan amounts to those blocks, Nyaya-Panchayats, Gram Sabhas where people have not risen above the poverty line. It is a fact that villages have been linked with banks. This is what was announced in the Budget speech. But the officers of the banks do not go to interiors due to lack of adequate means and security arrangements. It is, therefore, necessary that the Government should make arrangements to provide means in special category areas. Only one and half year is left of the Seventh Five Year Plan. The Government should provide necessary means and lift the people above the poverty line. Otherwise, the Government will be charged with the accusation that it has failed to keep its prom-



ises. It may so happen that the assistance will reach those areas where people already have these facilities. I am saying this from my own experience. We have decided that assistance will be extended to rain-fed areas in the plains and development ensured there. It has also been decided to improve the quality of rice in West Bengal and increase irrigation facilities so that production could increase. The Government released Rs. 17,000 crores under this head. But what is happening there.

16.00 hrs.

The Hon. Prime Minister has admitted publicly with courage and responsibility that only 1/6th of the total amount allocated for poverty eradication, is reaching the poor. In view of the remarks made by him all the Ministers particularly the Minister of Programme Implementation ought to take steps for accelerating the implementation of 20 point programme. The Prime Minister has emphasised that there is need for modifications in the entire structure. He was against the tendency of formulating schemes while sitting in air-conditioned rooms and stressed upon executing them at the block-level or the *Gram-Sabha* level in the States. In view of this, the Government should direct all the units of *Gram Sabha* to send their proposals at least during the current year which is the end of Seventh Five Year Plan. The entire funds should be directly paid to them so that these could be utilized in a better way. It is public money and belongs to the Central Government. Yadav ji, you will have to persuade your Government to fight for the rights of people and not for themselves. It would be inappropriate to keep the Central Government in the dark about the way money is being utilized for the implementation of various programmes like RLEGP, DPAP and poverty eradication on the ground that the matter concerns the State Government. The State Governments whether they belong to any political party, should own full responsibility and give full account of money incurred in implementing poverty eradication programmes. In case the Central Government is unable to allocate adequate funds to the

States, the latter accuses it. But once they get the money, they show reluctance to give full account of the expenditure.

16.02 hrs

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

The Government should not hesitate even to amend the constitution in order to get the account of money sanctioned to the States and to monitor it properly. The necessary infrastructure has not been developed so far, keeping in view the requirements of the new programmes like green revolution, white revolution, development of quality seeds and irrigation potential. At present, 26 percent of the total land is being irrigated in the country. The environment and climate of a particular area should be given special consideration while formulating a scheme. In forest or hill areas, small dams should be constructed instead of big ones and the water of rivulets should be properly utilized. The Government have not arranged to conduct research on the maize crop or hybrid seeds in tribal areas. It should provide means of irrigation and seeds to areas where dry land farming is done. In its report 20 Point Programme Implementation Committee has directed to prepare scheme according to the requirements. It is true that there was acute shortage of drinking water especially in Harijan and tribal areas, sometime back and it is also true that many handpumps were installed to meet the challenge. Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are thankful to you for having allowed a discussion on this matter in the House. It should be discussed in detail in the next session. What would happen in case of those 'problem' villages which exceed the population of 500. Today, a single well for drinking water is available for ten houses in tribal areas. You should relax this norm. The Government should improve the conditions and provide facilities of drinking water in all these areas where more than 25 persons reside. Drinking water will have to be supplied even to a single house if it is situated two kilometres away. The Government will have to modify the scheme according to the requirements, because the inade-

[Sh. Ram Pyare Panika]

quate provisions have created dissatisfaction among the tribal section and the so called greedy people are taking advantage of this. The Government gave authority of installing hand pumps to the village *Pradhan* and they misuse their powers. They install one at their own doorsteps and the other at the doorstep of their supporter. In reality, the actual deservers for whom the scheme was executed, are till now deprived of the supply of drinking water. Still one year is there to complete Eighth Five Year Plan. I would like the Government to conduct a survey and provide resources for water according to the needs. Today, the situation has deteriorated to such an extent that the tribal people have to trend two kilometres to get drinking water and even there it is not clean. They are compelled to drink it and fell sick. It has been proved that two-third of the total diseases spread in the country are due to the intake of polluted drinking water. The Government should follow the principle of 'Prevention is better than cure' and plan fruitful schemes for the purpose.

No doubt, all the hospitals in the country have been converted into family planning centres but these establishments should own responsibility of maintaining the health of people also. Maintenance good health is as important as the implementation of family planning programme. Adequate number of hospitals or PHC have still not been opened in the remote areas to maintain the health of people. Maintenance of good health of people is as important as the implementation of family planning programme. The need of the hour is that every person should be healthy. The Government should implement some effective scheme in this regard too.

Besides a few other matters, I would like to say something about education. Our resolution to remove illiteracy from our country, is also a part of our 20 point programme. The Government have also implemented a new education policy. But in view of the deteriorating condition of primary schools. I

would like to suggest that the Government should hand over the responsibility of looking after the primary schools to a particular voluntary agency in order to save them. The teaching staff in these institutions get salary but they are not qualified. I have observed that in some States these schools are working just to enjoy the benefits of grants. Opening one or two Navodaya Vidyalaya here and there would not serve the purpose. The issue of black-board has also not been solved. The Government has been emphasising upon the need of primary schools and education constantly but we have not been able to restructure the entire system. At some places the schools are constructed by *Zila Parishad* and at other places by other agencies. Consequently, there are no blackboards, buildings in some primary schools and they also lack in basic requirements. We would not be able to implement new education policy properly in the country unless adequate provisions for the policy are provided. All the Members of the House are aware of the fact that the common people have not been able to enjoy the benefits of the schemes of informal education adult education etc. which involve expenditure worth Rs. 300 to 400 crores. When the Government is aware of the fact that the funds allocated to implement these schemes is being misused by the employees, then why its charge is not being given to a particular voluntary organisation. If that is not possible the Government should introduce more effective and useful system. Our late Prime-Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi had started a popular programme-Balwari. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you represent the State of Orissa and you may be aware of the fact that all the food material supplied under the Balwari scheme is being swindled by the teaching staff or distributed among the officials. It is not being utilized appropriately. I fail to understand why such ineffective schemes are implemented. I accept that the scheme enabled the educated women in rural areas to get pension but it has not brought any remarkable change. Why should we let out money to be misused at the time when we are facing crisis in economic resources. We will have to keep a few important factors in

mind while planning. We should stop the execution of those schemes which are not implemented properly by the State Governments. We should do so because, after all, that money belongs to the poor people and it is the duty of the Members of the House or public representatives ensure that these funds are properly utilized. The present situation is that we keep silent in spite of being aware of all the facts. The need of the hour is to stop all such schemes, wherein crores of rupees are being wasted.

Sir, besides, a few things have been mentioned in the 20 Point Programme regarding the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I would like to discuss some of them. Firstly, in spite of the order issued by the Home Ministry and Welfare Ministry under the Central Government, the required reservation has not been provided to them till now. The Government had assured to raise the living standard of the people of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by giving them special training. But the assurance remained restricted to the opening of a few coaching schools here and there in the major cities for namesake. But the Government did not act according to the actual plan.

So the Government ought to increase the amount of expenditure increase the amount of expenditure incurred in the scheme of informal education and also consider the matter of providing reservation in service. It is proving very dangerous to the country. On one side the Government starts new schemes, while on the other the people are not getting the benefits from the schemes already implemented due to ineffective implementation. Due to this they have become victim of social wrath on one hand, while on the other they are not getting adequate facilities. So the Government should plan the schemes to provide specific facilities in specific fields.

According to the provisions available at present the reservation quota for candidates of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in I.A.S., I.P.S. or class one services is full

but it is very astonishing that for class-III and class-IV jobs, it is not yet full.

It is ridiculous that the quota in IAS and IPS is full whereas in class III and IV posts it is not yet full. so the Government should make provisions to justify the 20 point programme. Mention has been made of the Special Component Plan under which the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are being benefited. How ridiculous is it that the contribution of various States varies between Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 2 lakhs. Why was not quantification done? We have been able to acquire just 7 percent while we deserved 12-15 percent according to the previous plan. Why are we being deprived of the actual amount? Specific amount was fixed for expenditure by every Ministry but it is not being utilized properly. In the height of these facts I would like to urge the Government to fulfil the promises. The educated among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have started forming their own parties on communal lines and they are encouraging their fellow brothers to revolt. In spite of the policy implemented by the Central Government, the State Governments are not providing adequate facilities. So I would like to urge the Government to prepare a time bound programme and issue statements in the Press accordingly.

Sir, the Government have not yet provided adequate seats for reservation to the candidate of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in medical colleges. You may be aware of what happened in Gujarat. In effective reservation policy led to massive killings. They did not succeed in getting seats and had to suffer many hardships. So I urge the Government to fulfil the provisions mentioned in the constitution at the earliest and enable this weaker section to join the mainstream of society. It would positively require a time bound programme. The Government should implement the provisions of the constitution. There is a proposal of providing 30 percent reservation in services to women under the 20 Point programme. This has been discussed in a recently concluded meeting of our party. But, a-part from it, the

[Sh. Ram Pyare Panika]

Government should also take effective steps to provide free education to them up to intermediate level in order to increase their educational qualifications. Instead of wasting money in implementing ineffective schemes the Government should utilize it in providing free education to girls. In the same way scholarships can be paid to boost up the morale of girls for higher studies like research, MBBS etc. In brief women should not be discriminated against. New schemes should be started to encourage the girls. People in the country are awakening and Government should boost up their spirits. It would enable the country to progress.

13th Youth Programme is meant for encouraging the youth centres. But the encouragement is not to the desired extent. Many schemes have been implemented for youth to provide them employment. NCC should be made compulsory so that the feelings of nationality and integrity develops among them.

Large scale industries are being encouraged today but the need of the hour is to encourage the cottage industries. It would enable opening of small industrial units in rural areas and thus check the rural exodus to cities in search of employment. Employment would also check feelings of dissatisfaction and resentment among them.

The Government should also stop the growth of slum areas. There is mushroom growth of slum areas in the major cities of the country like Madras and Bombay. I would urge the Government to check their growth.

A few days back it was a point of discussion that though the power generation is quite high in the country, it is not being utilised properly. But I would like to say that the Government should provide electricity to village at concessional rates. The Government should also make efforts to ensure that the villagers do not go elsewhere for their livelihood.

Without taking much time, I would like to urge upon the Government to take up every work treating the 20 Point Programme as its base because it concerns the welfare of labourers, farmers, women and the poor. If the Government concentrates only on the implementation of the programme, it will do a lot of good to all. Even in the Geeta, it has been said:

“Sarvadharmam Parityajya Mamekam Sharaanam Braja”

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI JUJHAR SINGH (Jhalawar) : Mr Chairman, Sir, I would also like to express my views on the 20 point programme. It is a very important programme. It is being discussed here in this House for last several weeks and the hon. members have expressed their views on it. I shall take up only those points which have been newly added to the 20 point programme. As a matter of fact, the 20 point programme was started in 1975 and was revised in 1982. Our hon. Prime Minister took a keen interest in the programme and further revised it in 1986. He laid stress on the points which he considered to be more important. The 20 point programme is a very important programme especially to alleviate poverty in the villages and three fourth of this programme is entirely related to the villages. I would like to draw your attention as well as that of the House towards the impact it has hitherto the achievements, we have had to so far from this programme during the last thirteen and a half years. In fact, due to this programme, one thing which has been evidently witnessed, is that the people belonging to all sections of the society have started taking interest in development and they have started realising that the Government is really paying attention towards them. They feel that the Government is committed to their betterment. Out of the total budgetary provision of Rs. 1,80,000 crores for the Seventh Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 60,500 crores was allocated for the 20 point programme which is 33.6 percent of that total plan expenditure. In the States, 46.1

[Sh. Jujhar Singh]

percent of their total budgetary provisions, is meant for the 20 point programme. It proves itself as to the importance, the Government gives to this programme and also it indicates as to what could be done to alleviate poverty through this programme.

Four new points have been included in the new 20 point programme and the remaining ones are mere repetitions. Of these 4 new points of the new programme, greatest importance has been given to the last point in the list is the responsiveness of the Government. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards this point. Among the 20 points envisaged to alleviate poverty and on which the Government is spending thousands and crores of rupees, the point pertaining to the responsive Government is the most important one. If the Government is responsive and sensitive enough and it has appointed a sincere and efficient officers to implement the programmes of the Government honestly, these programmes can be a very easy success. But even the basic thing is not there. That means the implementing agency itself is not efficient and sincere and imbued with integrity. And it is because of that very reason that the Government has not been able to achieve much success in these programmes. Just now, my earlier speakers have also dwelt upon these points. They have been stressing frequently that at some places there are some irregularities in the identification of families and at other places, the loans advanced by banks for the purchase of cattle are not disbursed properly. In some villages, the teachers do not come to the schools and even doctors are not available there in the Primary Health Centres. These are some of the drawbacks of the programmes which are easily witnessed in the implementation of the programme at the places where the administration is not sensitive at all. If the Government is responsive and sensitive, the doctors will naturally come in time, the teachers will teach properly and the money released by the Centre will be utilised prop-early. But the most unfortunate

thing and the greatest drawback in this regard is that the Government is not at all responsive.

I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister, his department and Government of India for including the point of responsiveness of the Government and that of the administration. Two years have elapsed since this programme was started in 1986. Has the hon. Minister ever checked or found out as to what extent has the Government or the administration has been responsive during these two years. To-day every person in the village realises that the Government is allocating huge funds for the villages and the States are being allocated large sum of money for this purpose and also the Government is committed to help every individual. But the money, after having been released from the Centre, does not reach the persons for whom it was meant just due to some fault on the part of the administration. That is a very important point.

The Hon. Prime Minister has also said recently in the A.I.C.C session and reiterated the the same thing time and again also in public meetings that 85 percent of the funds is absorbed by the system itself and this disturbs everything. The remaining 15 percent should have reached the public. But bungling takes place even in the case of this amount. The Prime Minister of the country himself realises this thing that a large portion of the funds is being misused or being absorbed by the system and the system is expensive. I would, therefore, like to urge upon the Government to pay more attention to the 20 point programme which is a very important programme so that the funds may reach the persons for whom they were meant and people may get the benefits. That will also bring an end to all sorts of bungling. In this connection, I would like to make two points what machinery is responsible to run this responsive administration? For this, there is the Government and its administrative machinery on the one side and the representatives of the public on the other

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side. Both of them jointly distributed the funds in the villages.

So far as the question of administrative machinery is concerned, I am seized of the situation prevailing in Rajasthan and cannot say anything of the other States and their people what they think and feel about it—but in Rajasthan it is the Block Development Officer who is responsible for the implementation of all the plans. He is a very important person. Though the collector is at the helm of affairs in his district but in rural areas, the Block Development Officer is solely responsible. B.D.Os are appointed from the State Administrative service and also from the lower services. but unfortunately, any officer who belongs to the Rajasthan Administrative Service is appointed to the post of B.D.O. he feels that it is a punishment for him. He prefers to become an S.D.O. or to go in for any other posting than working as a B.D.O. That is why I would like to urge upon the Government to accord proper status to the Block Development Officer. In case, he is posted in some rural areas, he should be made to feel that .

[English]

He should feel proud about himself. But instead of that, man feels humiliated as if he has been punished or he has been sent to jail. This feeling is bad.

[Translation]

This inferiority complex must be done away with so that they may feel that they have been assigned a respectable job . But this feeling is lacking today. I have also seen that period when the work of community development was started in 1952 and the persons posted as B.D.Os in those days had their own status. They felt proud of their jobs and realised that their work involved more responsibility than that of other administrative officers and they had been accorded more respect. But gradually this institution was weakened as in some cases, the village

level workers were promoted to the post of B.D.Os. and sometimes B.D.Os. were selected from amongst the teachers and sometimes co-operative officials were raised to the post of B.D.Os. In this way, the status of this important post has been lowered and, in a way, made defunct. That is why they feel frustrated even to-day. The villagers are not getting the desired benefits. This important point needs your attention.

The second thing is about the elected representatives. So far as the functions of the Panchayat Samiti or the Block are concerned, people from the villages get elected to these bodies and do a very good work. But when the question of Zila Parishad elections comes, people from urban areas are being permitted, as a relaxation, to contest these elections. This practice is prevalent in many other States as well as in my own state. What actually happens in that the people outside the locality who have no concern with the villages, contest the elections by manipulation, though the local people do not repose their confidence in them. such is the prevailing system.

Under the provisions as obtaining presently, a person residing in any Municipal Corporation or in any city or anywhere also can contest elections for the posts of office bearers of local bodies set up for rural development. When a urbanite becomes the chief elected representative of a village local body, development of rural areas is neglected. I think that the provisions as obtaining presently require to be amended and only rural voters should be allowed to contest elections for the posts of office bearers of rural bodies such as Panchayat Samiti, Gram Panchayat or Zila Parishad so that only rural people could become their office bearers. Now there is no dearth of qualified person in rural areas as they are also becoming graduates, engineers, doctors, etc. Now-a-days, educated people are available in villages and they can efficiently share the responsibility. After receiving good education in cities, village youths are now capable of holding posts in local bodies and the

Government should change the present system so that educated villagers could find berth in a such bodies and contribute for development of the villages. I welcome the inclusion of anew programme i.e. Responsive administration to the 20 Point Programme. I would like to congratulate the Government for this as I attach more importance to this point. In this connection, I would like to submit that still more is required to be done in this direction and special attention is required to be paid by the Government in order to ensure proper utilization of funds allocated by the Centre for the purposes of family planning programme, irrigation projects or for other purposes.

Another point which has been taken up under this programme is related to youths. At present, a major part of our population constitutes youth. Many schemes have been launched for them.

[English]

73 percent to 75 percent of the youth population is from rural areas.

[Translation]

The Government should pay attention to programmes meant for rural youths and satisfy them to the extent possible. They have not been able to get full benefit of the loans being advanced by the banks under the self-employment scheme. Our administration should be responsive. This has not so far been able to bring any tangible impact there. I urge the Government to take necessary steps to fulfil the aspirations of rural youths. Dissatisfaction among the educated rural youths would lead to a harmful political and social impact. It is a matter to be realised and adequate facilities are required to be provided to them.

I would like to make yet another point though it is not a new one. Emphasis has been given to extend irrigation facilities. I am of the opinion that more emphasis should be laid on the proper utilisation of facilities already provided.

[English]

Instead of extending the irrigation facilities, you would make proper use of the facilities already developed.

[Translation]

Thus its utilisation should be proper. On the basis of my own experiences and the situation prevailing in my constituency, I can say that the irrigation facilities developed there have not been utilized properly and the lack of proper utilisation is due to the improper maintenance of canals. The entire amount of funds allocated for maintenance is spent on wages of a large number of work charge staff engaged for this. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am referring to a project in my own constituency. In one division, an amount of Rs. 36 lakhs is earmarked market for maintenance and the wage bills of work charge staff excess this amount, as a result of which work is lying incomplete. No funds are available for removing silting and carrying other repairs. Despite availability of water, canal facilities are not availed of by the farmers due to non-clearance of silts gathered in it. I would like to call your attention towards the points emphasised by you. Some new points have been included and a few already included have been emphasised upon. I would like to urge the Government to take follow-up-action and monitor proper implementation of Programmes introduced recently and for which emphasis has been laid in the 20 Point programme. Unless water is utilized properly, development cannot take place. There is no shortage of water in Kota and Jhalawad areas in Rajasthan as they are bordering Madhya Pradesh. Even 50 percent of the total facilities created there is not being utilized. I would like to mention the problems of leakage and seepage etc. which are causing inconvenience in that area. Lack of irrigation facilities is also an important issue.

A new point of environment has also been introduced. It is also a new programme and the matter is related not only to the cities but also to rural areas. Rural areas are also facing the same problem. This problem is attributed to large scale denudation of forests.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Since there are many members yet to participate in the discussion, if the House agrees we may extend the time of this discussion by two hours.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: YES.

[Translation]

SHRI JUJHAR SINGH : I was submitting that the rural areas are also facing environmental problems. Various schemes of forestry like-village forestry, social forestry or other forestry have not been implemented properly. Deforestation has led to this environmental problem. Soil erosion takes place due to the deforestation on the marginal land along the rivers, causing environmental problem. Accumulation of silt on rivers and canals beds and growth of weeds are also attributable to it. This is a very important programme and requires formulation of scheme at a very large scale. But work can be started on selective basis. The areas along the river side which are prone to soil erosion due to deforestation should be selected for plantation of trees on a large scale which will solve a number of problems. It would reduce soil erosion and boost afforestation programme.

The Government should ensure that in no circumstance marginal land along the rivers and canals is given for cultivation. If at all that land is to be utilized, this should be utilised for the purpose of plantation of trees only. Tree plantation is more beneficial to the growers. It is more rewarding than farming on it. I would, therefore, impress upon the Government to implement the suggestions given by me. This will not only improve the ecology, but it will boost the afforestation programme.

The Government should pay special attention towards tree plantation. If at all, the Government is to make allotment of marginal land declared surplus under the ceiling laws, at least a restriction should be imposed that on such land which is prone to soil

erosion, only trees or fruit trees should be planted so as to check soil erosion and improve the ecology.

Not taking much time, I conclude. I also express my thanks to you.

[English]

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY(Kurnool): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very happy that my previous speaker touched upon the 20th of the 20 point programme, namely, responsive Government. Many friends who have spoken on this topic have not dealt with the last of the 20th point programme, namely, the responsive Government. Without the responsive Government, the implementation of the other programmes will be a myth.

The 20th point of the programme is the last but the most important. Under this, what is required is, up to simplify procedure, delegate authority, enforce accountability, evolve monitoring system from block to national level and attend promptly and sympathetically to the public grievances. We would like the hon. Minister to tell us as to how the 20th of the 20 point programme is being implemented. What is it that you have done to simplify the procedure? What is it that you have done to delegate authority, enforce accountability and evolve monitoring system?

On the third item of this 20th point programme, namely, enforce accountability, the Public Accounts Committees of all the legislatures have to role to play. I was myself the Chairman of the Public Accounts committee. And I have presented as many as 105 reports to this House. Some of the most important anti-poverty programmes, like drinking water, NREP, IRDP, were reviewed by the Public Accounts committee in pursuance of the Comptroller and Auditor General's reports. the Comptroller and Auditor General had made an inspection of the implemetation of the NREP and TRDP. He had pointed out several defects and presented a report. On the basis of this



report, this august House, that is the Public Accounts Committee, took up and made a review and submitted a report more than 11/2 years ago. I find to my utter surprise that the recommendations made by the Public Accounts Committee on the implementation of NREP, IRDP, etc. have not even been brought to the notice of the Minister in charge of that department. Even from the answer he was giving to the questions about NREP, IRDP etc. I found to my utter surprise that the recommendations of this Committee have not even been brought his notice. For instance, we have been wanting to lift the people above the poverty line. And the methodology that has been adopted is to select the beneficiaries and to give them loans. Actually, that has been found to be impracticable for the simple reason that it is possible to bring them above the poverty line. But there are natural calamities like famine, drought and attack of pests of agricultural crops and failure of crops. If ten people are brought above the poverty line on account of these natural calamities, 60 people go down the poverty line. Therefore, what the Public Accounts committee suggested was that a village must be taken as a unit. Instead of selecting individuals. We don't say that individuals must not be selected. Individuals must be selected. But that programme must fit in with the development of the village as a whole because unless the village gets an economic development and is able to generate a self serving economy, it will not be possible to pick up a few individuals and make them cross the poverty line.

Some of the important recommendations of the Committee have not been implemented though more than two years have passed. That is why I am submitting that a responsive Government is the most important criterion before we can take up the implementation of other items in the 20 Point Programme. We found that the auditing system was one of the methods by which we wanted to enforce accountability in the administration. Constitution provides for an independent authority like the Comptroller

and Auditor General who audits about five percent of the transactions of the Government and submits its reports to the President of India and to parliament. On the basis of these Reports, the Public Accounts Committee again investigates into the matter and submits reports to this House. That was the methodology evolved for the purpose of enforcing accountability but over the years what happened is that this has become a routine matter. The audit objections by the Comptroller and Auditor General are taken as a routine matter by the Departments. The response to the Comptroller and Auditor General's objections from the various departments became practically immunised.

There was the 7th Conference of the Chairmen of Public Account Committees convened by me solely for the purpose of highlighting that the enforcement of accountability in the administration has failed. I invited no less a person than the Prime Minister himself to come and inaugurate the Conference and address us. At that time, when the Prime Minister came, I brought to his notice certain things and I would just read out an extract from the speech:

"PAC are finding themselves helpless or at least ineffective to take or to recommend deterrent action against unidentified set of officials and non-officials though on the basis of the reports of the C&AG and on their own investigations, they are fully satisfied that public funds have disappeared either unaccounted for or unsatisfactorily accounted for. Our recommendations usually end up with a stringent call to concerned departments to institute action against those responsible for the losses or the questionable transactions reported by the C&AG. It pains me to say that this results in nothing but chasing a crooked shadow in a never ending circle if not a cry in the wilderness. To illustrate my point, I may mention a recent case in which 8 kilograms of gold booked by the State Bank of India as a rail parcel disappeared on its journey

[Sh. E. Ayyapu Reddy]

from 'Bombay to Agra mysteriously. The Department has failed to pinpoint any responsibility and the police have failed to even file a charge-sheet. Thus, 8 kilograms of gold has been lost upwept and unsung and neither the Railways nor the State Bank of India are even prepared to own moral responsibility for the loss. This is not on usual illustration."

When this was brought to the notice of the Prime Minister, he was very much surprised and shocked and he said at the conference that you must try and change the system.

This is what he said:

" So , what is really required is to see why things are going wrong. It is not enough just to catch the man. Yes, we must catch the man, but if you are d]going to rectify it and PAC is going to be effective in a longer term perspective, it is necessary to go to the root, to see why sometimes such wrong things can happen. This will only come about if the PACS.. go in very great depth into why these problems are being caused and how we can get the procedures that are behind the problems that you get for tackling, so that the problems do not occur."

The Prime Minister made these remarks that the Public Accounts Committee must go in depth and study and suggest certain changes in the administration so as to enforce accountability.

A Sub-committee consisting of the Chairmen belonging to all the parties was also constituted and this Sub-Committee presented to the Prime Minister a report on accountability in the Administration. It was in February 1987 and subsequently, I had occasion to go and talk to Shri Chidambaram, the Minister in charge of administration about this report. He said that these recom-

mendations of the report were under study. More than a year has elapsed. One and a half years have elapsed since we made certain very important recommendations and so far, this report is still gathering dust.

Therefore, irrespective of party affiliations, irrespective of political allegiances, all the Chairmen of all the Committees felt unanimously that we have only a namesake democracy, whereas actually what we have got is a very old bureaucratic machinery which is getting inflated every year and which has become totally unresponsive to the needs of the people. The Administration itself has become so immune to criticism, that it is simply not possible to achieve our objects. Unless something is done as stated in the 20th point of the 20 Point Programme about decentralisation, delegation of power and enforcement of accountability , it will not be possible to implement the other programmes.

We have also given facts and figures in this report as to how the total number of cases booked for corruption are so meagre and how most of the cases have ended in acquittal and how it is vitally necessary to change the penal laws and bring about a special enactment so as to fix accountability on the Administration. Crores of rupees are being misused and lost. This has been revealed to us in the reports of the Controller and Auditor General. Crores of rupees, admittedly, are lost, misused or misapplied. If only the reports of the Controller and Auditor General are studied by the concerned departmental heads and the ministers, they will know how their departments are functioning and where the loopholes are and how in spite of our best efforts, the Administration is not able to deliver the goods to the people. So, it is only for this purpose that the 20th point of the 20 Point Programme requires strict enforcement and implementation. If this is done, the other points will automatically get fulfilled. They will be successful if we are able to evolve a system of administration which is simple, efficient and incorruptible.

We in India compare our administrative machinery with the administrative machinery in foreign countries. I will give just one instance. In America, the decision is taken at the lowest level, immediately, without any loss of time. Here for taking a similar decision, the file has to go up and down sometimes three times or four times and sometimes it may even have to go to three departments or four departments or five departments. Most of the officers take a negative attitude. They are never anxious to see that a purposeful or a productive scheme is implemented immediately. They will go on raising queries after queries with the net result that the matter which should have been disposed of within a day is kept pending for more than a year. Red tape and bureaucratic delays are eating into the vitals of our economy.

Therefore, I once again emphasize the importance of these recommendations and I request the hon. Minister to look into the report which has been presented by the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee to the hon. Prime Minister at his instance and at his suggestion and see that these recommendations are implemented.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM (Gaya): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the 20 Point Programme is under discussion and in this connection I want to draw the attention of the House and of the Government to certain very important points. The 20 Point Programme is an important instrument for fighting out poverty and our Government is making efforts for the past several years to implement it fully. Keeping in view the needs of the country, the Hon. Prime Minister has himself placed emphasis on certain vital points of the 20 point programme. But I want to draw your attention to the last point of this programme in which the term 'sensitive administration' has been mentioned. Until the administration is sensitive and is committed to people's programmes, they will not be implemented, no matter how many directions are issued and amendments made and howsoever

well-intentioned we may be. Even the Hon. Prime Minister while addressing the nation in a national broadcast had stated that if Rs. 6 is allocated by the Centre for the implementation of these schemes, only Re. 1 reaches the villages. Hon. Minister, if the administration had been sensitive, the Hon. Prime Minister would not have had to comment like that. The same lack of sensitivity can be observed in the implementation of every programme whether it is the special Component programme, Adult Education, Irrigation programme or any other such programme. There is not an iota of sensitivity left in the implementation machinery of the Government. It seems as if the administration is not aware about our policies in regard to the people and as to what is our duty towards them. The framework of the present system of administration was laid in 1869 when the Britishers were in power here. We are following the same system of administration even after the achievement of Independence. We are holding on to it like a legacy and there has been little change in it. I, therefore, think that there should be a change in the whole administrative framework. Only then will the administration be accountable towards the people otherwise our policies will never be implemented whatever steps we may take.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is a rule and it existed earlier also that the District Magistrate should visit remote villages at least twice a month to look into the local problems. They should stay overnight among the people in order to know about their difficulties but may I know from the hon. Minister as to how many District Magistrates are there at present, who have stayed overnight in the villages. As per my information, there is not a single District Magistrate who is doing so. No one goes to the remote villages today. What to speak of the District Magistrate, even the B.D.Os who are the Tehsil level officers and are working in Block officers are not prepared to stay overnight in the villages. Earlier the rule was that entry to this effect will be made into the C.R of the officials. But, the situation is that no Government employee irrespective of the Department he

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belongs to, is willing to go into the remote villages. They would rather like to discuss the problems at their own place. The implementation of the 20 Point Programme will be successful only when the implementation machinery, which is the base, is itself sensitive to it.

17.00 hrs.

Social justice in regard to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is one of the points under the 20 Point Programme, social disparities are resulting into atrocities on harijans in the rural areas. I hail from South Bihar, where incidents of atrocities committed on harijans have increased considerably. Hundreds of examples can be cited like Nagma, Nooni, Pipariya, Garmiya, Arban, Kausara etc. where harijans have been massacred on a large scale. The underlying reason is a social one. We have stated here that Land Reforms will be implemented and Minimum Wages will be ensured. The assurances given by Hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi regarding Land Reforms and Minimum Wages have reached the poor people in the rural areas. Announcements were made in the Parliament by the Government that steps will be taken to distribute land among the landless and the poor. Efforts were made to raise it at the Tehsil level accordingly. But when the question of their proper implementation was raised and there was an agitation started, it was branded as naxalism. If the Adivasi and other weaker sections organise themselves and demonstrate for the proper implementation of the schemes, to say that it is a diversion from the basic problems and it is naxalism seems very amusing to me.

Sidhartha Operation is in progress in Jahanabad, Gaya and Aurangabad. Sidhartha operation is an attractive name and under it the poor people are rehabilitated and land is distributed among them. Under 20 Point Programme arrangements are to be made for drinking water supply, housing, establishment of schools etc., for the weaker sections of the society, whereas at least

1000 harijans and people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes have been put in jail branding them as naxalites in Jahana-bad, Gaya and Aurangabad under Sidhartha operation.

I am against any form of violence and I totally condemn it. Law and order should be fully maintained in the country but to arrest innocent people under the pretext of maintenance of law and order and in connivance with the land lords and Police by branding them as naxalities should be considered as State atrocities. We requested the hon. Chief Minister to have full control over the law and order situation because some criminals have entered into the movement and it is they who attack the poor people at night which should be controlled. Poor people have been arrested under this operation. As such, 15 to 20 guidelines must have been given and but innocent people are being imprisoned under it and nothing has been done in this regard. Before arresting them, their entire case history should have been gone through and details of their character prior to their detention should have been considered. If they had previous crime records, then they should have been arrested. If you give a thought to it even now, it will be a fine example of your sensitivity. In this way, if such things are not controlled, the people will lose their faith in the police forces. It is for this reason that people there have little faith in the B.D.O. and the police sub-inspectors. They think that these people only help the high-ups.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to Land Reforms. In this connection, I would like to cite the example from Bihar. Land has been distributed among the Landless and other poor people in this State. On 14 November, 1987, the then Chief Minister, Shri Bindeshwari Dubey distributed 35,000 acres of land among the landless and the poor people? The papers regarding the land were handed over to the poor. It is easy to hand over the papers but it is difficult to give them right of actual ownership. I was told that all the problems will be over. It has come to our notice that 10

percent people have got the papers but have not acquired ownership rights. Hon. Minister might have got the details that 35,000 acres of land has been distributed but he will not be aware of the real facts so far. The poor people are saying that they have got the papers and these were also given during the Chief Ministership of Shri Jagannath Mishra, but these papers are lying with their in vain. What they mean to say is that they have not got the ownership rights so far. This is ridiculing the poor. This is the situation even after directions from the Hon. Prime Minister have been issued. (*Interruptions*)

Our hon. Members in the Opposition, who are very furious presently aware of the state of affairs in the Leftist States. The Left Governments are supposed to be

[*English*]

"Champions of the poor and the landless people."

[*Translation*]

In West Bengal, the target was 8000 hectares of land for distribution. However, not even 3 1/2 thousand hectares could be distributed last year. The same situation exists in Kerala. It seems to me as if our Government is more effective in the matter of land reforms.

I want to request the hon. Minister that he should initiate a definite movement under which the poor and the landless should get ownership rights in all the states, be it Bihar, Bengal, Kerala, & Uttar Pradesh or any other state. It is essential to start such a movement everywhere. Only then will our Land Reform Programme be successful in the true sense.

I want to draw your attention to the question of reservation. A right to reservation had been granted to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes while framing the Constitution. As Shri Panikaji has told us, it is true that the quota is completed in the Public Service Commission but some bungling is being indulged into so far as comple-

tion of the reservation quota in respect of third and fourth class posts is concerned. In Bihar, the third and fourth class posts reserved for the SC & ST candidates are either still lying vacant or are being filled by other persons on daily wages in the name of SC & ST. These people are confirmed as soon as they complete 240 days of their service and then nothing is done to complete the reserved quota. On 17th September, 1988, the Hon. Prime Minister had called a meeting of the SC & ST MPs. of the whole country, which was attended by the Home Minister, Shankaranandji and Rajendra Kumari Bajpaiji and directed that all the posts lying vacant either under the State Governments or under the Central Government should be filled up immediately and the policy should be implemented honestly. Thus it was decided that three committees should be constituted for this purpose but so far no committee has been constituted. A directive to this effect should be issued and a central team should be sent there to find out the reasons for non-implementation of the reservation policy and also for non-filling up of 16 thousand vacancies. Today the problem of unemployment among Harijans has become so acute that a post-graduate Harijan boy has to work as an agricultural labourer along with his un-educated father who somehow got him educated by resorting to economy. This situation is also affecting other Harijan boys also. This has become a factor for unemployment among Harijans. The people have started thinking that it is no use to get the boys educated and this has led to erosion of education among the boys of SC & ST to which the Government should pay special attention.

So far as reservation in educational institutions in Bihar is concerned, it is a well known fact that the people are appointing candidates of their own castes as Lecturers and Professors often getting their wards educated by spending Rs. 20 to 30 thousand in certain colleges. One could fight if there is one mafia but we find that there is coal mafia, co-operative mafia and education mafia who are appointing Lecturers after taking Rs. 20 to 30 thousand from the poor people. There

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the reservation policy is not being implemented. In a meeting, which was attended by the Hon. Prime Minister and the Chief Minister of Bihar, I had urged the Hon. Prime Minister that such colleges where reservation policy was not being implemented should not be affiliated. But I don't know as to what prevents the State Government to take a follow up action even when there is a clear directive for the same. Therefore, the Government should check such an education mafia.

As far as unemployment is concerned, there are 4 million unemployed and among them you will find matriculates, graduates and post-graduates belonging to all the sections of our society. Today that army of 4 million unemployed is waiting for the auspicious day when they will get jobs. This is a national problem and therefore, should be considered in the national perspective. On several times, I have mentioned in the House that to-day, the jobs, employment and industries have become a monopoly of a particular class. If you go to a family you will find that they have got everything. They are running an industry or a factory with full employment opportunities but on the contrary in the next house, you will find that they are neither running an industry nor a factory and have no employment opportunities. That is why I have mentioned several times that we should adhere to the principle of one-man-one-job on national basis. A person who has already got a service should not be allowed to have some other work. That is why I am talking of one-man-one-job or "one job in one family". Only then the problem will be solved.

Now I would like to draw your attention towards the problem of drinking water. The area to which I belong is a small district and still 400 villages are facing the drinking water problem. In 1981, while replying to the discussion on Demands, the then Agriculture Minister, Shri Birendra Singh Rao had assured this House that upto the year 1990 no problem village would remain in the country. Only at the time of drought in the country, we

could realise how far we can stand to meet this problem. We could face the critical drought situation under the efficient leadership of our Hon. Prime Minister. But so far as drinking water is concerned, even to-day our villages are facing an acute shortage of water. (*Interruptions*) I am concluding my speech.

Keeping in view the situation prevailing in Rajasthan, I would request the Government to issue instructions to the State Governments to take necessary measures in regard to my suggestions relating to education, unemployment, land-reforms, sensitiveness of the area and imprisonment of innocent people in the name of law and order. So that the image of the Government is boosted and the poor could have faith in the Government.

SHRI MANOJ PANDEY (Betia): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I understand that this is right time to discuss this matter in this August House seriously under the motion which has been brought forward. The most important aspect of the new Twenty Point Economic and Social Programme which is being discussed here is its implementation. The hon. Members who have participated in the discussion so far have also laid emphasis on its implementation. Often the hon. Members have been expressing their views both in this House and in the other House on the aspect of implementation of this programme. There are no two opinions that there are many drawbacks so far as implementation is concerned and I do admit that these shortcomings cannot be removed at once. For the last two years or it would be better if I say that since the year 1985, our Hon. Prime Minister have been asking many organisations to examine objectively the figures which are received from the District Magistrates and Block Development Officers through the State Governments. Now we are getting information about these figures through these independent organisations. There is a great difference between the Government figures and the figures submitted by these independent organisations and we have been finding this difference for the last 2-3

years. I am not saying that there is difference in regard to every item but there difference does exist in some items certainly.

I want to tell you that the Poverty Alleviation Scheme included in the Twenty Point Programme is the most important programme which is primarily based on Agriculture. In this connection, several discussions have been held previously. I think that the most important problem of the country relates to the farming and farmers. If we could ensure to the farmers remunerative prices of the maximum of their produce, their problems can be solved to a great extent.

The second problem relates to the irrigation. If irrigation facilities are provided to them, their remaining demands in regard to fertilizers, seeds, equipments, remunerative prices of their produce can be met by providing subsidies. But the most important problem relates to irrigation and the remunerative prices of farmers' produce. We have been discussing this problem often in this House and our Hon. Prime Minister has also laid emphasis on the need to pay special attention to it and the fact that he himself is paying his attention to it, is a matter of happiness.

Then there is the problem of workers who are dependent on agriculture which is the biggest source for increasing the employment potential in our country. By keeping the agriculture in private sector, we have achieved self-sufficiency and perhaps, more than that and now we are thinking of producing 175 million tonnes of foodgrains in the current year. It is a very big record in itself. We will have to let agriculture remain in the private sector always. Agriculture is a very important sector and nobody should be allowed to think of nationalising it or taking it over in any other form because the farmer of this country has proved that inspite of lakhs of difficulties he can make this country self-sufficient with the help of even scant resources. I think that we should have more feelings and considerations for farmers. I think it is not good if the problem of agricultural labour is treated as a separate issue and discussed in this House as such be-

cause their problem is not different from the problem of farmers. If the problem of agricultural labour and the farmers are dealt with separately under the 20-point programme, then I think we will be going to make a very big gap between them and will be creating an atmosphere contradictory to each other and this will not be conducive even to the interest of this country. Farmers and agricultural labour are closely associated with each other. This august House needs to think over it.

The most important point included in the 20-Point Programme is the issue of agricultural labour. We have always discussed the ways to organise the labour in unorganised sectors. Hon. Shri Patil has brought a very good proposal in this regard. When there will be a discussion on the subject all aspects of this subject will become clear to me.

One of the important things is about the co-operative sector. We should discuss the points of view of farmers about this cooperative movement so that the farmers of the country may be benefited by it. At places farmers are running their cooperatives societies in their own way. It has been observed that several committees were formed in respect of this co-operative movement and their reports have also been received. There should be a separate discussion regarding regularisation of these co-operative societies.

Often it has been seen that the same office bearers continue to hold their respective offices for years together and the money given by the Central or State Government is not utilised for the benefit of farmers. The need of the hour is to bring about a change in the co-operative sector. There should be a discussion and one should have the view of the hon. Members on the reports submitted by the committees formed in this regard. We should ensure that there are no monopoly houses which may capture these societies and restrict the entry of other people.

Similarly, our primary co-operative societies are in a bad condition. A person

[Sh. Manoj pandey]

appointed Secretary remains in his position for 25-30 years and do not let anyone else come in his place. This has resulted into rampant corruption in these societies. So much so that the farmers do not want to have anything to do with these co-operatives. In fact, at some places they even display a hatred for the co-operative movement.

Sir, it is true that several programmes related to co-operative movement like dairy, fisheries and construction of ponds etc. have been included in the 20 Point Programme. All these programmes are a part of the co-operative sector. The problems affecting them are the same as those in the co-operatives. The Government should seriously think over how to remove these monopolists. We should have a discussion here also on this subject.

I want to say something on the most importing point of sensitive administration in the 20 Point Programme. Hon. Members have discussed this in detail. Every Department in the States and in centre also has a public grievance cell. Sir, officers are posted to these grievance cells when a Minister is annoyed with them and wants to punish them, or an officer whom no one is willing to accept is posted there. Sir a public grievance cell is certainly not so unimportant that the worst officials should be posted there. State Governments should be asked to strengthen these departments. In public grievance cells, both at the district as well as block levels, officials who can listen and solve people's problems quickly should be posted. Today we see that officials against whom complaints have been made are the ones who receive the complaints for final noting. The official comes to know which particular person has complained against him and thus tries to harass and sometimes harasses the complainant. These problems affect sensitivity. This is a sensitive issue which needs attention at the grassroot level. The hon. Prime Minister said an important thing at the AICC session. He has said it from other platforms also. This is the biggest problem

facing our country. This is the problem of unemployment. This year two programmes have been introduced for the women and the youths. These programmes have an important role to play. Members of the Opposition are not present here. Only hon. Shri Soz is present whom we do not take an opposition Member. The Opposition stand on women and youths is a strange one. They say that these programmes have been introduced with an eye on the ensuring general elections. Since 1984 the Congress (I) and the Union Cabinet have continuously tried to introduce new and better programmes, and to change things which adversely affect our social structure. Thus we aim at implementing those programmes with the limited resources at our disposal which may benefit the masses.

The socio-economic aspect is the most important thing in any country. No country can progress unless some scope is left for the best possible changes in its social structure within the constraints imposed. Another important point mentioned by the hon. Prime Minister was regarding the technology mission. Its various aspects like agriculture, edible oil, indigenisation and drinking water were also mentioned. The work done on edible oils under the technology mission has shown the development in coconut oil and palm oil. The technology mission programme has been adopted in our country. On the basis of edible oil production we should determine which edible oil should be limited to a particular area. There is ample scope for coconut and palm oils in South India. But the edible oil problem in Eastern, Western and Northern Indian is of an entirely different nature. We have not been able to expand the production of traditional edible oil through research or been able to produce a hybrid variety. As I was saying while speaking on the technology mission we have maize in abundance. If maize is taken from the category of a cereal to that of an edible oil we can pay the increased price of the latter to the farmers. This will definitely increase maize production. The utility of maize can be increased in the form of an edible oil. A useful edible oil called Cornola is made from maize.



Medical practitioners also liked it and praised its properties. We can produce this oil from maize. At least in Eastern, Western and Northern India we can encourage the production of maize.

In the end, I want to draw your attention towards education. Although this subject has been discussed in detail, I shall restrict myself to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

I support all the suggestions given with respect to education. Primary education is a State subject and should remain so. But what we need to see is whether the conditions of teachers has shown improvement wherever it is a state subject. Have the duties of teachers increased in proportion to their salaries? In fact, their duties have decreased. Does a teacher devote even half of the time he used to on teaching when he was not a Government employee? Certainly not. While treating education as a State subject we should determine its effect on other employees and on the social structure. The problems related to education have remained the same. In fact, they are getting worse. On the other hand there is an increase in teachers' salaries. That is a good step but their duties should also increase proportionately. This should also be applicable to our hon. colleagues in the Opposition because their salaries have increased but they are absent from the House.

Lastly, I want to say that due to time limitations I am unable to express all my views. At the same time I express my support for all the proposals put forward. I thank you for extending the time by two hours even though one of our hon. colleagues felt annoyed. Even so I appreciate your gesture.

[English]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla):  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have a very unique privilege to represent the entire Opposition now single handed. If it were possible, you and I could join hands in making a demand that at least discussions on Private Mem-

bers' Bills and Resolutions should be televised so that there will be reasonable attendance here. I feel there is time if Programme Implementation Ministry is very serious about what is being discussed today, there is a very strong case for revision of this 20 Point Programme. I have been telling for a long time that instead of 20 points — there is nothing wrong, it is a very laudable programme, all the items are very important — I feel the time has come to review and revise these points and reduce them into five instead of having a long list of twenty points without meaning any disrespect to those people who propounded this programme. This was propounded during Madam Indira Gandhi's time. All these points are very relevant and very much needed. I have carefully studied it and I have a feeling that there is a time for revising the whole programme. And we could reduce these twenty points to five or six broad areas.

I would suggest that we give top priority to education, then comes employment, then comes drinking water, then generation of power and fifthly, eradication of poverty. There are hundred problems. Our defect in planning has been that we have indicated large areas, large points. Perhaps, we want to do everything possible under the Sun instead of concentrating our attention on an area which is very important. We have tried to fritter away our energy in various areas without achieving much progress. I won't say that nothing has been achieved or the progress has been less. India's example in the developmental planning is very shining in the third world and the example of Indians in the process of development has no parallel in the world. But still we could have achieved a lot had we concentrated our attention on very broad areas. That we have not done. Since I don't want to waste your time, I will crave your indulgence and invite your attention to one or two points in the 20 Point Programme. I support this 20 Point Programme. I just want your indulgence to tell you why there is a need for revision. For instance, you say you want a two-child norm. But when you devise it, it would be nice to say *Hum Do Hamare Do*. But now there are

[Prof Saifuddin Soz]

families who want a single child. India's population has grown over the last 30 years at a very terrible speed. Now, perhaps, in India, there is a feeling that you can't feed many people and individual families want some kind of a status. In that case, why do you suggest about one or two children? You can't say that it is a norm that you should have two children.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is up to two.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Then under the Thirteenth Point, you say 'new opportunities for youth.' What opportunities? You have listed many. But I raise a broader question. In the Directive Principles our young Minister should try to take care of it under the Constitution of India, you have Fundamental Rights, you have Directive Principles of State Policy. We have been told in the Directive Principles of State Policy that over a period of time, we shall become advance enough and then care for some very important things. Among those things was Right to Work. You have not accepted Right to Work although Constitution says about it. When you don't accept Right to Work and say you are doing many things for the youth, what can we do? Because you have to first of all guarantee his future; that you are not doing. Therefore, I say that in this 20 point programme a lot has been achieved during Madam Indira Gandhi's time and even now in these four or five years under the present Prime Minister much has been achieved, pursuant to these areas of development. But I feel that now it should be revised and reduced into five or six points which are very important and then give pointed attention to these very important things only.

Our young Minister should also apply his mind — if he has not done so far. There is no feed back on 20 point programme. Ultimately when you write to State Governments, the bureaucrats sit around their desks and prepare a theoretical graph and send them to the Central Government and

then say they have achieved this and that. The real feed back is not available as to what we have done under the 20 point programme. If there is a real feed back, there would be a survey and other concerted efforts. It has not come to my notice.

Another point in this 20 point programme is about responsive administration. This is a theoretical jargon. You want a responsive administration. But have you taken any measures? No measures have been taken to make the administration responsive. There is a consensus throughout the country from among the legislative bodies. All the legislative bodies in India will tell you — they are one on one point; i.e. — that the administration is not responsive at all. They don't care to understand what is happening at the grassroot level and they don't help in finding out the solutions. They take their own time. The whole operation of administration is sluggish. Therefore this is a theoretical jargon to say that we shall be having a responsive administration. No concrete measures have been taken so far to have a responsive administration.

We had even suggested that at the district level there should be an officer who will be a Collector or a District Magistrate of the Joint Secretary's rank of the Government of India. It can never be done because a Joint Secretary in a Ministry of the Central Government will consider it below his dignity to be a District Collector. And yet we want district to be a focal point. We have been struggling for that, and the Deputy Commissioner or a Collector is a very junior officer; they even have to wait in the PA's room to see a Joint Secretary. Actually we have seen this happening. So, we cannot bring about a spectacular change.

Our Secretaries, Special Secretaries, Additional Secretaries, Joint Secretaries and even Deputy Secretaries have no time to go to rural India and understand the situation. They travel but they travel for conferences or meetings. They don't travel compulsorily for understanding the system of Panchayat or for understanding the working

of the rural economy. Thinking that you will have a responsive administration because you have written in a book is an exercise in futility.

I have pointed out to you five very important areas. Among this I give a lot of priority to education. In my opinion education is a very great instrument of change. Unfortunately in this country education is not receiving proper attention. This is no occasion to explain all this.

In the States education is given; but nobody is coming forward. Recently, it received some attention because we called it Human Resources Development. In the educational sector — among the five important areas that I pointed out like power, drinking water, irrigation — as of now we don't know what are the areas which require pointed attention.

I raised a question recently that we must know exactly what is the literacy percentage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and minorities in India. If we come to know and find them below the national average then we can give pointed attention. The Census Commissioner of India has withheld these figures. He has withheld these figures under no authority. Recently I have written to the Home Minister also and I have raised a proper question that this Parliament alone has the authority to ask the census Commissioner to withhold any figures. Unless we know the status of backward classes in India as to where they stand so far as education is concerned we cannot do much for them. Therefore, I make a strong plea for a total and qualitative change and the Central Government should rise to the occasion and give the topmost priority to the education in the scheme of things.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN (Raipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the implementation of the 20-point programme is under discussion. I consider it as important as the 18-point programme which had been launched during

the pre-independence era under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. The only difference between the two programmes is that at that time its whole responsibility rested with the people because of the foreign rule. We could not succeed in that programme. It was the duty of the people to implement it and create awareness in the people. From comparative point of view, the 20-point programme is meant for the upliftment of the same weaker section. In the 20-point programme that very section has been considered as the basis. At that time also these programmes were meant to serve Harijans, Adivasis, agriculturists, women etc. Through these programmes we were able to awaken the masses and succeed in removing the disparity which prevailed at that time among the various sections of the society. We can make a comparative study and find out as to what extent we have succeeded in bringing about any change in that programme.

If we leave aside the official programmes and as the hon. Minister has said that they will develop irrigation potential then can we succeed to promote this programme through public participation? It will not at all prove beneficial if we are not able to ensure public association with it. The condition of every State is slowly becoming the same because the figures supplied by you show a very big percentage of this programme is going to benefit villages. But the moot point is whether this is really going to benefit the villages because even the villages have not been benefited by the existing programme? I do not deny the significance of the official effort. We had been doing so then because the Britishers were in power at that time. But now the power lies with us and we also have ample experience. It is regretting that we have not been able to ensure public association. That is why its benefit has not percolated to the deserving people.

The 20 point programme is an extremely important one but it is sad that its funds are not being properly utilised. A member of the 20-point programme Committee or of the District 20-point Committee feels proud of introducing him-

[Sh. Keyur Bhushan]

self as such. What I mean to say is that this status is only for the purpose of giving one's introduction, which is not proper. There is a Chhattisgarhi proverb which means that everything in the house belongs to someone but he cannot cross its doorstep. When one cannot cross the doorstep then what is the use of having the key of that house? The same is the case in respect of the present situation. In the 20-point Programme Committee a member of that Committee has no right to oversee it even for his self-aggrandisement.

A meeting is held every month in the district which is attended by both official as well as public representatives. Thereafter a review is made. If with reference to a particular school it is pointed out that there so and so irregularities have been committed, then it is said that its reply will be made available next month. But when the meeting is held next month, it is said that the enquiry has not yet been finalised and that the reply will be given next month. They give the reason but no solution is found. If the 20-point Programme Committee has to do the work, then some authority should also be given to it. Government should distribute the work among the members of the 20-Point Programme Committee and the public representatives should be made responsible for a particular job in a particular area. In this way all the 100 to 125 members will cover half the Panchayat. The members of the Committee and of the Gram Panchayat know who are needy people. But it has been noticed that all these things are decided by the Block Development Officers.

There are some drawbacks in our procedure which I would like to point out to you.

Instead of decentralising it we are rather making it totally centralised. Who take loans? It is the high officials. Let us try to decentralise this work to a slightly lower level and make the funds available in villages. Certain rules have been framed to determine the amount of loan to be given and the person to whom it should be given for the purchase of agricultural inputs. The decision in this regard should be made by the Gram Sabha and not by the district officials. The official concerned should only arrange to send the funds there and the decision making power should rest with the Gram Sabha. On this basis the Government will have to change this procedure. If the decision is made within the village, then alone will its benefit reach the people.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may please continue your speech next time.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): What about Shri Sriballav Panigrahi's resolution on setting up of a subsidiary coal company

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only after this if finished.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: But will that come?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No commitment can be made. I am not making any commitment. We will see next time.

18.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, December 5, 1988/Agrahayana 14, 1910 (Saka).*