

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## (English Version)

**Second Session**  
**(Tenth Lok Sabha)**



*(Vol. VI contains Nos. 1 to 10)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

Friday, November 29, 1991/Agrahayana 8,  
1913 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at  
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

#### OBITUARY REFERENCE

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of one of our former colleagues Shri T.S. Avinashilingam Chettiar.

SHRI T.S. Avinashilingam Chettiar was a Member of the Central Legislative Assembly between 1935 and 1945 and thereafter Member of First Lok Sabha during 1952-57 representing the Tiruppur constituency of the erstwhile State of Madras. He was also a Member of Rajya Sabha during 1958-64. Earlier in 1946-51 he had been a Member of the then Madras Legislative Assembly and also served as the Minister of Education on the State Council of Ministers.

A versatile personality, Shri Chettiar was a veteran freedom fighter, educationist, writer and reformist. He actively participated in the freedom struggle and suffered imprisonment for several years. He had special interest in the spread of education and founded several educational institutions.

Shri Chettiar was a prolific writer and authored several books.

Shri Chettiar passed away on the 21st November, 1991 at Coimbatore at the age of 88.

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

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

The Members then stood in silence for a short while

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have already given a notice to suspend the Question Hour. Today, the workers of the entire nation are on strike. It should be discussed in the House. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, today the workers of India are on strike. We will not allow the Question Hour. We have given notice for suspension of the Question Hour. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): We demand the withdrawal of the policy which is going to harm the interests of the working class. This is a dangerous policy. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** We cannot accept it. We are protesting. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:** What is the economic policy of this Government? (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY:** We have given notice for suspending the Question Hour. What about it? (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** The Government has declared a war on the workers of this country. They have chosen their friends. Only BJP is supporting them and nobody else is supporting. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

**SHRI SURAJ MANDAL:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, today the workers of the entire nation are on strike. It should be discussed in the House just now. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** The working class and the central trade unions are on strike today. (*Interruptions*) Today our country is not being ruled by either the Prime Minister or the Finance Minister but it is being ruled by the I.M.F. They are deciding what should be our policy. (*Interruptions*) Lakhs and lakhs of people are going to lose their jobs. The public sector undertakings are being jettisoned. They are going to be privatised. What is going to happen to this country? The Finance Minister says, after three years we may have something. Sir, where is the index when they are talking? What is going to happen to the people? We have not received any assurance. The Prime Minister said, 'Well, there can be a discussion'. But already, Sir, notices of retrenchment are being given to the public sector units.

Sir, they have already decided to adopt the industrial policy which will mean serious troubles to the working class. They have

decided not to give any financial assistance to the public sector units. What is going to happen to this country? Sir, we want this policy to be immediately reversed. (*Interruptions*).

**SHRIDIGVIJAYSINGH (Rajgarh):** Sir, it is highly objectionable. Mr. Somnath Chatterjee is going off the rules. This cannot be tolerated. You have already admitted in the Business Advisory Committee a discussion on the sick units. (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY:** Today there should be suspension of Question Hour, Sir.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Sir, they are on strike today. (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH:** There is no need for this discussion now. The Question Hour should be held. They are encroaching on our right to ask questions. (*Interruptions*).

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Sayeed, no cross talk please.

Well, we do appreciate your anxiety to discuss this matter when our brothers who are working in different public sector undertakings have decided to go on strike...

(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum):** We will not allow IMF and the multinationals to infringe upon our sovereignty. The people have decided that they cannot be dictated by IMF. (*Interruptions*).

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please take your seats. Now, first hear me and then give your opinion or comments, not before I complete.

**SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:** We want you on our side.

**MR. SPEAKER:** If you say that, all will want me on their sides also.

**SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:** We want you to speak for Indians.



SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You speak about Jawaharlal Nehru. Where is Jawaharlal Nehru's policy? Are you following that policy? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, it seems that you are interested in discussing this matter on the floor of the House.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Before that, the Government should withdraw the anti-people's policy, not discussion. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: How does it help you? Mr. Basudeb Acharia, how does it help you? When I am speaking, you are getting up; let me know how does it help you. If it helps, I will sit down.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: You can help us.

MR. SPEAKER: That is exactly what I am trying. If you don't understand, I cannot help.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: You can help us by directing the Government to withdraw their anti-people's policy.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Basudeb Acharia, you better keep quiet and you will help yourself.

*[Translation]*

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Sir, I suggested yesterday to televise the Zero Hour. But now it has been televised in its own course. *(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Now you are derailing the discussion. Don't derail the discussion please.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): They

do not want to help the situation. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I was saying that it appears that the Members are interested in discussing this matter at the first opportunity which is available. It has to be decided as to how it can be done. There are notices given to me for suspending the Question Hour; that is one thing and there are notices of Adjournment Motion also. We can transact the business regularly and at the same time we can have the discussion at the earliest opportunity. Now, I would like to hear from each one of you on these options.

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI. RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you should take up this matter after suspending Question Hour under Rule 388. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the workers of the whole country are on strike. Therefore, discussion should be held on it first. *(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my plants are working except Durgapur Steel Plant. But they are saying that the plants are not working. This is the problem.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have given notice for suspension of Question Hour not lightly because, here representing the common people of this country, we also want to express the views of a very large section of the common people in this country who are producing wealth for this country, who are working in the factories, who are working in the fields and who are keeping our transport

organisation running. (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** The workers of the public sector are all on strike. I hope you will be interested in doing something to assuage their feelings.

(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Sir, a very-large section of the working class have joined this strike today, in spite of the misuse of the official machinery and in spite of the motivated political activities on behalf of the Ministers of the Government of India, the Congress Party and the BJP.

Sir, I must register my strongest protest against the blatant misuse of the electronic media and how the Television and Radio is being utilised for the purpose of giving only one-sided view. Yesterday, what was said in the House by the Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs was given extraordinary prominence, but what other Members have said have not been said, not one word was given and a deliberate propaganda is being carried on to see that the strike is not successful. If this is the way this Government wants to use the official media, then I also want to given you notice that the Opposition will not participate in the televising of the proceedings of the House, because we find that this is a deliberate objective to give prominence only to the Government benches.

Sir, why are we opposing this policy and why have the working class gone on strike?

**SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH:** Sir, you have asked for the option only.

**MR. SPEAKER:** We are discussing whether we should suspend the Question Hour.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** That is why, you see the importance. We have to find out the importance why it should be suspended. When the country is agitated, formal business is not the answer. The industrial policy was adopted without consulting Parliament. The trade policy was adopted

without consulting Parliament. They decided to go to IMF without taking Parliament's consent. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK** (Buldana): You have specifically asked him his opinion on the options available before the chair. He is giving a speech on the trade policy; he is giving a speech on the industrial policy. He is making speech on all the subjects. You have asked him the opinion. This just cannot happen. Otherwise for all practical purposes, the Question Hour is suspended. Already one-fourth of the Question Hour has gone.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** At the moment, I am not going into the details of anti-national policies. We believe that there is total sell-out of this country's economic independence to the foreign countries, to the IMF, to the World Bank and to the multi-nationals. We cannot allow ourselves to be governed by IMF and the World Bank. The hotels in Delhi should not be the Finance Ministry. We have been opposing this, and this is a serious matter. We cannot keep silent when the country is facing the greatest problems. Not a single new job has been created. Only people are losing jobs. Prices are rising. Who is looking after the working class in this country? Therefore, we want that the Question Hour should be suspended and the Government should here and now come with complete withdrawal of anti-national policies so far adopted by the Government. (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** You are not expected to ask this question. I am trying to regulate. Would you like to have *hulla gulla* in the House?

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA** (Midnapore): There seems to be a misunderstanding, Sir, to which you are also a party. (*Interruptions*)

I am quite aware and we are all aware that under the rules, you will, no doubt, find some time for us to discuss these matters. We had also asked for discussion at the appropriate time during the Session.

But today we are wanting to register our protest because there is a massive protest action taking place in the country. Because the INTUC and the Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh are not participating, it does not mean that there is no strike. There are many other trade union organisations. (*Interruptions*) We want to protest against the fact that this Government have up to now not informed the country as to what deal they have entered into with the IMF. Their correspondence with the IMF is not known to us.

In the mean time, they have announced all these policies of privatisation exit policy. The main thing which is agitating the workers today is the exit policy about which we are told that there is going to a discussion this and that. But no discussion takes place with the workers' representatives. I want to tell you, this is not a strike action confined to the public sector. You said in the beginning that the public sector people are agitating. It is not so. The strike is not confined to public sector only, because it is a total protest against the economic policies which are leading to such tremendous inflation in the country, galloping price rise which is hitting everybody today, that even in the rural areas today in many rural areas, there is going to be hartal and strike. Shops, bazars, markets, everything will be closed. It is a total protest by the people.

Therefore, we are wanting to reflect that opinion of the mass outside in this House by protesting and by asking you to kindly suspend the Question Hour and tell the Government that they should pay heed to this voice of protest which is demanding that the ruinous policies should be withdrawn, should be changed which will destroy the self-reliance of this country, and it will add to the mounting unemployment. It will add to the inflationary spiral and it will make us absolutely at the beck and call of the IMF. It is against this that we want to protest today. That is why, we have chosen this method. It is not because out of any lack of respect for you. We want you to cooperate with us in this matter.

**SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:**  
Initially there was a promise that the prices

will be rolled back within 100 days. Subsequently it was modified by the Finance Minister that in the month of June, the prices will come down. Now we are in the midst of winter. There is absolutely no sign of fall in prices and they are not ashamed of it.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have not called your name.

**SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:**  
The people are in such a mood that they will come out into the streets, and into the bazars of the country. That is why, we have chosen this method.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I want to understand from you in what fashion you want to discuss it.

**SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:** I have already stated that the people of the country want to express themselves in the particular manner. They will directly reach here.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera):**  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have made a submission for suspension of the Question Hour under Rule 388 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. We have given notice under Rule 388 to draw the attention of the Government as well as this House to the matter of urgent public importance. We think that today no other issue in the country is as important as the issue we are trying to raise here. As Shri Somnath Chatterjee and Shri Inderjit Gupta have said that a discussion on starvation deaths was held in the House yesterday despite the propaganda carried out by Government media. I would like to thank the Chair as well as the Leader of the House for expressing their consent to it and taking it seriously. But not even a single word was telecast in news bulletin through the media available with the Government, i.e. electronic media, T.V.

[*English*]

**SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum):** I want

a ruling whether the question hour can be suspended like this?

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: My ruling is that you should sit down please.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): I should be allowed.

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you.

SHRI A. CHARLES: The strike is anti-national. A categorical assurance was given to this august House that the interests of the workers will be protected and that none of the public undertakings will be closed. So, I want time to be given to me to explain the position.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: This news of strike was not covered by the Government media. But the strike which is of public importance and which was against the new economic and industrial policies adopted by Government that led to rise in prices. On the one hand, you have promised to provide jobs to one crore people but on the other hand people are becoming jobless. This is the root cause of the strike...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the entire industrial sector and all the bazars are closed today despite propaganda by media. I think no other issue can be of such public importance as this. Therefore, we have given notice under Rule 388 and it is our request to suspend the Question Hour. We demand the Government to withdraw the industrial policy and review its economic policy. For that purpose, through you, we would like to urge upon the Government.

*[English]*

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, The workers in the public sector undertakings have very legitimate and powerful reason to have misgivings against the present Government. A state-

ment has been made in Bangkok that unviable public sector units would be wound up and, shortly after that when the Parliament met, there was a question on that issue and the answers are totally contradictory. In a way, an attempt is made to white-wash the statement made at Bangkok. From the very beginning, for the last four months, I and my party had been pressing that major changes in industrial policy are being contemplated. Statements are being made in that regard. Ctd. by F But what is necessary is a complete picture of the situation. Therefore, please come out with a White Paper giving what is the IMF demanding, what are we willing to concede. Nothing of this kind is being done and strange statements are being made in respect of privatisation, in respect of unviable Public Units, in respect of Exit Policy. Now, all these things are important. I for one believe that the present economic stagnancy in the country is because of the wrong policies pursued during the past four decades with which many here may be still in agreement; I am not, my party is not. This time when the Government and the new Finance Minister said that they are determined to break new ground and take new steps I expected them to come forth with a comprehensive plan of action and not this kind of a situation in which, I would say that though the BMS may not be in agreement, most of the Trade Unions in the Public Sector are strongly opposed to the present policy. If they were explained in a proper manner, perhaps they also would be convinced.

Sir, the BMS today is not participating in the Strike. But the BMS is not opposing the strike either because I see no reason to oppose a strike which is based upon legitimate misgivings though I do not think a strike in this matter is justified because a strike should be related essentially to an Industrial Dispute and there is no Industrial Dispute at the moment but it is a question of policy and the Government's hamhanded approach, the Government's confused approach in respect of the policy changes it proposes to do that has led to this situation. My party has supported the broad direction in which the Government tried to move because it is a break away from the past and that past is a

legacy which I would appeal even to the other Opposition Parties not to regard as sacrosanct. That the Public Sector must have the commanding heights of the economy is supposed to be a sacrosanct conception. I would for one plead with them not to regard those as Holy Cow.

**SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:** Unless the logic dictates.

**SHRI LAL K. ADVANI:** Yes. I don't regard anything as the Holy Cow..

**SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH:** Not even the Cow!

**SHRI LAL K. ADVANI:** Yes, Cow has been regarded as Holy. *(Interruptions)*

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would once again plead with the Government and plead also with my Opposition colleagues that this is a situation in which let us not score debating points. Expressing the concern of the workers is perfectly justified. What the House decides in respect of the Question Hour may be decided by a vote in which my party's position would be that we would not support the strike, we would not oppose the strike. *(Interruptions)*

**SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:** He is prepared to take only the first step to join them, not all the Steps. What is your position?

**SHRI LAL K. ADVANI:** I made my position clear. Let me have my say. *(Interruptions)*

**SHRI LAL K. ADVANI:** I would certainly plead with the Government to come out with a White Paper on the economic situation, on the demands being made by the IMF and our response and also particularly on what do we regard the role of the Public Sector in the future to be. The other day when the question was raised, I said that there is a clear case for presenting a White Paper and the discussion taking place on that. I am sure that if it is presented in a proper manner, even the workers in the Public Sector would

be satisfied that regarding the policy changes that are being made, at least the direction is correct. *(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Shri Charles, I will allow you. You are on the Government's side. You should have the last word.

**SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:** They are on the sellers' side, selling our sovereignty. *(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

**SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are the custodian of our rights. I would like to request you to please be agreed with the hon. Members who have given a notice for suspension of Question Hour and give your consent to it as an extraordinary situation has arisen. I thank the entire class of Indian workers that they are fighting for the ideal principle and not against price-rise or for dearness allowance. Mr. Speaker, Sir, why has all this come about? Today, the Ministers of both the economic Ministries Sarvashri Manmohan Singh and Chidambaram are sitting here. Shri Arjun Singhji is also sitting here. Today I want to place a thing before the country which is shameful to the nation. It is a documented proof. You will find that

*[English]*

This Government knowingly has bartered away our economic sovereignty.

*[Translation]*

I would like to tell you about Smt. Carla Hills, Trade Representative of the U.S.A., who has come to India. She has made a statement which appeared only in one newspaper and not in all newspapers. I would like to place it before the House and through you before the entire nation. Shri Manmohan Singhji and Chidambaramji may please listen attentively:

*[English]*

About Special 301, Ms. Carla Hills said,

"I extended the deadline for India because of my belief that a process of reform is going on under the auspices of the Government of Shri Narasimha Rao."

[*Translation*]

This is a *quid pro quo*. Shri Manmohan Singh had stated in Bangkok that sick public sector would be wound up. And then as you are witnessing, he had sought undertaking from Ms. Carla Hills for protection in connection with Patent Law and they are extending the deadline.....(*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I submit that you have given me time to speak but I am very much distressed. Is it a *quid pro quo* or not? They extended the deadline for India by three months and if the Government of India agreed.....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

I will again quote. I will take your permission for that.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: With great respect, I should bring it to your notice that we do not quote from the newspapers. You can give a gist.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RABI RAY: Sir, if quotation is not allowed, it is all right. I am telling about their views. At a Press Conference in the U.S.A Ms. Carla Hills stated that she extended the deadline for India by three months because of her belief that a process of economic reform was going on in India. What I mean to say is that the economic reform is going on at the instance of the U.S.A. as well as at the instance of Ms. Carla Hills. I want to bring it to your notice because this too has a nexus. Keeping in view the probity he should not have stated so which is outside Parliament and outside the country in Bangkok. On the one hand, this is the situation and on the other hand, Ms. Carla Hills is telling that they are extending the deadline. Is there no 'Swadeshi' and self-reliance of Gandhiji?

Have you forgotten that? That is why I would like to say that the situation is extra-ordinary and it has lowered our national honour. I salute the working class of India. I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the unemployment to be caused by this act. Ban on recruitment has been imposed. With the result it would render crores of people jobless. Therefore, I submit for the suspension of the Question Hour.

[*English*]

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettiyalayam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, senior Members from the other side have expressed their concern and great anxiety.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, you first call these who have given notices for the suspension of Question Hour. We have given notices for the suspension of Question Hour. You please decide on this point.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Acharia, let me hear the leaders of the other parties.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: Sir, the Government and all of us had to safeguard the interests of the workers. They are afraid that the changed industrial policy would affect the interests of the working class. Now, it is the duty of the Government to clear their doubts. So, I urge upon this Government to come forward with a Statement and see that the interests of the working class are not affected by the changed industrial policy.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL (Godda): The notice given for the suspension of Question Hour to draw the attention of the Government to a matter of urgent public importance should be admitted. The area we come from is a workers' area. Maximum mineral deposits of the country are there. The largest number of factories and labourers are there. There is Bokaro, there is H.E.C. and there is C.C.L. Let the Government clarify as to what would be its policy towards labourers and

nationalisation as the workers are having apprehensions. The statement by the hon. Finance Minister abroad to the effect that the H.E.C. will be at the second number to be closed is causing concern. We also work in labour unions and run them not at the national level but at regional level. Today the Government is working in the interest of capitalists and not in the interest of workers and the country is also moving towards that. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, as there is a saying that someone else is punished for the crimes committed by others. The Central Government is functioning on the same line. Big officers are doing such work as is causing loss to public sector and are blaming the workers for their act.

MR. SPEAKER: You should speak on the subject only.

*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: I am ascertaining the views of the leaders of the other parties.

*[Translation]*

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY (Alipurduars): This Government is a minority Government. Owning to new industrial policy it has introduced, rupee has been devalued and the entire country is facing famine. Therefore, today the working class and others have expressed their resentment against the Government. The country is facing a number of problems. But the Government sometime say that they are going to privatise the public sector and they will do this and that. Therefore, they are not capable of running the Government. The policy introduced by the hon. Finance Minister indicates that the public sector is being ruined. They are not yielding any profit. That is why they are to be privatised. May be, they are handed over to foreigners after taking money against them. If they think that they would be able to improve the economic situation after calling foreigners here such step will not be in right direction. Corruption is rampant in Punjab, Kashmir and Assam. The Government is unable to maintain law

and order there. Would this Government call a foreigner to run the Government? Would the Government invite foreign Government to check the prevailing corruption and maintain law and order? That is why I want to say that the Government is incapable and it does not do anybody's work. *(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: That goes out of record. It is expunged.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I quite appreciate that you expressed the view that there should be an opportunity given to discuss the industrial and economic policy of the Government. There is no objection for that policy decision being discussed in the House. But the question today is, the people of our country, the hard working people all over the country, the agricultural workers, all the exploited sections of our people, the toiling millions have been affected by the industrial and economic policies of the Government. This economic policy and industrial policy is bound to raise the price, it is bound to further push inflation, it is bound to create greater unemployment.

MR. SPEAKER: Now we are not speaking on policy.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Therefore, this side of the House is opposed to the economic and industrial policy.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not the time to oppose it.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: What is the object of giving this notice? What is the object of suspending the Question Hour? We are here as the representatives of the people, not at the mercy of anybody. People have voted for us and the people outside are also saying that there should be no industrial policy and economic policy which goes against the interests of the workers. So, it is our duty to express our solidarity to the fighting against the Government policies which are anti-na-

tional and anti-people. (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please take your seats; otherwise it would be difficult to regulate.

**SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada):** We urge upon you to agree for the request to suspend the Question Hour and discuss the important burning issue.

**MR. SPEAKER:** That is all right. You have said this in one sentence beautifully.

**SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE:** Whether they are in the agricultural sector or in the industrial sector, the workers are very much worried about their future after the adoption of this new industrial and economic policy. Millions of people will be rendered jobless. There are 30 million people who are very much doubtful about their future. The prospect of unemployed people of getting into some employment is also bleak. The Government should come out categorically that the interest of the workers and the employees who are at present employed will not be jeopardised and at the same time there will be future for the unemployed people. This policy will lead to unemployment. Therefore the Government should categorically come out to clear the apprehensions of the people of this country. (*Interruptions*)

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH):** Sir, I think every party has had to say. With your kind permission I would like to say a few words. As far as I can see the simple point put by you for decision at this moment of time was whether the Adjournment Motion moved by the hon. Member.....

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** It is not Adjournment Motion, it is motion for Suspension of Question Hour. (*Interruption*.)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Adjournment Motion will be decided by me; the suspension of Question Hour will be decided by the House.

**SHRI ARJUN SINGH:** I understand that, Sir, but, that was the process through which

this issue has been reached—namely, the Adjournment Motion should be taken up by suspending the business of the House which is at the moment, the Question Hour. For that, you know as to what procedure has to be adopted. It is entirely upto you to take recourse to that procedure. I do not have to enlighten you on that; you are very well aware of it. While you allowed everyone to speak, your intention was to solicit and elicit opinion from the Members. The argument was for the suspension of the Question Hour. We have heard all the speeches. Perhaps I did not listen properly or perhaps it was not said—there was no cogent argument advanced, for suspending the Question Hour. (*Interruptions*) All the arguments were advanced to reject or to take back the Industrial Policy. That was the objective of all the speeches that were made. Now, the point is this that there is a procedure in this House for taking decisions on all matters.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** But, you did not consult Parliament.

**SHRI ARJUN SINGH:** Let me come to it. Just for the sake of information of all the hon. Members, I would like to remind that the Industrial Policy was not framed behind the back of this Parliament. It was framed and presented in Parliament; it was discussed in Parliament and I would like to further say that the hon. Prime Minister holds the Industry Portfolio. The Budget was presented here; the Demands were discussed and the entire Industrial Policy was discussed in those Demands. Then the Demands were passed by this House. (*Interruptions*) It does not lie in anybody's mouth now, to say that the Industrial Policy was framed behind the back of this Parliament. (*Interruptions*) Please listen to me carefully. (*Interruptions*) I sat quietly, listening to you. So, kindly hear me out. (*Interruptions*) I sat patiently listening to you, kindly hear me out.

The Budget - Demands for Grants - for the Department of Industries was presented here. In that, the Industrial Policy figured as the most prominent issue. It was discussed threadbare and the Prime Minister replied to it. He mentioned all the aspects of the Indus-



trial Policy that this Government has formulated. I am only recapitulating; I am not saying thing from my side. The Prime Minister has gone on record in Parliament to say that in every issue in which the workers will be affected in any way, a decision will be taken by consensus in which all of you will be involved. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, please sit down; he is not yielding.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: I have listened to you for so long.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER: You should not do like this. Shri Basu Deb Acharia's statement is not going on record.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER: No, it is not going on record. Shri Basu Deb Acharia, please sit down. You should not do like this. It is too much.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing has gone on record.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: I would like to remind the House of all the assurances given by the Prime Minister. I would like to redo it. Under no circumstances, will this Government take any step, which in the minutest way, undermine the national sovereignty. *(Interruptions)* I want to say that we are not against a discussion. *(Interruptions)* There are procedures of this House which allow for the discussion of an adjournment motion. Those procedures may be followed. A discussion will ensue. We welcome that discussion.

So far as this question is concerned, I think, you should take the vote whether the House wants a sort of a campaign here

during the Question Hour. *(Interruptions)* I would not like to say anything on the intervention of the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition because I understand his predicament. It is very difficult for him and his party to choose between the cow and the sacred cow. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Lokanath Choudhury, please sit down.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am on my legs.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Nirmai Kanti Chatterjee, you should keep everything *nirmal* here in the House.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: We understand your anxiety - anxiety of all the Members and all the leaders of all the parties. Whether a few public sector undertakings have gone on strike or all have gone on strike, whether they have supported or not supported, whether there is a misconception or misunderstanding and whether there is a scope for explaining and all those things, I do think that the matter should be discussed because if people have some apprehensions, they should be explained on the floor of the House. If the Government has a point of view, Government shall have the opportunity to explain and remove that misconception. So, there should take place a discussion.

I gave you a pretty long time to decide and you raised many matters which were not really germane to the point which I had put to you. They were ably replied by the Leader of the House also.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: As far as discussion on that point is concerned, I think, that is over.

*(Interruptions)*

\*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: Nirmal Kantiji keep everything *nirmal* in the House.

*(Interruptions)*

So, I am allowing the adjournment motion to be taken up. But that will be taken up after some time because you all need the opportunity to discuss the adjournment motion. I am not allowing the Question Hour to be suspended.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: There are hardly five minutes left and you need the time. It would be a bad precedent.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, in your wisdom, you have not allowed the suspension of the Question Hour. We have heard with patience what the Leader of the House has said. It is very clear that the Government wants to persist with the anti-worker and anti-people's policies. Today we cannot participate in the official business of the House and in protest we walk out.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): We are not going to participate in the Government's business today.

*Shri Somnath Chatterjee and some other hon. Members then left the House*

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman-Nicobar): Sir, we must send a message to those workers who are working today. A message from this Floor must be sent to them.

I move a Resolution that this House do appreciate and commend those sections of the working class who are working today all over the country for the upkeep of our national interests.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep): I second it.

*[Translation]*

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a bandh in entire Bihar during the country-wide strike. Even rickshaw pullers, tonja water and shopkeepers have observed the Bandh.

*[English]*

*(At this stage, Shri Bhogendra Jha and some other hon. Members left the House)*

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 121.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: What about my Resolution Sir?

#### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

11.58 hrs.

*[English]*

#### Introduction of Quality Certificate System

\*122. SHRIDHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a bid to remove non-trade barrier restricting exports to developed countries, especially European countries, the Government propose to introduce a quality certificate system as a part of the export promotion drive under the new Industrial Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the assessment made by the Government to boost exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(a) and (b). It is the constant endeavour of the Government to encourage manufac-

ture of products conforming to international standards and regulations to encourage exports to the developed countries, including European Economic Community (EEC). In the context of realisation of the European Single Market in the year 1992, India has launched a Cooperation Programme on Standards in five identified areas, such as, electronic components, automotive sector, domestic electrical appliances, processed food and machine tools. However, there is no proposal to introduced a mandatory quality certificate system under the new industrial policy.

(c) The industry should be able to understand the regulations, standards and quality assurance requirements which they have to meet in order to get access to the Single European Market. The Indian testing and certification bodies need to upgrade themselves in terms of upto date equipment and trained manpower. The testing and certification bodies must conclude mutual recognition agreements with EC counterparts so that their test results and certificates and acceptable in the EC. In this context, a dialogue has already been started by the Bureau of Indian Standards with the EC Commission and Quality System accreditation bodies of the Netherlands and UK, whose response has been positive. As a follow up, BIS has also launched the Quality Systems Certification Scheme. All these measures are expected to ensure manufacture of goods of international standards, which will help to boost exports.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: The Government have made a good beginning by introducing quality certificate system to boost export for which I congratulate, the Government. The hon. Minister has stated in his reply that only five areas have been identified for this purpose. I would like to know whether the readymade garments

industry, which is exporting garments on a very large scale, would also be included in it?

[*English*]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: In the context of establishment of the European Single Market in the year 1992, India has launched a Cooperation Programme on Standards in five identified areas, such as, electronic components, automotive sector, domestic electrical appliances, processed food and machine tools. This is mentioned in my statement. That does not mean that India would not have to adhere to the standards which the world expects from us, for other products. This is under a cooperative programme. But we have placed great stress on quality and standards.

In fact, if India wishes to export to Europe, we would have to comply with ISO-9000 beginning in 1992. I take this opportunity to mention that five Indian companies have already acquired ISO-9000 certification. I am informed that 75 companies have applied for ISO-9000 certification. Indian products will meet the world standards and Government will do everything on its part to ensure that Indian products reach the world standards.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any provision to check quality from time to time after issuing quality certificate?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: There is a system of quality check. We have export inspection agencies. We have authorised private inspection agencies. We have authorised Government inspection agencies. These agencies are required to certify the quality which should be there. Under the Act, we have exempted some categories from export certification.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

**Export Processings Zones**

\*121. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:  
DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up Export Processing Zones in the country.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken so far to set up one such zone in Orissa?

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

(b) Details of the Export Processing Zones set up by the Government are as below:-

1. Kandla Free Trade Zone, Gandhidham, Gujarat.
2. Santacruz Electronics Export Processing Zone, (SEEPZ), Bombay.
3. Madras Export Processing Zone, Madras.
4. Falta Export Processing Zone, Falta (West Bengal).
5. Noida Export Processing Zone, Noida (Uttar Pradesh).
6. Cochin Export Processing Zone, Cochin (Kerala).

7. Visakhapatnam Export Processing Zone, Visakhapatnam (presently under development).

(c) At present there is no proposal for setting up an Export Processing Zone in Orissa.

[Translation]

**Assistance to SCs/STs and Backward Classes**

\*123. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:  
SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

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

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount proposed to be spent by the Government on this scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). The Public Sector Banks are under instructions of the Government and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to extend financial assistance to weaker sections of the society and to Scheduled Castes (SC)/Scheduled Tribes (ST) beneficiaries on an ongoing basis. In the various Schemes/Programmes of the Government to promote self-employment ventures, the following targets have been prescribed for weaker sections of the society and SC/ST beneficiaries in the matter of lending by Public Sector Banks:

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1.	<b>Weaker Sections</b>	10% of net bank credit to weaker sections. SC/ST from part of Weaker Sections.
2.	<b>Differential Rate of Interest at 4% rate of interest (DRI)</b>	1% of net bank credit of previous year's advances, out of which 40% should be the share of SC/ST.
4.	<b>Self Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP)</b>	30% of the amount and account should be for SC/ST.
5.	<b>Self Employment for Educated Unemployment (SEEUY)</b>	30% of the beneficiaries should be SC/ST.

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The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is the major programme of the Government to assist selected families of target groups in rural areas to cross the poverty line by taking up self-employment ventures. For the year 1991-92, Department of Rural Development of the Gov-

ernment, which administers the IRDP, have allocated a target of 22,51,519 families to the various States and made the budgetary allocation of Rs. 703.61 crores which will be shared equally by Central and State Governments. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed statement.

## STATEMENT

## Allocation and physical Targets under IRDP - 1991-92 (Final)

State/UT	(Rs. in lakhs)				
	1	2	3	4	5
	Central Share	State Share	Allocation	Physical Targets (Nos)	
Andhra Pradesh	2588.762	2588.762	5177.524	165880	
Arunachal Pradesh	234.720	234.720	469.440	15022	
Assam	707.028	707.028	1414.056	45249	
Bihar	5180.900	5180.900	10361.800	331578	
Goa	48.900	48.900	97.800	3129	
Gujarat	1066.054	1066.054	2132.103	68227	
Haryana	255.097	255.097	510.194	16326	
Himachal Pradesh	91.331	91.331	182.662	5845	
J & K	127.548	127.548	255.096	8163	
Karnataka	1620.339	1620.339	3240.678	103701	
Kerala	880.242	880.242	1760.484	56335	

State/UT	Central Share	State Share	Allocation	Physical Targets (Nos)
1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh	3432.787	3432.787	6865.574	219698
Maharashtra	2772.999	2772.999	5545.998	177472
Manipur	20.471	20.471	40.942	1310
Meghalaya	61.412	61.412	122.824	3930
Mizoram	97.800	97.800	195.600	6259
Nagaland	102.690	102.690	205.380	6572
Orissa	1695.923	1695.923	3391.846	108539
Punjab	215.730	215.730	431.460	13806
Rajasthan	1653.407	1653.407	3306.814	105818
Sikkim	19.560	19.560	39.120	1251
Tamil Nadu	2324.217	2324.217	4648.434	148749
Tripura	72.435	72.435	144.870	4635
Uttar Pradesh	6928.561	6928.561	13857.122	443427
West Bengal	2895.824	2895.824	5791.648	185332

State/UT	1	2	3	4	5
	Central Share	State Share	Allocation	Physical Targets (Nos)	
A & N Islands	48.900	-	48.900	1564	
D & N Haveli	9.780	-	9.780	312	
Daman & Diu	19.560	-	19.560	625	
Delhi	48.900	-	48.900	1564	
Lakshadweep	5.000	-	5.000	150	
Pondichery	39.120	-	39.120	1251	
<b>Total</b>	<b>35265.997</b>	<b>35094.737</b>	<b>70360.734</b>	<b>2251519</b>	



[English]

**Losses in Nationalised Banks**

\*124. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a report on the working of the nationalised banks incurring losses is under the consideration of the Government;

(b) whether the report has specifically identified the reasons of losses;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) No report on the working of nationalised banks incurring losses is under the consideration of the Government.

(b) to (d). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

**Starvation Deaths of Handloom Weavers**

\*125. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:  
SHRI SOBHANAD-REESWARA RAO VADDE:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of starvation deaths have been reported among the handloom weavers in the country particularly in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the number of such deaths reported during the last three years; State-wise;

(c) the reasons for such starvation deaths among the handloom weavers in Andhra Pradesh;

(d) whether the Union Government have given any financial assistance to the families of the deceased;

(e) if so, how much; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) The State Government to Andhra Pradesh has reported a figure of 76 deaths in past few months but have attributed it to prolonged illness and old age.

(b) Government of Andhra Pradesh had also earlier reported 33 deaths from November 1988 to February 1989 but had attributed these also to illness, old age, suicide and accidents. No other State has reported deaths specifically of weavers.

(c) Government of Andhra Pradesh got each of the reported starvation deaths enquired and reported that the deaths (including suicides) are not actually starvation deaths but are due to various other reasons like old age, prolonged illness, addiction to alcohol, accident, family problems, unsound mind, etc.

(d) No Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The grant of financial assistance is provided for in cases of people affected by natural calamities, riots, etc. There is no provision for any other kind of eventuality under the present scheme financial assistance is provided by State Governments only in cases where deaths are directly due to communal riots, accidents and natural calamities. However, both the Central and

the State Governments have taken a number of steps to help the weavers in the three affected districts of Andhra Pradesh viz., Krishna, Prakasam and Guntur. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has agreed to provide production oriented consumption loan through Bank to the affected weavers at Rs. 1000/- per family repayable in 20 monthly instalments with a moratorium of 4 months at 11.5% interest per annum. The State Government also proposes to organise a relief of Rs. 5000/- per family to the surviving members of weavers through local organisations. Sufficient amounts have been released by the Central Government for providing sustained employment to affected weavers under the janata production programme, even though an overall cut in janata production programme has been imposed throughout the country. Arrangements for improved yarn supply at pre-budget prices have been tied up through State agencies and National Handloom Development Corporation.

#### **Legal Aid Scheme for the Poor**

\*126. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have assessed the working of legal aid scheme for the poor;

(b) if so, the shortcomings noted in the working of the scheme; and

(c) the reasons for the shortcomings and the action taken to remove the same?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. VJAYA BHASKARA REDDY): (a) to (c). Legal Aid Programmes are organised by the State Legal Aid & Advice Boards and District Legal Aid Committees etc., whose working is overseen by the Chief Justices of the respective State High Court and Judges of the High

Court besides senior Judicial Officers in the State, who are actively associated with the State Boards and District Committees. Further, such programmes, particularly Lok Adalats, are often attended by the Chief Justice of India in his capacity as Patron-in-Chief CILAS and Executive Chairman, CILAS, who is a sitting Judge of the Supreme Court. The working of the Legal Aid Programme is reviewed as and when meetings of the Members of the Committee for Developing Legal Aid Schemes (CILAS) are held. No shortcomings on the Legal Aid Programmes have been brought to the notice of the Government.

#### **Foreign Exchange Immunity Scheme**

\*127. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Foreign Exchange Immunity Scheme formulated by the Reserve Bank of India has given rise to large scale hawala transactions and under-invoicing of exports; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to stop misuse of the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The Enforcement Directorate and the Central Board of Direct Taxes have informed that there is no indication that the Foreign Exchange (Immunities) Scheme formulated by the Reserve Bank of India had given rise to a large scale hawala transactions and under invoicing of exports.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Smuggling of Electronic Items**

\*128. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether smuggling of electronic items such as V.C.Rs. V.C.Ps. etc. is on the increase;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the countries from where such electronic items are being smuggled; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check the smuggling of these items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Available re-

ports indicate that electronic goods such as video cassette recorders and video cassette players, etc., continue to be sensitive to smuggling into India. The value of seizures of electronic goods for the last four years as given in the Table below, however, show an increasing trend. A substantial part of this value of seizures in 1991 is contributed by computer parts and accessories and partly by video cassette players and video cassette recorders.

*Seizures of Electronic Goods*

(Value in Rs. lakhs)

1988	1989	1990	1991 (till mid-November)
2424	2792	2945	4980 (provisional)

(b) Electronic goods of Japanese origin continue to be favoured for smuggling into India by smuggling syndicates operating from Dubai, Hong Kong and Singapore.

(c) The anti-smuggling agencies are on the alert to check the smuggling of these items. The emerging trends and new modus operandi are being studied and disseminated to the field formations for obtaining better results. close co-ordination is also being maintained between all the agencies concerned with the detection and prevention of smuggling.

**Disinvestment in Public Sector Undertakings**

\*129. SHRI CHITTA BASU:  
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has since finalised any scheme for disinvestment in Public Sector Undertakings

as one of the measures for mobilisation of resources; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) As announced in the Budget Speech, Government have decided to disinvest part of the equity in selected public sector undertakings.

(b) The details of the scheme are under finalisation.

**Accidents on National Highways**

\*130. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of road accidents on National Highways during the last three years and the extent of loss of public property;

(b) whether most of accidents occurred due to the absence of dividers on the roads;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to construct dividers on the National Highways; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The reported number of road accidents on National Highways during the last three years is given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of accidents</i>
1988	61950
1989	70627
1990	72807

Details of loss of public property are not being collected and as such are not available.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Road dividers are being provided only on high traffic density National Highways routes, subject to availability of funds and other inter-se priorities.

Note:

- The number of road accidents on National Highways in the State of Haryana, Kerala and West Bengal are estimated based on the figures of road accidents on the National Highways in these

States during 1987.

- The number of road accidents on National Highways in Haryana, West Bengal and Delhi are based on the figures of road accidents on the National Highways in these States during 1987.
- The number of road accidents on National Highways in the States of Bihar, Gujarat, West Bengal and Orissa are their 1989 figures.

#### **Maintenance of National Highways**

\*131. SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE:  
SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR  
SHARMA:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the length of each National Highway passing through different States and Union Territories;

(b) the amount spent on the maintenance of each Highway during each of the last three years; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government for the proper maintenance of the Highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER):

## STATEMENT

The Length of each national Highway passing through different States and Union Territories is furnished below.

Sl. No.	National Highway No.	Name of the route Highway No.	States through which passing & Length in Km.
1	2	3	4
1.	1.	Delhi-Ambala-Jalandhar-Amritsar-Indo/Pak Border	Delhi 22 Haryana 180 Punjab 254 Total: 456
2.	1A	Jullundur-Medhopur-Jammu-Banihal-Srinagar-Baramulla-Uri	Punjab 108 Himachal Pradesh J & K 14 Total: 541 663
3.	1B.	Batote-Doda-Kishtwar	Jammu & Kashmir 107 Total: 107
4.	2.	Delhi-Mathura-Agra-Kanpur-Allahabad-Varanasi-Mohanias-Barni-Palsit-Baidyabati-Bara-Culcutta.	Delhi 12 Haryana 74 Uttar Pradesh 777 Bihar 392 West Bengal 235 Total: 1490

Sl. No.	National Highway No.	Name of the route	States through which passing & Length in Km.
1	2	3	4
5.		Agra-Gwalior-Shivpuri-Indore-Dhule-Nasik-Thane-Bombay	Uttar Pradesh 26 Rajasthan 32 Madhya Pradesh 712 Maharashtra 391 Total: 1161
6.		Jn. with NH. 3 near Thane-Pune-Belgaum-Hubli-Bangalore-Ranipet-Madras	Maharashtra 371 Karnataka 658 Andhra Pradesh 83 Tamil Nadu 123 Total: 1235
7.	4A.	Belgaum-Anmod-Ponda-Panaji	Karnataka 82 Goa 71 Total: 1533
8.	4B	Nhava-Sheva-Kalamboli-Palspe	Maharashtra 27 Total: 27
9.	5.	Jn. with NH 6 near Beharagocuttack-Bhubaneswar-Vishakhapatnam-Vijayawada-Madras.	Orissa 488 Andhra Pradesh 1000 Tamil Nadu 45 Total: 1533

Sl. No.	National Highway No.	Name of the route	States through which passing & Length in Km.
1	2	3	4
10.	5A	Jn. with NH. 5 near Haridaspur-Paradip Port	Orissa Total: 77
11.	6.	Dhule-Nagpur-Raipur-Sambalpur Baharagora-Culcutta.	Maharashtra 686 Madhya Pradesh 314 Orissa 462 Bihar 22 West Bengal 161 Total: 1645
12.	7.	Varanasi-Mangawan-Rewa-Jabalpur-Lakhnador-Nagpur-Hyderabad-Kurnool-Bangalore-Krishnagiri-Salem-Dindigul-Madurai-Cape-Comorin (Kanya Kumari)	Uttar Pradesh 128 Madhya Pradesh 504 Maharashtra 232 Andhra Pradesh 753 Karnataka 125 Tamil Nadu 627 Total: 2369
13.	7A	Palayankottai-Tuticorin Port	Tamil Nadu 51 Total: 51
14.	8.	Delhi-Jaipur-Ajmer-Udaipur-Ahmedabad-Vadodara-Bombay	Delhi 13 Haryana 101 Rajasthan 688 Gujarat 498 Maharashtra 128 Total: 1428

Sl. No.	National Highway No.	Name of the route Highway No.	States through which passing & Length in Km.			
1	2	3	4			
15.	8A	Ahmedabad-Kandla	Gujarath			378
			Total:			378
16.	8B.	Bamanbore-Rajkot-Porbandar	Gujarat			206
			Total:			206
17.	8C.	Chiloda-Gandhinagar-Sarkhej	Gujarat			46
			Total:			46
18.	9.	Pune-sholapur-Hyderabad-Vijayawada	Maharashtra			396
			Karnataka			75
			Andhra Pradesh			380
			Total:			791
19.	10.	Delhi-Fazilka-Indo/Pak Border.	Delhi			18
			Haryana			313
			Punjab			72
			Total:			403
20.	11.	Agra-Jaipur-Bikaner	Uttar Pradesh			51
			Rajasthan			531
			Total:			582



Sl. No.	National Highway No.	Name of the route Highway No.	States through which passing & Length in Km.
1	2	3	4
21.	11A	Manoharpur on NH.8-Andhi Dausa on NH.11	Rajasthan 64 Total: 64
22.	12.	Jabalpur-Bhopal-Biaora-Rajgarh Khilchipur-Aklara-Jhalawar- Kota-Budi-Devi-Tonk-Jaipur.	Madhya Pradesh 490 Rajasthan 400 Total: 890
23.	13.	Sholapur-Chitradurga	Maharashtra 43 Karnataka 448 Total: 491
24.	14.	Bea-bar on NH.8-Pali-Sirohi- Abu Road- Palanpur-Radhanpur on NH. 15.	Rajasthan 310 Gujarat 140 Total: 450
25.	15.	Pathankot-Amritsar-Bhatinda- Ganganagar-Bikaner-Jaisalmer- Barmer-Samakhiali (near Kandla)	Punjab 350 Rajasthan 906 Gujarat 270 Total: 1526
26.	16	Nizamabad-Mancheral-Sironaha- Bhopalpattanam-Bijapur-Jagadapur on NH.43.	Andhra Pradesh 220 Maharashtra 30 Madhya Pradesh 210 Total: 460

Sl. No.	National Highway No.	Name of the route	States through which passing & Length in Km.			
			1	2	3	4
27.	17.	Panvel-Mahed-Panaji-Karwar-Mangalore-Cannanore-Calicut (Kozhikode) Edoke-Kuttiipuram-Pudu Ponnani-Cowghat-Cranganur Jn. With NH.47 near Edapally.		Maharashtra Goa Karnataka Kerala Total:	482 139 280 368 1269	
28.	17A	Jn. with NH.17 near Oortalim-Marmagao		Goa Total:	19 19	
29.	20.	Pathankot-Chokhi-Palampur-Joginder Nagar- Mandi		Punjab Himachal Pradesh Total:	10 210 220	
30.	21	Jn. with NH.22 near Chandigarh-Rupar-Bilaspur-Mandi-Kulu-Manali.		Chandigarh Punjab Himachal Pradesh Total:	24 67 232 323	
31.	22.	Ambala-Kaika-Simla-Narkanda-Rampur-Chini-Indo/Tibet Border Near Shipkila		Haryana Punjab Himachal Pradesh Total:	30 67 398 459	
32.	23.	Chas-Ranchi-Rourkela-Talcher-Jn. with NH. 42		Bihar Orissa Total:	250 209 459	

Sl. No.	National Highway No.	Name of the route Highway No.	States through which passing & Length in Km.
1	2	3	4
33.	24.	Delhi-Bareilly-Lucknow	Delhi 7 Uttar Pradesh 431 Total: 438
34.	25.	Lucknow-Kanpur-Jhansi-Shivpuri	Uttar Pradesh 237 Madhya Pradesh 82 Total: 319
35.	26.	Jhansi-lakhnadon	Uttar Pradesh 128 Madhya Pradesh 268 Total: 396
36.	27.	Allahabad-Mangawan	Uttar Pradesh 43 Madhya Pradesh 50 Total: 93
37.	28.	Jn. with NH. 31 near Barauni-Muzzaffarpur-Pipra-Kothi-Gorakhpur-Lucknow	Bihar 259 Uttar Pradesh 311 Total: 570
38.	28A.	Jn. with NH. 28 near Pipra-Kothi-Sagauli-Rexaul-Indo/ Nepal Border	Bihar 68 Total: 68
39.	29.	Gorakhpur-Ghazipur-Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh 196 Total: 196

Sl. No.	National Highway No.	Name of the route	States through which passing & Length in Km.								
1	2	3	4								
40.	30.	Jn. with NH. 2 near Mohania-Patna-Bakhtiyarpur	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Bihar</td> <td>230</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total:</td> <td>230</td> </tr> </table>	Bihar	230	Total:	230				
Bihar	230										
Total:	230										
41.	31.	Jn. with NH. 2 near Barhi-Bakhtiyarpur-Mokameh-Purnea-Dalkola-Siliguri-Sivok-Cooch Behar-North Salmara-Nalbari-Charall-Amingson-Jn. with NH. 37.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Bihar</td> <td>437</td> </tr> <tr> <td>West Bengal</td> <td>366</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Assam</td> <td>322</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total:</td> <td>1125</td> </tr> </table>	Bihar	437	West Bengal	366	Assam	322	Total:	1125
Bihar	437										
West Bengal	366										
Assam	322										
Total:	1125										
42.	31A	Sikok-Gangtok	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>West Bengal</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sikkim</td> <td>62</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total:</td> <td>92</td> </tr> </table>	West Bengal	30	Sikkim	62	Total:	92		
West Bengal	30										
Sikkim	62										
Total:	92										
43.	31B	North Salmara Jn with NH. 37 near Joghghopa	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Assam</td> <td>19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total:</td> <td>19</td> </tr> </table>	Assam	19	Total:	19				
Assam	19										
Total:	19										
44.	31C.	Near Gaigalia-Baghdogra-Chalisa Nagrakata-goyarkata-Balgaon-Nasimara-Rajabhat-Khewa-Rochugaon Sidli Jn with NH. 31 near Bijiri	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>West Bengal</td> <td>142</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Assam</td> <td>93</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total:</td> <td>236</td> </tr> </table>	West Bengal	142	Assam	93	Total:	236		
West Bengal	142										
Assam	93										
Total:	236										
45.	32.	Jn. with NH.2 near Gobindpur Dhanbad-Jamshedpur	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Bihar</td> <td>107</td> </tr> <tr> <td>West Bengal</td> <td>72</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total:</td> <td>179</td> </tr> </table>	Bihar	107	West Bengal	72	Total:	179		
Bihar	107										
West Bengal	72										
Total:	179										

Sl. No.	National Highway No.	Name of the route	States through which passing & Length in Km.
1	2	3	4
46.	33.	Jn. with NH. 2 near Barhi-Ranchi Jn. with NH.6 near Baharagora.	Bihar Total: 352
47.	34.	Jn with NH 31 near Dalkola- Barhmpora-Barasat-Culcutta	West Bengal Total: 443
48.	35.	Barasat-Bangaon-Indo/Bangladesh Border	West Bengal Total: 61
49.	36.	Mowgong-Daboka-Dimapur (Minipur Road)	Assam Nagaland Total: 167 3 170
50.	37.	Jn. with NH:31B near Pancharatna Gauhati-Jorahat-Kamargaon Malgum Saikhoaghat.	Assam Total: 680 680
51.	37A	Kuarital on NH 37 and Jn with NH. 52 near Tezpur	Assam Total: 23 23
52.	38.	Makum-Ledo-Likhapani.	Assam Total: 54 54
53.	39.	Numaligarh-Imphal-Morah- Indo/Burma Border.	Assam Nagaland Manipur Total: 115 110 211 436

Sl. No.	National Highway No.	Name of the route	States through which passing & Length in Km.			
			1	2	3	4
54.	40.	Jorabat-Shillong-Indo/Bangladesh Border near Dauki.			Meghalaya	161
					Total:	161
55.	41.	Jn. with NH 6 near Kolaghat-Haldia Port			West Bengal	51
					Total:	51
56.	42.	Jn with NH 6 near Sambalpur-Anguliah with NH 6 near Cuttack			Orissa	261
					Total:	261
57.	43.	Rajpur-Vizianagaram-Jn. with NH.5 at Natavalasa			Madhya Pradesh	316
					Orissa	152
					Andhra Pradesh	83
					Total:	551
58.	44.	Shillong-Passi-Bodarpur-Agartala			Meghalaya	184
					Assam	111
					Tripura	200
					Total:	495
59.	45.	Madras-Tiruchirapalli-Dindigul			Tamil Nadu	387
					Total:	387
60.	45A	Villupuram-Pondicherry			Tamil Nadu	17
					Pondicherry	23
					Total:	40

Sl. No.	National Highway No.	Name of the route	States through which passing & Length in Km.
1	2	3	4
61.	46.	Krishnagiri-Ranipet	Tamil Nadu 132 Total: 132
62.	47.	Salem-Colimbore-Trichur- Ernakulam-Trivendrum-Cape Comorin (Kanniya Kumari)	Tamil Nadu 224 Kerala 416 Total: 640
63.	47.	Willingdon Island-Jn with Cochin Byepass NH.47	Kerala 6 Total: 6
64.	48.	Bangalore-Hassan-Mangalore	Karnataka 328 Total: 328
65.	49.	Madurai-Dhanushkodi- Madurai Teni-Munnar-Muvattupulia-Cochin	Tamil Nadu 290 Kerala 150 Total: 440
66.	50.	Nasik-Jn with NH.4 near Pune	Maharashtra 192 Total: 192
67.	51.	Paikan-Tura-Dalu	Assam 22 Meghalaya 127 Total: 149

Sl. No.	National Highway No.	Name of the route Highway No.	States through which passing & Length in Km.
1	2	3	4
68.	52.	Naojate-Cjars,o-Tezjir-Bander Dewa-North Lakhimpur-Basighat Tezu-Sitapani-Jn. with NH. 37 near Saikhoaghat	Assam 540 Arunachal Pradesh 310 Total 850
69.	52.	Bandar-Dewa-Itanagar	Assam 5 Arunachal Pradesh 20 Total 25
70.	53	Jn. with NH 44 near Badarpur- Jirighat-Imphal-Sitchar	Assam 100 Manipur 220 Total 320
71.	54.	Sitchar-Aizawal-Tuiopang	Assam 45 Mizoram 515 Total 560
72.	54A	Theriat-Lunglei	Mizoram 9 Total 9
73.	54B	Venus Saddle-Sahia	Mizoram 27 Total 27



Sl. No.	National Highway No.	Name of the route Highway No.	States through which passing & Length in Km.
1	2	3	4
74.	55	Silliguri-Darjeeling	West Bengal Total: 77
75.	56.	Lucknow-Haidargarh-Jagdishpur-Sultanpur-Jaunpur Varanasi.	Uttar Pradesh Total: 285
76.	NE-1 Express -way	Ahmedabad-Nadiad-Anand-Vadodara	Gujarat Total: 93
Grand Total:			33,689 Kms.

Record of Expenditure on Maintenance of National Highways in various States is not kept National Highway-wise. However, the

amount spent on Maintenance and Repairs of National Highways State-wise during the last three years is furnished below:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1006.71	1308.33	1350.56
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5015	38.09	36.27
3.	Assam	618.02	683.70	986.64
4.	Bihar	973.96	974.75	1147.50
5.	Chandigarh	11.93	12.93	11.56
6.	Delhi	158.29	190.22	127.76
7.	Goa	166.36	237.20	218.87
8.	Gujarat	944.39	1107.81	1335.37
9.	Haryana	322.48	289.69	254.72
10.	Himachal Pradesh	499.07	733.36	606.96
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	189.00	225.04	86.44
12.	Karnataka	793.64	847.94	883.32
13.	Kerala	466.26	436.90	493.42
14.	Madhya Pradesh	891.39	1097.90	1174.41
15.	Maharashtra	1300.31	1388.87	1848.56
16.	Manipur	66.94	94.04	78.28
17.	Meghalaya	236.87	181.48	181.19
18.	Mizoram *	—	—	—
19.	Nagaland	4.66	3.26	2.00
20.	Orissa	689.08	607.62	654.72

	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
21.	Pondicherry	7.29	3.62	7.87
22.	Punjab	564.04	652.90	515.38
23.	Rajasthan	742.44	906.01	1064.87
24.	Sikkim *	—	—	—
25.	Tamil Nadu	706.99	871.00	967.90
26.	Tripura *	—	—	—
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1456.63	1265.66	1142.80
28.	West Bengal	1335.00	1082.50	1366.73
29.	B.R.D.B.	432.71	555.47	385.21
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14634.61</b>	<b>15796.29</b>	<b>16929.31</b>

(c) The National Highways are being generally kept in traffic worthy condition within the limited availability of funds.

#### **Availability of Constitution of India in Various Languages**

\*132. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:  
DR. A.K. PATEL:

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

(a) the languages in which the Constitution of India has been printed;

(b) the year in which the latest version of the Constitution in each such language was printed;

(c) what arrangements exist to ensure that copies of the Constitution in a printing the amendments made from time to time are

brought out in each such language expeditiously and

(d) the language in which the copies of the Constitution are at present available in the market for the use of general public?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY): (a) and (b). A Statement showing the languages in which the Constitution of India has been printed and the year of the latest edition in each such language is enclosed.

(c) Whenever a Constitution amendment is made, its English and Hindi versions are available simultaneously and these are incorporated in a new edition or a supplement is issued. The amendment is also translated into all other languages included in the English Schedule except Sindhi by the Official Languages Wing of the Ministry in consultation with the State Governments concerned.

Each of the State Governments is then requested to bring it out as a supplement and supply it free of cost along with the existing edition or incorporate it in the subsequent edition.

(d) All editions mentioned in the Statement are available in the market, except Marathi. The fourth edition of Marathi is under print.

### STATEMENT

<i>Language</i>	<i>Year of the latest edition</i>
1. Assamese	1985
2. Bengali	1987
3. English	1989 (Supplement upto 68th amendment)
4. Gujarati	1984
5. Kannada	1985
6. Malayalam	1985
7. Marathi	1988
8. Oriya	1981
9. Punjabi	1976
10. Sanskrit	1985
11. Tamil	1988
12. Telugu	1980
13. Urdu	1985
14. Diglot (English and Hindi)	1991

#### Handing Over of Sick Public Sector Units to BIFR

\*133. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:  
SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to

hand over sick public sector units to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) for making them viable; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). The Government has introduced a Bill for an

amendment to the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 for bringing sick industrial companies in the Public Sector within the purview of the Act.

### **Increase in Exports**

\*134. SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARTHANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage increase in exports after the announcement of new Exim policy;

(b) whether the exports have increased as per expectations;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The Government has announced an initial package of trade reforms on 4th July, 1991, followed by a Statement on Trade Policy on 13th August 1991. According to provisional figures, the monthly export growth rate increased from 11.2% in June 1991 to Rs. 32.2% in July 1991, 41.7% in August 1991 and 42.4% in September 1991.

(b) and (c). Considering the uncertainties relating to developments in the Global economy, deliberate policy to compress exports to Rupee Payment Areas on account of difficulties being experienced by these countries to supply necessary imports to India on account of dislocation in the Soviet Union, decline in global output and exports, recession in major developed countries, depressed world prices for some of our agricultural products, import curbs imposed on account of critical Balance of Payments situation which affected our domestic production, steep hike in interest rates on export

credit, and the timelag for exporters to react to the far reaching reforms in the trade policy, the growth in exports has been more or less according to expectations.

(d) The Government introduced a package of trade policy reforms aimed at strengthening of export incentives, eliminating substantial volume of import licensing and optimal import compression. REP licences have been replaced by a new instrument named Eximscripts. These will be the means of obtaining access to certain categories of imports of raw materials, components and spares. The system of advance licensing as an instrument of export promotion has also been strengthened. Government has decided to allow established exporters to open foreign currency accounts in approved banks and allow exporters to raise external credits, pay for export related imports from such accounts, and credit export proceeds to such accounts. Besides, Government have taken other steps which include reducing controls through licensing, simplification of procedures for exports, activation of Board of Trade, bilateral discussion with selected countries, interaction with national organisations of trade and industry, etc.

### **Association of Private Sector in Production of Light Combat Aircraft**

\*135. SHRIP.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to associate private sector with the proposal to induct light combat aircraft into the Indian Air Force;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme; and

(c) the main reasons for associating private sector with the defence efforts ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b). LCA is in a

development stage and is planned for production in HAL. Private industry has been utilised for fabrication of wind tunnel model parts, tool design and manufacture, computer facilities for simulation including hardware and software, materials development and supply, manufacture of printed circuit boards etc. Further it is proposed to involve the private sector more in fabrication of aircraft parts, sub-systems and test facilities taking due care of quality and security.

(c) The main reasons for contemplating association of private sector are:-

- i) Industrial base has vastly improved and it would help in building up of capability in development of high technology systems.
- ii) multiple sourcing for technology, equipment, components, etc., in addition to the traditional Government sectors, would contribute to cost reduction.
- iii) the investment of Government funds in the Government sector would be lowered.
- iv) research and development teams could concentrate more on systems design and engineering rather than on production.
- v) division of tasks and involvement of private sector would improve productivity and cost effectiveness; also enable the private sector to be more innovative and creative.

#### **Impact of Devaluation on Exports**

\*136. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:  
SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKH LIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether much of the intended competitive edge to Indian exports has been lost as a result of devaluation of rupee and high rate of inflation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (RAMESHWAR THAKUR) (a) and (b). No, Sir. The adjustments in the exchange rate of rupee in terms of the major currencies of the world were effected in two-stages on the 1st and 3rd July, 1991 as part of a package of policies aimed at restoring confidence and enhancing the international competitiveness of Indian exports. Although domestic inflation might have eroded the price advantage to exports provided by the exchange rate adjustment and the EXIM scrip policy, to some extent, the total impact of the policy remains highly favourable and India's exports are today much more competitive. Besides, several structural reforms in the spheres of industry and trade coupled with a strict monetary and fiscal discipline are expected to dampen inflationary pressures, to increase efficiency and productivity and impart dynamism to the growth process and thereby provide a solid foundation for higher exports and overall growth.

[Translation]

#### **Losses Incurred by Central Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks**

\*137. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the average losses incurred by the Central Cooperative Banks and the Regional Rural Banks during each of the last three years; and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken to check the losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) based on data available with them in respect of a few loss making Central Cooperative Banks (CCBs) in 16 States has reported the average losses incurred by them during each of the three years, namely, 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 (latest available) as under:

	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1986-87	52.03
1987-88	51.30
1988-89	68.10

In the case of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) the average loss of loss making RRBs for the last three years was as under:

	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1988-89	41.45
1989-90	57.50
1990-91	61.45

The losses incurred by the CCBs arise on account of various factors like low business turnover, high cost of management, low operating margins, lack of diversification of loan portfolio, failure to manage funds prudently and low recovery. CCBs are under the administrative control of the State Governments/Union Territories and are governed by the respective cooperative legislation of the concerned States/Union Territories. CCBs are inspected by the State Government and NABARD also conducts their statutory inspections and suggests remedial measures. The performance of the Regional Rural Banks is monitored by NABARD and the Government of India at regular intervals.

The increase in establishment expenses on account of revised pay and allowances to RRB staff as per the National Industrial Tribunal Award has accentuated the viability problems of these institutions. The Government of India, NABARD and RBI are seized of the problems and appropriate measures are under consideration to improve their functioning and viability.

#### **Pension to Army Personnel on Retirement before Completion of 15 Years' Service**

\*138. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether pension is not granted to the army personnel who do not complete 15 years' service in the Army;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to grant pension or provide jobs in the Directorate General of Resettlement or in other civil services to such army personnel who are injured in war or on duty during the service period of 15 years;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (e). A statement is enclosed.

#### **STATEMENT**

- 1.1 As per the provisions of Pension Regulations for the Army (Part-I, 1961) the minimum qualifying service without weightage for earning a service pension is 15 years for Junior Commissioned Officers and Other Ranks and 20 years for Non-

Combatants (Enrolled). The minimum qualifying service without weightage for admissibility of retiring pension is 20 years for service officers and 15 years for late entrants. However, except in the case of (i) an individual who is discharged at his own request; (ii) an individual who is eligible for special pension or gratuity; and (iii) an individual who is invalided with less than 15 years service, the deficiency in service for eligibility to service pension can be condoned by the competent authority upto six months.

### 2.1 *War Injury Pension*

Such Army personnel who are injured in war or any duty during military service are eligible for the following types of pensionary benefits.

### 2.2 *Personnel below officer rank (JCOS/ORs)*

Battle casualties and such other cases as are specially notified by the Government are entitled to War Injury Pension, which is admissible irrespective of the length of service. For 100% disability, the rate is equal to the reckonable emoluments last drawn on the date of invalidment (pay including classification pay, if any, last drawn by the individual). Where disability is less than 100%, the amount is proportionately reduced, subject to the condition that the minimum amount admissible is not less than 80% of the reckonable emoluments last drawn, irrespective of the degree of disability at the time of invalidment or at any subsequent re-assessment stage.

### 2.3 *Service Officers*

For Service Officers, War Injury Pension for 100% disability is equal to the reckonable emoluments last drawn on the date of invalidment (pay plus Non practising Allowance (for Doctors only) and rank pay, if any). Where disability is less than 100%, the amount of War Injury Pension is reduced proportionately, subject to the condition that the minimum amount admissible is not less than 60% of the reckonable emoluments last drawn on the date of invalidment, irrespective of the degree of disability at the time of invalidment or at any subsequent re-assessment state.

### 2.4 *Retirement Gratuity*

In addition to the War Injury Pension, Service Officers/Personnel below Officer rank are entitled to Retirement Gratuity equal to one fourth of the reckonable emoluments for each completed six monthly period of qualifying service, counting service upto the date on which he would have normally retired in that rank plus weightage of 5 years subject to maximum qualifying service of 33 years including weightage. This, however, is subject to a maximum of 161/2% times three reckonable emoluments and an upper ceiling of Rupees one lakh. In calculating the length of qualifying service, fraction of a year equal to 3 months and above but less than 6 months shall be treated as a completed half year and reckoned as qualifying service.

### 2.5 *Disability Pension*

Disability pension is admissible to



an Army personnel who is invalided out of service on account of a disability in peace time irrespective of length of service or who is found to be suffering from a disability at the time of retirement, which is attributable to or aggravated by military service, and is assessed at 20% or over by the competent authority. This has two elements viz: a service element and a disability element. For personnel below officer rank the service element of the Disability pension is equal to the Service pension for the qualifying service rendered, till the date of invalidment. This will be applicable to individuals with 15 years or more of qualifying service (20 years of NCs(E)). But in no case the service element shall be less than 2/3rd of the minimum service pension admissible to the rank/pay group. Presently, the rates of disability element for 100% disability are Rs. 550/- p.m. for Junior Commissioned Officers and Rs. 450/- p.m. for Other Ranks/NCs(E). For less than 100% but not less than 20%, the rate is proportionately reduced.

- 2.6 In the case of officers, the rate of disability element for, 100% disability is presently Rs. 750/- p.m. The amount of service element is equal to the retiring pension calculated on the basis of the actual service rendered by an officer plus the full weightage appropriate to the rank held at the time of invalidment, irrespective of the length of service. Retiring pension in respect of the officer is calculated at 50% of the average emoluments reckonable for pension (average of the basis pay, Non-Practising Allowance (NPA) and rank pay, if any, drawn by the offi-

cer during the last 10 months of his service). The amount so determined shall be the retiring pension for 33 years of reckonable qualifying service. For lesser years of qualifying service, this amount will be proportionately reduced.

*Period of grant of disability pension when the invaliding disability is incapable of improvement*

- 2.7 If the disability is accepted as attributable to or aggravated by military service and is certified on the basis of an Invaliding or a Re-survey Medical Board to be incapable of improvement, disability pension may be granted for a period of 10 years in the first instance. During this period, the pensioner will have a right to claim re-assessment of his pension on the basis of aggravation, if any. Where pension is modified as a result of re-assessment, the pension may again be granted for a period of 10 years from the date of the revised award, provided the disability is still regarded as incapable of improvement. Each successive assessment, at higher or lower rate, will be for a 10 year period during which the pensioner will be given an opportunity to have his pension re-assessed on the basis of further aggravation.
- 2.8 When the percentage of disablement has remained unmodified for a period of 10 years, the pensioner shall be brought before a Resurvey Medical Board and in the event of the disability still being regarded by the pension sanctioning authority as incapable of improvement, his pension may be sanctioned for life.

Thereafter, no revision of pension will be admissible.

- 2.9 In cases, where the invaliding disability is loss of limb(s), total loss of sight, loss of one eye, amputation, etc, and when the question of improvement/worsening of physical condition does not arise, the award will be sanctioned for life.

*Period of grant of disability pension when the invaliding disability is capable of improvement*

- 2.10 Where the disability whether attributable to or aggravated by military service of an individual is considered as capable of change (improve or deteriorate), the period of the first award calculated with reference to the date of medical board will be in the range of one to five years. The actual period of award will, however, be decided by the Medical Board, having due regard to the circumstances/conditions of each case. The period of the award or resurvey will also be for a period ranging from one to five years and will be decided after taking into account the circumstances of each case.

2.11 *Invalid Pension*

Invalid pension is admissible to an individual who is invalided out of service with a disability neither attributable to nor aggravated by military service, if the service actually rendered is 10 years or more. It is equal to the service element of disability pension that would have

been admissible had the causes been attributable to or aggravated by service. If the service actually rendered is less than 10 years, invalid gratuity will be at half a month's reckonable emoluments (pay including classification pay, if any last drawn by the individual) for each six monthly period of service.

3.1 *Provision of Employment*

As regards provision of jobs to such Army Personnel, the position is explain hereunder.

- 3.2 For the purpose of appointment to Group 'C' and Group 'D' posts in the Central Government, filled through Employment Exchange, the disabled ex-Servicemen, whether disabled during war or in peace time but whose disability is attributable to military service, are accorded Priority-I alongwith retrenched employees of the Government. They are also eligible for relaxation in age and educational qualifications. Concessions are also being given by the Central PSUS/Nationalised Banks to such persons for employment in their organisations. Certain State Governments also have their own schemes for the rehabilitation of disabled ex-Servicemen.

- 3.3 For appointment of disabled ex-Servicemen to Group A and Group B posts:-

- (a) otherwise than through competitive examinations

conducted by the UPSC, their cases will be considered by the UPSC provided they possess the requisite qualifications and experience and do not exceed 45 years of the age (50 years in the case of disabled ex-Servicemen belonging to SC/ST). They will be accorded first priority provided they are found suitable by the Commission;

- (b) through competitive examinations held by the UPSC provided they are educationally qualified. They are eligible for age concession up to 3 years (upto 8 years in the case of SC/ST).

3.4 As regards medical standards, the orders provide that a certificate of fitness granted by the Demobilisation Medical Board would be considered adequate for the purpose of employment of such personnel in Group 'A' to Group 'D' posts.

3.5 In respect of IPKF casualties, as a special dispensation, Government have issued 'guidelines' to various Central Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings to provide priority for employment to be given to disabled personnel for employment under Government over other normal cases of ex-Servicemen, against vacancies reserved for ex-Servicemen.

[English]

### Free Trade Zone at Visakapatnam

\*139. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the time schedule for commissioning of the Free Trade Zone at Visakhapatnam;

(b) the progress made so far in this regard;

(c) whether the progress in developing the Free Trade Zone is slow;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (e). The basic internal infrastructure of the Zone is likely to be completed in the next financial year.

Development works could only be initiated after a compact block of land was made available in March, 1991. A quicker pace of development would be possible with the provision of additional funds this year. The progress achieved so far is as under:-

1. Land for the Zone has been acquired and the Zone Administration has taken possession of 360.51 acres of land.
2. The Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (APIIC) has been appointed as the Model Agency for development of infrastructure inside the Zone. M/s. APIIC have prepared detailed designs of buildings and utilities and

invited pre-qualification tenders and final tenders are under preparation.

3. Work order for construction of security boundary wall has already been placed on the contractor by M/S.APIIC and the construction work has begun.
4. Some preliminary work like the following have been undertaken and are being implemented in the Zone:-
  - (i) Construction of internal roads has taken up and culvert, approach road to the culvert and another road have been completed.
  - (ii) Storm water drain to the extent of 560 mtrs. have been completed and further work is in progress.
  - (iii) To meet the initial requirements of water, tube wells inside the Zone premises have been sunk and pump houses constructed.
5. The Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation, on behalf of the State Government has prepared a scheme for supply of 1 MGD of water initially and are going to take up the work shortly.
6. The State Electricity Board has already initiated action for commissioning of 33/11 KV Sub-Station for supplying necessary power to the Zone, the work on which would be completed shortly.

### **Action against Companies making Excessive Profits**

\*140. SHREE JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to take action against the companies making excessive profits by bringing them under the purview of the cost audit and by asking them to make public the cost of production of their industrial products;

(b) if so, the precise details of the action proposed to be taken in the matter;

(c) the number of companies subjected to cost audit during the last one year and the outcome thereof; and

(d) the steps the Government propose to take to ensure that the producers and manufactures do not exploit the consumers at large by charging unwarranted profits?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. VJAYA BHASKARA REDDY): (a) and (b). Under Section 233B of the Companies Act, 1956 the Central Government may, by order direct that an audit of cost accounts of the company which is required to maintain cost records in the prescribed manner under Section 209 (1) (d) of the Companies Act shall be conducted by Cost Auditor. After conducting the audit, the cost auditors submit the report to the Department of Company Affairs. A copy each of the cost audit reports received from the cost auditors is sent to the Administrative Ministry concerned and the Bureau of Industrial Costs & Prices for taking action on the various parameters contained in the report including excess profits, if any, made by the companies. While reviewing the cost audit report, the Department of Company Affairs also communicates relevant information to the Administrative Ministries

bringing out specific cases of excess profits to their notice. Central Government has so far notified 36 Cost Accounting Record Rules covering 54 industrial products. The work of prescribing cost accounting record rules for more industries is a continuous exercise.

Central Government can direct the company whose cost accounts have been audited to circulate to its shareholders, alongwith notice of Annual General Meeting to be held for the first time after the submission of such report, the whole or such part of the said report as it may specify in this behalf. The cost audit report is not circulated to the Members of the Public.

(c) During the year 1990-91, cost audit was ordered on 604 companies. Of the cost audit reports received so far, 200 have been reviewed. Instances of excess profit, irregularities in import of raw materials, payment of Duty Draw Back etc. wherever noticed as a part of review have been communicated to the administrative and other concerned Ministries for appropriate action.

(d) In addition to taking action under Cost Accounting Record Rules, the Government can also take steps to ensure that producers and manufacturers do not exploit the consumers at large by charging undue profit, by making a reference to MRTTP Commission under Section 10 (a) (ii) of MRTTP Act in regard to restrictive trade practice (RTP). Restrictive Trade Practice has been defined under section 2 (o) which includes a trade practice which has the effect of preventing, restricting or distorting competition in any manner and in particular by bringing about manipulation of prices so as to impose on consumers unjustified costs or restrictions. Government can also make a reference against Monopolistic Practice under section 31 (1) and take such necessary steps as thought fit to remedy or prevent mischief which may result from such monopolistic practices.

Central Government can also appoint inspectors under Section 44 of the MRTTP Act to conduct an investigation into Restrictive of Monopolistic Practices indulged in by an undertaking, and after taking into consideration investigation report take action to prevent exploitation of consumers by the undertaking.

#### Review of Import Policy on Books

\*141. SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on August, 23, 1991 to Unstarred Question No. 4126 and state:

(a) whether the import policy on books has been recently reviewed and any corrective measures taken to facilitate import of specialised scholarly books, classics and teaching aids;

(b) whether the recent hike in money deposits to be made by prospective importers is prohibitive for smaller booksellers; and

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to reduce the money-deposit for booksellers who may be accredited by Universities and educational and research institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). Import of educational/Scientific and technical books on the subjects as specified and teaching aids continues to be allowed under O.G.L. by the categories of eligible importers. However, keeping in view of the balance of payment and exchange reserves position of the country, RBI has introduced a system of money deposits to be made by the prospective importers with their bankers before opening Letters of Credits. There is presently no proposal to reduce the cash margins requirements for import of books.

**Uruguay Round of GATT Proposals**

\*22. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to accept the Uruguay Round of GATT proposals on trade related intellectual property rights;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) their likely impact on the drug industry in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The Uruguay Round negotiations are still continuing and there is no finality so far in respect of the various proposals under consideration concerning Trade-Related Aspect of Intellectual Property Rights.

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

**UNDP Assisted Development Programmes**

1347. SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(c) the various development programmes undertaken with the assistance of UNDP, State-wise; and

(b) the quantum of assistance provided by UNDP for each of these programmes, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). A list of UNDP assisted central development projects and the quantum of assistance for each one currently being implemented, with their locations (given State-wise) is enclosed at Statement.

## STATEMENT

State-wise list of projects currently being implemented with UNDP assistance

Annexure-I

Project No.	Title of the project	City	Allocation (in US\$)
	<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>		
IND-90-005	Dev. of Technologies for Utilization of Blue Dust	Hyderabad	150,072
IND-91-008	Dev. and Use of Hybrid Rice Technology (old 89/016)	Hyderabad	3,010,650
	<i>Bihar</i>		
IND-90-052	Coal Mines Operations	Ranchi	1,900,869
IND-96-014	Control Water System in Coal Mining (Proj.Hq. Ranchi)	Ranchi	806,834
IND-97-001	Improvement of Working Conditions in Mines	Dhanbad	822,500
IND-98-011	Strengthening of NDT Facilities, PDIL	Sindri	695,000
IND-98-012	Improved Corrosion Techniques, PDIL	Sindri	800,075
	<i>Goa</i>		
IND-97-002	Ocean Data Analysis	Dona Paula	742,225

Project No.	Title of the project	City	Allocation (in US\$)
IND-81-003	Metals/Plastics Indus. Serv. & Trg. Centre Gujarat	Panaji	2,112,000
IND-90-008	Upgrading Training Capabilities at National Institute of Design	Ahmedabad	112,000
IND-90-024	Performance Evaluation of EOR Pilots Karnataka	Ahmedabad	3,732,000
IND-85-015	Mechanical Wood Industries	Bangalore	3,502,761
IND-85-059	Development of Coastal Aquaculture	Bangalore	985,975
IND-88-010	Ceramic Technology Institute	Bangalore	913,100
IND-89-113	Wind Energy Centre	Bangalore	11,205
IND-91-001	BEML Traction Power line Research Centre (KGF) - Prep. Asst.	Bangalore	16,500
IND-91-025	Computer Integrated Manufacturing (CIM) Kerala	Bangalore	2,352,500
IND-91-005	Strength of Fluid Control Research Institute (old no. 90/022)	Palghat	350,00



Project No.	Title of the project	City	Allocation (in US\$)
	<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>		
IND-85-065	Est. of High Security Animal Disease Lab	Bhopal	1,058,071
IND-88-003	Dev. of Electric Transportation Technology (Proj. site: Bhopal)	Bhopal	1,247,000
	<i>Maharashtra</i>		
IND-86-018	Production Technology	Panvel	1,284,606
IND-86-019	Computerised Woven or Printed Textile Designs	Bombay	438,463
IND-86-040	Mineral Processing Laboratory	Nagpur	2,411,187
IND-87-007	Development of Novel Shape Selective Zeolite Catalysts	Pune	2,627,589
IND-88-015	Jawahar Lal Nehru Aluminium Res. Design Centre	Nagpur	4,560,200
IND-88-017	Est. of National Drilling Training Centre	Nagpur	1,951,749
IND-90-008	Automated Operation of Irrigation Canal Systems	Pune	691,900
IND-90-019	Modernization Gold Mint Technology	Bombay	46,340
IND-90-037	Handmade Paper Industry (Proj. site Sanganer, Rajasthan)	Bombay	686,800

Project No.	Title of the project	City	Allocation (in US\$)
IND-90-038	Centre for Fluid & Ocean Hydromechanics Orissa	Pune	2,105,000
IND-88-063	Techno-eco. Feasibility Electrosmelting of Al-si Alloys	Bhubaneswar	328,000
IND-89-109	Development of Gemstone Resources of Orissa State	Bhubaneswar	673,500
IND-87-012	Sewing Machine Development Centre Rajasthan	Ludhiana	824,076
IND-90-016	Technical Computing in Geology and Mining for HZL Tamil Nadu	Udaipur	417,000
IND-86-038	Use of Unconventional Fibres for Manufacture of Fabrics	Coimbatore	321,170
IND-91-076	Estt. of Port Workers' Training Institute Uttar Pradesh	Madras	604,200
IND-83-031	Small Scale Casting & Forging	AGra	884,298

Project No.	Title of the project	City	Allocation (in US\$)
IND-85-006	Development of Expertise for Fertilizer Plant Operation	Noida, UP	875,987
IND-85-027	Modern Cartographic Centre	Dehradun	4,521,430
IND-85-048	Chemical Recovery Plant for Small Pulp Mills(I)	Saharanpur	1,303,066
IND-85-062	Electronic Services & Training centre	Ramnagar	837,291
IND-86-003	Development and Demonstration of Biofertilizers	Ghaziabad	772,000
IND-86-008	Upgradation of R&D Facilities at RDSO	Lukhnow	4,004,919
IND-86-008	Wildlife Institute of India, Phase II	Dehradun	444,576
IND-88-047	Development of Civil Aviation Training Centre	Allahabad	2,402,360
IND-89-101	Development of Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi	Rae Bareilly	1,395,880
IND-89-114	Non-wood Based pulp & Paper Industry	Saharanpur	1,912,000
IND-89-133	PPDC for Essential Oils (Proj. site Kannauj)	Kanpur	632,000
IND-90-003	Develop Capabilities for Hydrological Studies	Roorkee	3,000,000
IND-90-004	Upgrading Res. & Trng. Capacity at LBS Nat. Academy of Adm.	Mussoorie	660,400

Project No.	Title of the project	City	Allocation (in US\$)
	<i>West Bengal</i>		
ND-86-037	Jute Research & Development Centre	Calcutta	2,626,081
ND-87-003	Development of Amorphous silicon Solar Cells	Calcutta	2,944,200
ND-87-010	Approaches towards Treatment & Prevention of Leprosy	Calcutta	398,585
ND-87-017	Plant Improvement using Modern Biotechnology	Calcutta	1,123,950
ND-87-018	Molecular Biology Parasites	Calcutta	1,047,000
	<i>Union Territories:</i>		
ND-83-020	*Agricultural Education & REsearch (Proj. HQ. New Delhi)	New Delhi	4,438,000
ND-84-020	NCB Capabilities in Productivity, Enhance. of Cement Ind.	New Delhi	2,435,785
ND-85-020	*Advanced Centres on PG Agri. Edu. & Res. (Proj. Hq. Delhi)	New Delhi	12,020,408
ND-85-032	*Upgrading of Telecom. Irg. Centres & Manpower Development (Proj. Hq. Delhi)	New Delhi	3,324,800
ND-85-055	Studies on Sedimentation of Reservoirs	New Delhi	802,384

Project No.	Title of the project	City	Allocation (in US\$)
IND-85-072	Knowledge-based Computer System (Proj. Hq. New Delhi)	New Delhi	5,520,800
IND-85-074	*Fibre Optics (Proj. Hq. New Delhi)	New Delhi	935,098
IND-86-002	Solar Energy Centre	New Delhi	1,585,000
IND-86-007	Training facilities in Radio Monitoring & Spectrum Mgt.	New Delhi	2,412,150
IND-86-009	Education & Res. in Computer Networking (Proj. Hq. New Delhi)	New Delhi	6,010,000
IND-86-012	*PG Education in Foods, Nutrition & Child Dev. (Proj. Hq. Delhi)	New Delhi	1,199,650
IND-86-034	New Technologies National Telecommunications Network	New Delhi	1,030,000
IND-86-036	Dam Safety Surveillance	New Delhi	2,216,050
IND-87-008	*Training of Senior Administrators	New Delhi	1,781,000
IND-87-011	International Management Education (Proj. Hq. New Delhi)	New Delhi	942,000
IND-88-002	National Centre for Arts - IGNC (PA)	New Delhi	28,000

<i>Project No.</i>	<i>Title of the project</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Allocation (in US\$)</i>
IND-88-006	*Modernisation of Hotel Catering Institute	New Delhi	2,030,335
IND-88-007	Instrumentation for Microelectronics	Chandigarh	2,302,000
IND-88-023	Studies on Tribal Health.	New Delhi	227,300
IND-89-041	Est. NC/CNC Training Progs. at ATIs Bombay & Kanpur (Proj. Hq. Delhi)	New Delhi	700,000
IND-89-074	Strengthening Technical Capabilities of BICP & DGTD	New Delhi	217,000
IND-89-099	Procurement Services Hightech Equipment	New Delhi	784
IND-89-103	Advanced Studies in Biochemical Engg. & Biotechnology	New Delhi	1,383,600
IND-89-107	Energy Conservation Audits in Selected Areas	New Delhi	1,247,500
IND-89-117	Management Consultancy Development (Ph.111)	New Delhi	400,000
IND-89-128	Pesticide Development Centre, HIL (Ph.11)	New Delhi	2,187,000
IND-89-130	Centre for Electronics Packaging Technology	New Delhi	2,791,400
IND-89-134	TOKTEN - Phase III	New Delhi	500,000
IND-89-136	Strengthening National Management Programme (NMP)	New Delhi	698,000

<i>Project No.</i>	<i>Title of the project</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Allocation (in US\$)</i>
IND-90-007	Phytotron Facility at Indian Agricultural Research Institute	New Delhi	2,098,500
IND-90-009	Geomechanics Investigation Facilities	New Delhi	3,030,000
IND-90-010	National Technology Centre for Glass Industry (Proj. site Ferozabad)	New Delhi	2,036,200
IND-90-013	Management Development in Corporate Section	New Delhi	320,000
IND-90-014	Establishment of CEDT PC&I (Proj. site Kozhikode, Kerala)	New Delhi	1,905,000
IND-90-018	Centre for VLSI Design and Prototyping	New Delhi	2,500,000
IND-90-028	Surface Analytical Facilities	New Delhi	1,070,000
IND-90-034	Mechanical Design Electronics Industry (Proj. site Guagaan, Haryana)	Chandigarh	2,118,500
IND-90-035	National Institute of Fashion Technology	New Delhi	2,248,600
IND-90-042	TOKTEN (Phase IV)	New Delhi	1,200,600
IND-90-048	Crystal Growth & Process Lab.	New Delhi	23,582
IND-91-002	Patent Information System (PIS)	New Delhi	691,700
IND-91-003	Programme Logistical Support for National Execution	New Delhi	505,000

Project No.	Title of the project	City	Allocation (in US\$)
IND-91-006	Training Institute for New & Emerging Tech. in Broadcasting	New Delhi	634,000
IND-91-007	Air Archives Facilities	New Delhi	693,000
IND-91-010	Improvement of Working Conditions in Small & Med. Enterprises	New Delhi	607,000
IND-91-012	UNISTAR Asst. to Industrial & Trading Enterprises	New Delhi	450,000
IND-91-038	Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA)	New Delhi	635,000
IND-91-089	Developing Jute Sector (PA)	New Delhi	28,500
IND-91-090	Preparation of Environmental Action Programme in India (EAP)	New Delhi	360,000

Note: \* Project has multi-institutions in various States of India



**Loan from Japan**

**1348. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:**  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan has agreed to grant concessional loan to India;

(b) if so, the amount thereof and the purpose for which the loan is being obtained; and

(c) the terms and conditions for repayment of the loan?

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

(b) For the year 1991-92, the Govt. of Japan have pledged a loan assistance of 106,594 million to India for the following projects:-

<i>Projects</i>	<i>Amount in Million Yen</i>
1. Gandhar Gas Based Combined Cycle Power Project (II)	42,599
2. National Highway No. 2 Improvement Project	4,855
3. Urban City Water Supply Project	6,788
4. Aravalli Hill Afforestation Project	8,095
5. Ajanta-Elora Conservation and Tourism Development Project	3,745
6. Emergency Loans	40,512
Total	106,594

(c) The above OECF loan is repayable in 30 years including a moratorium of 10 years and carries an interest at the rate of 2.6 per cent per annum.

(c) whether in order to encourage savings the Government propose to allow the interest to accrue after maturity?

**Interest on Deposits in National Savings Scheme**

**1349. SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the interest on the deposits in the National savings Scheme continues to accrue even after the amount is not withdrawn on maturity;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) There is a lock in period of 3 years. But there is no fixed maturity period thereafter. So long as person does not make a withdrawal, he will continue to earn interest at 11% per annum on the balance including the interest credited to the account.

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

[*Translation*]

**Export of Wheat and Rice**

1350. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and prices of various varieties of wheat and rice exported during the last three years along with the names of the countries to which exported and the amount of foreign exchange earned therefrom;

(b) whether export of basmati rice produced in Kota district of Rajasthan is picking up;

(c) if so, whether any incentives are

proposed to be given to the growers of this variety of paddy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMANKHURSHID): (a) A statement each of exports of wheat and rice during the last three years, indicating country-wise exports - quantity and value - along with unit value realisation, is enclosed.

(b) Region-wise information is not available.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal to provide incentives to Basmati rice growers in Kota district of Rajasthan.

## STATEMENT

## EXPORT OF WHEAT

Qty: In Tonnes  
Val: Rs. Lakhs

Country	1988-89			1989-90			1990-91		
	Qty.	Value	U.V	Qty.	Value	U.V	Qty.	Value	U.V
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Korea D.P	—	—	—	—	—	—	76489	1338	1.75
Sudan	—	—	—	—	—	—	35768	661	1.85
Jordan	—	—	—	—	—	—	89000	1700	1.91
Vietnam	—	—	—	11766	240	2.04	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	11766	240	2.04	2012577	3699	1.84

## EXPORT OF NON BASMATI RICE

Qty: in Tonnes  
Val: Rs. Lakhs

Country	1988-89					1989-90					1990-91				
	Qty.	Value	U.V	Qty.	Value	U.V	Qty.	Value	U.V	Qty.	Value	U.V	Qty.	Value	U.V
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10						
Bahrain	101.00	5.00	4.95	476.00	26.00	5.48	371.00	23.00	6.20						
U.A.E.	1985.00	108.00	5.34	3111.00	189.00	6.08	756.00	47.00	6.22						
Kuwait	911.00	61.00	6.70	2489.00	149.00	6.08	1710.00	47.00	6.22						
Oman	246.00	15.00	6.10	492.00	26.00	5.28	22.00	2.00	9.09						
S. Arabia	11485.00	626.00	5.45	19088.00	1168.00	6.18	14680.00	924.00	6.29						
Qatar	60.00	4.00	6.67	21.00	2.00	9.52									
Sweden													21.00	1.00	4.76
France	128.00	16.00	12.50												
Norway	21.00	2.00	9.52												
U.K.	145.00	15.00	10.4												
U.S.A.	4519.00	347.00	7.68												
U.S.S.R							323314.00	19167.00	5.93						

Qty: In Tonnes  
Val: Rs. Lakhs

Country	1988-89				1989-90				1990-91			
	Qty.	Value	U.V	Qty.	Value	U.V	Qty.	Value	U.V	Qty.	Value	U.V
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
Czechoslovak	3045.00	156.00	5.12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jordan	—	—	—	—	—	—	2011.00	179.00	8.90	—	—	—
Sudan	—	—	—	—	—	—	612.00	36.00	5.88	—	—	—
Senegal	13107.00	670.00	5.11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	—	—	—	1068.00	76.00	—	2486.00	147.00	5.91	—	—	—
	35753.00	2023.00	5.66	2605.00	1636.00	6.13	345983.00	20629.00	5.96	—	—	—



Qty: In Tonnes  
Val: Rs. Lakhs

Country	1988-89					1989-90					1990-91				
	Qty.	Value	U.V	Qty.	Value	U.V	Qty.	Value	U.V	Qty.	Value	U.V	Qty.	Value	U.V
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	8	9	10	8	9	10
Western Europe	24328	2879	11.83	21095	2305	10.92	25578	3025	11.82						
Belgium	21	3	14.28	442	59	13.34	63	9	14.28						
France	500	61	12.20	1070	122	11.40	1008	121	12.58						
Germany FR	137	21	15.32	250	36	10.00	6695	830	12.39						
Netherlands	596	97	16.27	3392	408	12.02	142	22	15.49						
Norway	56	8	14.28	145	20	13.79	16649	1912	11.48						
U.K.	23018	2689	11.68	15796	1660	10.50	401	53	13.21						
Others															
North America	10169	1240	12.19	6877	1095	15.93	5336	885	16.58						
U.S.A.	9395	1127	11.99	6464	1036	16.03	4323	723	16.72						
Canada	774	113	14.59	413	59	14.28	1013	162	15.99						

**Rise and Fall in Price Index**

1351. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of commodities whose price index has risen and those whose price index has declined during the quarter ending September, 1991?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (RAMESHWAR THAKUR): Out of 447, commodities covered in the Wholesale price Index (Base: 1981-82 = 100), the price index of 349 commodities registered an increase, 55 commodities registered a decrease and 43 commodities remained stable during the quarter ending September, 1991.

**Trafficking of Chemical Drugs**

1352. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Trafficking of chemical drugs on the rise" appearing in the Indian Express dated November 5, 1991;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check the illegal trafficking of chemical drugs?

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

(b) and (c). From the seizure data of methaqualone given below which shows a steep rise in the quantity as well as number of seizures in 1991, it can be observed that the multi-pronged attack of enforcement agencies against the increased smuggling of this chemical drug has proved effective. A number of African nationals carrying this drug were intercepted and arrested and intelligence effort specially directed to Methaqualon is being intensified.

The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act 1985 provides for a minimum punishment of 10 years rigorous imprisonment extendable upto 20 years and minimum fine of Rupees one lakh for trafficking of such drugs. For repeat offences of certain nature, death penalty has been made mandatory. The Central and State Government enforcement agencies have been asked to keep vigilance in the matter.

*Quantity of Methaqualone seized (in Kgs.) with number of cases.*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity seized</i>	<i>Number of cases</i>
1987	1500	59
1988	1649	40
1989	887	75
1990	2141	60
1991 (Upto October)	3951	70



**Agreement with Foreign Country for Supply of Fertilizers**

1353. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been signed with any foreign country for the supply of fertilizers during the last two years and till date; and

(b) if so, the details and the terms and conditions thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Trade Protocols signed under rupee payment arrangements with some of the countries, namely, USSR, GDR, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Romania provided, inter alia, for supply of fertilizers and fertilizer raw materials during 1989, 1990 and 1991. Fertilizers and fertilizer raw materials imported from these countries during these years are Sulphur, MOP, DAP, Ammonia and urea. Purchases are made by the MMTC from rupee payment area countries through direct negotiations in their best commercial judgment.

Apart from this, MMTC also imports fertilizer and its raw materials from commercial organisations/agencies from CCA countries. Such purchases are done through tenders, followed by negotiations in the event offers are not in line with the international market, or through negotiations alone.

**Marketing and other facilities provided to Handloom Weavers of Bihar**

1354. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of hank yarn provided to handloom weavers of Bihar during 1990-91

through Government and semi-Government agencies;

(b) the financial assistance provided to yarn manufacturing units in Bihar during 1990-91;

(c) the proportion of requirement of dyes, chemicals and other inputs, apart from yarn, by handloom weavers provided by the National Handloom Development Corporation during 1990-91;

(d) the financial assistance provided to apex cooperative societies in Bihar under the Market Development Scheme during 1990-91;

(e) the amount of central loan or grant-in-aid released during 1990-91, by the Government of Bihar under various schemes, scheme-wise, for improving the marketability of handloom products, increasing employment opportunities for handloom weavers and improving their working and living conditions; and

(f) the value of handloom products originating in Bihar purchased by the Government or semi-Government agencies for marketing outside the State during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) During 1990-91, the National Handloom Development Corporation supplied yarn worth Rs. 379.61 lakh to the handloom weavers and their agencies in Bihar.

(b) Government of India have not provided any financial assistance to the spinning mills in Bihar during 1990-91.

(c) Supply of dyes and chemicals is in the decentralised sector and Government of India does not maintain data on total con-

sumption of dyes and chemicals in the consumption of dyes and chemicals in the handloom sector. During 1990-91 NHDC supplied dyes and chemicals worth Rs. 2.56 lakhs to Bihar.

(d) No releases have been made to any

handloom agency in Bihar during 1990-91 under Market Development Assistance Scheme.

(e) The following are the scheme-wise releases made by Central Government to Government of Bihar during 1990-91:-

<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
Loan assistance for creating pre-loom/post-loom processing facilities.	20
Grant-in-aid for rehabilitation of riot affected handloom weavers of Bhagalpur.	110.00
Grant-in-aid for production of Janata cloth.	409.75

(f) The data on procurement/sales of handloom products for inter-State transaction is not maintained by Government of India.

[*Translation*]

#### **Export of Processed Fruits and other Products**

1355. SHRI GOVIND RAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of processed fruits and other products are exported;

(b) if so, whether the Government monitors the quality control of these goods;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by

the Government to monitor the quality control of the goods to be exported?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). The quality is monitored in respect of items notified for compulsory pre-shipment inspection under the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 as amended from time to time and arise as per AGMARK specifications notified in respect of certain specified commodities under various Grading & Marketing Rules. Compulsory pre-shipment inspection is, however, not insisted upon in respect of the items notified under the Export (Quality Control & Inspection) Act, provided the exporter has a firm letter from overseas buyer stating that the overseas buyer does not want pre-shipment inspection from any official Indian inspection agency. Also, the Star Trading Houses, Trading Houses, Export Houses, units set up in EPZ, FTZ and 100% EOUs

have been exempted from the purview of compulsory pre-shipment inspection of items notified under the Export (Quality Control & Inspection) Act. This facility has been made available with the objective of facilitating exports and procedural simplification.

[English]

**White Marking of Speed Breakers on National Highways in Maharashtra**

1356. PROF AHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are a large number of speed breakers on the National Highways in Maharashtra without white marking on them which result in accidents during night; and

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

THE MINISTER FOR SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Though as per policy no speed breaker is permitted on the National Highways, these are some time being constructed unauthorisedly at some locations. Instructions have been issued to the State Government a number of times advising them to remove the same and instead adopt alternative engineering measures recommended by the Ministry.

**Neutralization of All India Consumer Rice Index**

1357. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to give hundred per cent neutralization of the All India Consumer Price Index to the all the employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWARTHAKUR): (a) to (c). There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to give 100 per cent neutralization of the increase in the All India Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers (AICPI) to all employees. As per the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission, 100 per cent neutralization of the increase in 12-monthly average of the AICPI (Base, 1960=100) over the average index of 608 is admissible to employees drawing as basic pay upto Rs. 3,500, 75 per cent neutralization to those drawing pay above Rs. 3,500 and upto Rs. 6,000 and 65 per cent to those drawing pay above Rs. 6,000 per month.

**Development of Cochin Port**

1358. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposals from the Cochin Port Trust for the development of Cochin Port;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) and (c). Schemes for the development of Cochin Port have been received for inclusion in the 8th Plan which is yet to be finalised.

**Re-opening of Closed Textile Mills In  
Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)**

1359. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of textile mills in Coimbatore have remained closed for a long time;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the action Government propose to take to reopen the sick textile mills with a view to reducing the unemployment problem

among the labourers in Coimbatore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTIELS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement is attached.

(c) Steps taken by Government to revive these mills includes creation of a Nodal Agency to determine viability of a sick mill, setting up of a Textile Modernisation Fund for modernisation assistance, setting up the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) to draw revival packages.

**STATEMENT**

	<i>Name of the Mill</i>	<i>Date of Closure</i>
1.	Jayalakshmi Mills (P) Ltd., Coimbatore	17.10.87
2.	Madhu Spg. & Wvg. Mills (P) Ltd.,	7.3.88
3.	K.C.S. Spinners	1.4.85
4.	Subbaih Textiles	22.4.91
5.	Surya Spg. Mills (P) Ltd.,	15.11.90
6.	Kalyani Yarn Processors (P) Ltd.	25.6.91
7.	Sulochna Cotton Spg. Mills	5.7.91
8.	Radhakrishna Mills	10.8.86
9.	Vasantha Mills Ltd.,	13.11.84

**Cases and Writ Petitions pending in  
Supreme Court and High Courts**

1360. SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases and writ peti-

tions pending in various High Courts and the Supreme Court as on October 31, 1991; Court-wise;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to tackle the problem of arrears in the Supreme Court/High Courts;

(c) the results achieved so far; and

(d) further measures contemplated by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI. RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) to (d). The Judge strength has been increased form time to time. Procedural and Jurisdictional improvements and modifications to speed up disposal of cases have been made. The various Courts are taking suitable steps such as grouping of cases involving common question of law, giving priority to cases requiring quick disposal, constitution of specilised benches, etc. The Benches are being so constituted in the Supreme Court that they function for a longer period and work so allocated that similar matters are posted before the same Bench. The various recommendations of the Ar-rears Committee's Report which went into the problem of arrears in the High Courts.. have been forwarded to all concerned such as the State Governments, the concerned central Ministries and all the High Courts for follow up action. It is difficult to quantify precisely the results achieved from the various steps taken. However it may be pointed out that there has been a perceptible improvement. In the case of Supreme Court of India, the number of pending cases which was 201383 as on 1.1.90 has come down to 135374 as on 1.10.91. As regards the High Courts, although the pendency of cases has increased due to institution of larger number of cases, the rate of disposal and quantum of disposal has increased during the last few years. The number of cases disposed in 1989 were 770946 as compared to 605698 in 1985. The ongoing multipronged exercise to tackle the problem of arrears has necessarily to be taken on a continuing basis.

### Unauthorised Encroachments into Cantonment Lands

1361. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Defence Estate Office (DEO), Central Command, has prepared a comprehensive report on the question of unauthorised encroachments into various defence lands within cantonment areas under the Central Command;

(b) if so, whether the orders and instructions to various Cantonment Boards under the Central Command to safeguard various parks and public utility centres on defence lands have been largely defined by some Contonment Boards under the Command;

(c) whether despite strict instructions against encroachments by the DEO, Central Command, some of the boards and officers have allowed permanent constructions of hotels and buildings on defence lands and parks;

(d) if so, the facts and details thereof;

(e) whether it is proposed to refer the matter to CBI; and

(f) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) No such report has been prepared by the Defence Estates authorities in the Central Command.

(b) No such case has come to Government's notice.

(c) No such instance has come to the notice of the Government.

(d) to (f). Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Setting up of Ordnance Factory and Sainik School at Ghazipur (Uttar Pradesh)**

1362. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI:  
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up an ordnance factory and a Sainik school in Ghazipur district in Uttar Pradesh in the memory of Paramvir Chakra recipient Hawaldar Abdual Hamir; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

**Effect of Import of Rubber on Domestic Prices**

1363 SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE:  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the import of rubber has affected its domestic prices; and

(b) if so, the domestic prices of rubber vis a vis the prices of imported rubber from January, 1991 to October, 1991, month-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). No rubber has been imported since January, 1991. The domestic prices of natural rubber (both RMA-4 and RMA-5) from January, 1991 to October, 1991, month-wise, are given below:-

**RMA-4****RMA-5***(Rs. / Quintal)*

January, 1991	2047	1988
February, 1991	2096	2024
March, 1991	2114	2027
April, 1991	2113	2042
May, 1991	2115	2075
June, 1991	2115	1061
July, 1991	2166	2079
August, 1991	2285	2188
September, 1991	2174	2107
October, 1991	2115	2015

### **Procedure for Registration of Contracts for Export of Non-Basmati Rice**

1364. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority has recently announced the new procedure for registration of contracts and issue of registration-cum-allocation certificates for export of non-Basmati rice; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b). The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) has recently announced the Procedure vide trade notice No. APEDA/TN/NBR/01/91 dated 15th October, 1991. This was in pursuance of Exports (Control) (22nd Amendment) Order 1991 dated 14th October, 1991 allowing exports of non-Basmati rice against registration-cum-allocation certificates issued by APEDA. A copy of these documents is available in the Parliament Library.

### **Raising of Resources**

1365. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government for entry of multinationals and foreign investment in the country;

(b) whether the Government have also taken steps for raising resources from within the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The New Industrial Policy announced recently has allowed approval for foreign direct investment upto 51% foreign equity in 34 high priority industries. It also provides that foreign equity proposals need not necessarily be accompanied by foreign technology agreements. Majority foreign holding upto 51% equity has also been allowed for trading companies primarily engaged in export activities.

(b) and (c). Step for raising resources within the country have been indicated in the Finance Act, 1991.

### **Export of Chemicals**

1366. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great scope to boost the export of chemicals; and

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

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

(b) The package of policy reforms introduced by the Government will give considerable impetus to exports. Drugs and drug intermediates, which constitute a major part of the chemicals being exported from the country, have been made eligible with additional Exim Scrips entitlement to 10% points. An Inter-Ministerial Committee, with Additional Secretary (Commerce) as Chairman has been constituted with a view to removing constraints being faced by the exporters of this sector.

### **Cost of Living Index**

1367. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of living Index before the presentation of the Union budget, 1991-92 and as on 31 October, 1991; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to curb such spiralling prices?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE, (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR):** (a) The cost of living index measured in terms of the All-India Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers (Base: 1982=100) was 209 in June, 1991 (before the presentation for the Union Budget, 1991-92) and 221 in September, 1991 (latest available).

(b) The steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to curb the rise in prices include: (i) planned reduction of fiscal deficit by 2 percentage points of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), from about 8.4 per cent of GDP in 1990-91 to 6.5 per cent in 1991-92; (ii) check on expansion of money supply to curb effective demand; and (iii) more effective management of supply and demand of essential/sensitive commodities, streamlining of the Public Distribution System, providing incentives for higher production and savings and strict action against hoarders and profiteers.

#### **Reorganisation of Banking Sector**

1368. **SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:**  
**SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV:**

Will the Minister of FINACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to reorganise the banking sector to make it more competitive;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to make the existing bank's operations efficient instead of allowing new banks to come up?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR):** (a) to (c). A High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri M. Narasimham was set up by the Government to examine all aspects relating to the structure, organisation, functions and procedure of the financial system. The Committee has submitted its report to the Government on 20.11.1991. The report of the Committee will be processed on the basis of detailed examination of its recommendations in consultation with Reserve Bank of India and other concerned agencies.

[*Translation*]

#### **Lok Adalats in Delhi**

1369. **SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Lok Adalats are being organised in Delhi for resolution of public disputes;

(b) if so, when the next Lok Adalat is scheduled to be held;

(c) whether Lok Adalats are likely to be organised in other parts of the county in the near future;

(d) if so, the details in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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



(b) The next Lok Adalat in Delhi is likely to be held on 11th January, 1992.

(c) to (e). Lok Adalats are not formally constituted Law Courts. They are meant for settlement of disputes through conciliation process and are being organised by the State Legal Aid & Advice boards and District Legal Aid Committees etc. in different parts of the country quite frequently.

[English]

**Assistance to Industrial Units of Banks in Himachal Pradesh**

1370. SHRI D.D KHANORIA: Will the Minister of FINACE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of the Punjab National Bank, State Bank of Patiala, State Bank of India, Kangra Cooperative Bank and

Bank of India in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) the number of small industries in Himachal Pradesh financed by the above banks during the last two years, bank-wise;

(c) the number of small industries in Himachal Pradesh which have sought additional finance or the benefits of revival of sick units; and

(d) the number of cases where revival benefits have been granted by these banks during the last two year, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMEHWAR THAKUR): (a) The number of branches of Punjab National Bank, State Bank of Patiala, State Bank of India and Bank of India as on 30.6.1991 in Himachal Pradesh are given below:-

<i>Name of Bank</i>	<i>No. of Branches</i>
Punjab National Bank	186
State Bank of Patiala	67
State Bank of India	138
Bank of India	6

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that Kangra Cooperative Bank, New Delhi has no branch in Himachal Pradesh.

(b) to (d). The existing reporting system of RBI does not collect data in the manner asked for. However, as on the last Friday of

September, 1989 (latest data available), 23,991 small scale units were financed in Himachal Pradesh involving outstanding balances of Rs. 74 crores. The data on sick SSI unit in Himachal Pradesh as on that data is as under:-

(Rs. in crores)

	<i>No. of Units</i>	<i>Amount</i>
i) Total Sick Units	952	8.39
ii) Potentially viable	34	3.33

	<i>No. of Units</i>	<i>Amount</i>
iii) Non-viable	917	4.91
iv) Viability yet to be decided.	1	0.15
v) Units put under nursing programme	20	2.66

**Cargo Support to Shipping Corporation of India**

1371. KUMARI DIPIKA CHIKHLIA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shipping Corporation of India has requested the Union Government for Cargo support; and

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

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

(b) A proposal to secure suitable cargo support for Indian ships is under consideration.

[*Translation*]

**Imports by Pepsi Foods**

1372. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2347 on August 9, 1991 and state:

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and the time by which it will be collected and laid on the Table?

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

(b) Time for the collection of this information has been sought upto 9th February, 1992. On receipt of this information, it will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Hal Kanpur**

1374. SHRI KESRI LAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of aircraft manufactured and repaired at the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Kanpur;

(b) the organisations whose requirements are met by this unit;

(c) the business done by the unit during 1990-91 and 1991-92 so far;

(d) whether any new works are proposed to be undertaken there; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Presently HPT-32 (Trainer aircraft) and Dornier-228 aircraft are being manufactured and repaired at HAL; Kanpur.

(b) The requirements of IAF, Indian Navy, Coast Guard and Vayudoot are being met by this unit.

(c) In 1990-91 and 1991-92 (upto 31st October), sales turnover has been Rs. 66.63 crores and Rs. 21.32 crores respectively.

(d) No decision has been taken on new works to be under-taken there.

(e) Does not arise.

[*English*]

#### Deposits in Branches of U.T.I. in Goa

1375. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total amount of deposits lying with the branches of the Unit Trust of India in Goa for various schemes at the end of each of the last three financial years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): The Goa branch office of Unit Trust of India commenced its operations from July 20, 1989. The aggregate sales mobilised under various schemes during 1989-90 and 1990-91 (July - June) were Rs. 6.67 crores and Rs. 12.75 crore respectively.

#### Import of Copra

1376. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Copra imported during each of the last two years;

(b) whether import of Copra is still continuing;

(c) whether there is a persistent demand from coconut growers not on import copre; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d). In terms of the Import & Export Policy, 1990-93 (Vol.I) import of Copra is canalised through the State Trading Corporation/Hindustan Vegetables Oils Corporation, New Delhi. These agencies have not made any import of Copra during the last two years. Besides this, there is a limited provision for import of Copra against the export of fatty acids/fatty amines. As per the data available, some imports of the item were made during 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89. Detail of these imports are given in the enclosed statement.

## Statement Showing Import of Copra and Coconut Oil during 1986-87 to 1988-89

Qty: in thousand kgs.  
Value: Rs. lakhs

S.No.	Description of Items	1986-87		1987-88		1988-89	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2.	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Coconut, Fresh	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Coconut, Descripted	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Coconut (Copra) Oil	165	14.35	—	—	—	—
4.	Coconut (Copra) Crude Oil & fraction	—	—	998	74.79	1679	91.12
5.	Coconut (Copra) Refined Oil & fraction	—	—	364	25.50	318	36.52

Source: Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India Vol.II (Imports) Published by-DGCI&amp;S,

Calcutta.

[Translation]

**Free Trade Zone in Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

1377. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Free Trade Zone in Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

**Ban on Export of Ivory and its Handicraft Products**

1378. SHRI PRITVIRAJ B. CHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to ban export of ivory and handicraft products made of ivory; and

(b) if so, the approximate loss of foreign exchange per year as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Export of Ivory and product made therefrom has been banned from 30.3.1990.

The export made during the preceding 3 years, indicate the/likely loss of foreign exchange on account of the ban:-

Sl. No.	Description of items	Qty. in Kgs.		Value in Rs. lakhs.			
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90			
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Ivory unworked or supply prepared.	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Powder and whole of Ivory.	93	0.18	—	—	—	—
3.	Ivory manufactures of artware.	N.A.	75.66	—	58.55	—	44.68

Source : Monthly statistics of Foreign Trade of India Vol. I 87-89 (Exports), published by 87-89 Director General, Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, Calcutta.

89-90 Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), West Block VII, R.K Puram, New Delhi-66.

**New Norms of Exports**

1379. SHRI R. SUREENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have laid down new norms of exports with a view to liberalise the policy framework for the 100 per cent export-oriented Units and Export Processing zones;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which these norms will be helpful for exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). A revised procedure of considering applications under 100% EOUs and EPZ Schemes had been introduced a longwith delegation of some specific powers of Board of Approvals/Administrative Ministrias to Devalopment Commissioners of EPZs. Certain procedural simplifications have also been effected.

(c). With the procedural simplification and deleation of powers, the units working under the two Schemes are expected to give better performance.

[*Translation*]

**Setting up of an Agency to Supervise Functioning of Sick Public Sector Units**

1380. SHRIMATI SUMITRAMAHAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workload and the jurisdiction of the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction has increased manifold;

(b) if so, whether any parallel agency is proposed to be set up to supervise the functioning of the sick public sector units; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) No, Sir.

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

[*English*]

**Selling Price of VSF and HWM FIBRE.**

1381. SHRI KARIYA MUNDA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the companies manufacturing viscose staple fibre and High Viscosity Manomer fibre in the country and the prices at which these fibres were sold in January, 1990;

(b) whether the price of Viscose Staple Fibre has been increased a number of times during the last two years;

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to check price rise thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to take over distribution of indigenous Viscose Staple Fibre and also fix the price thereof; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) A Statement is attached.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There is no statutory price control on V.S.F. The price increases can be attributed to the overall increase in the prices of almost all commodities, raw materials/input used in the manufacture of V.S.F. , Government levies, wages, etc.

(d) At present there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

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

**STATEMENT**

*Names of companies manufacturing regular Viscose Staple Fibre and High Viscosity Manomer fiber are use under:-*

*Regular Viscose*

1. M/s Grasim Industries Ltd.
2. M/s South India Viscose Ltd.

*High Viscosity Manomer*

1. M/s Century Rayon.
2. M/s Grasim Industries.
3. M/s Tungbhadra Fibre Ltd.

Manufacture of H.W.M. Fibre has been discontinued since December, 1988. The selling price of V.S.F. was Rs. 38.63 par kg. during January, 1990.

**Implementation of Award of National Industrial Tribunal for RRBs**

1382. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the specific recommendations in the Award of the National Industrial Tribunal for Regional Rural Banks given on 30.4.1990;

(b) whether all the recommendations of the award have been implemented after acceptance of the Award by the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay and the time frame for full implementation of the Award?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (d). The

main features of the Award of the National Industrial Tribunal for Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) given on 30.4.1990 are as follows:-

- (i) Before 1.9.1987 the employees of the RRBs should be given pay, allowances and benefits to which the employees of the State Government are entitled.
- (ii) With effect from 1.9.1987, the officers and employees of the RRBs should get the same pay, allowances and other benefits as are payable to their counter parts in the sponsor banks.
- (iii) Government may decide the actual equation of posts and consequent fixation of new scales of pay, allowances and other benefits admissible to the officers and employees of the RRBs. Government orders allowing sponsor bank pay scales for equated posts, based on the recommendations of the Equation Committee appointed by Government have been issued on 22nd February, 1991. The RRBs have been advised to pay arrears of pay and allowances consequent to the re-fixation of pay in the new pay scale w.e.f. 1.1.1991. The total financial implications of payment of arrears for the period prior to 1.1.1991 have been estimated at about Rs. 200 crores. Since RRBs do not have funds of this order to make the payments, the mechanism for the payment of arrears are being worked out by NABARD, RBI and Gov-

ement. A Working Group has been constituted in NABARD to frame service rules, finalise promotion policy and also attend to other matters arising out of the implementation of the Award of the National Industrial Tribunal.

**Violation of Company Law by  
M/s. Mohan Meakin Ltd.**

1383. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Company Law Board has received any complaint against M/s. Mohan Meakin Limited for mismanagement as well as violation of Company Law;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any action has been taken by the Government in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (d). The Company Law Board has intimated that it has not received a complaint against M/s. Mohan Meakin Limited. However, the Government has made a reference to the Company Law Board under Section 408(1) of the Companies Act, 1956 in the light of certain points noticed during inspection of the books of the Company and the matter is sub-judice before the Company Law Board, which is a quasi-judicial authority.

**Opening of New Branches of Primary  
Urban Cooperative Banks.**

1384. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Primary Urban Cooperative Banks in the country;

(b) the number of new branches allocated during the Seventh Plan period;

(c) whether the Reserve Banks of India had invited proposals for new branches from the Primary Urban Cooperative Banks in April, 1991 for the years 1991-92 to 1993-94;

(d) if so, the policy of the Government in this regard; and

(e) the number of branches likely to be opened during the above period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) As at the end of October, 1991, 1351 Primary Urban Co-operative Banks were functioning in the country.

(b) During the branch expansion programme for Seventh Plan (1985-90), 344 Urban Co-operative banks were allotted 395 branches.

(c) to (e). The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had asked Primary Urban Co-operative Banks to submit proposals for opening of branches during 1991-92 to 1993-94 by 30th April, 1991. RBI's policy in this regard is to grant need based branches which are viable and comply with RBI discipline. The proposals submitted by Urban Co-operative Banks will be scrutinised by RBI and based on the prescribed eligibility criteria and the established need of a new bank office at the centre, the branches will be allotted.



**Prices of Synthetic and Blended Fabrics**

1385. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the prices of major varieties synthetic and blended fabrics during the last one year;

(b) the actual increase in prices in comparison to the last three years, year-wise?

(c) the increase in cost of raw materials during each of the last three years;

(d) whether the price rise is justified; and

(e) if not, the action proposed to be taken by the Government to bring down the prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (c). As per the attached Statement I, II and III attached.

(d) There has been an overall rise in the general price level as reflected in all commodities price index. This increase has also been reflected in the prices of the basic raw material.

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

**STATEMENT-I**

*Average Retail Showroom Price of Synthetic (Rs. /Metre) Cloth for certain varieties*

<i>Period</i>	<i>Suiting</i>	<i>Shirting/Poplin Dress Material</i>	<i>Saree/Dhoty</i>	<i>Overall Average</i>
Sept. 90	87.73	34.14	39.77	53.88
Dec. 90	87.89	34.14	40.00	54.01
March. 91	89.87	34.14	40.10	55.04
April. 91	89.87	34.14	40.10	54.70
May. 91	89.87	34.14	40.62	54.87
June. 91	89.87	34.54	40.62	55.01
July. 91	89.87	34.54	40.91	55.11
Aug. 91	89.87	34.54	40.91	55.11
Sept. 91	89.87	34.54	40.91	55.11

*Actual increase in price in Rs. per metre.*

Sept. 91 Over Sept.88	Rs. 10.23	Rs. 3.00	Rs. 6.35	Rs. 6.54
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<i>Period</i>	<i>Suiting</i>	<i>Shirting/Poplin Dress Material</i>	<i>Saree/ Dhoty</i>	<i>Overall Average</i>
Sept. 91 Over Sept. 89	Rs. 2.76	Rs. 1.40	Rs. 2.25	Rs. 2.14
Sept. 91 Over Sept. 90	Rs. 2.14	Rs. 0.40	Rs. 1.14	Rs. 1.23

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## STATEMENT

*Basic Raw Material for synthetic and blended fabrics is yarn of various type including blended and filament yarn. The increase in the cost of some of the major raw materials during the last 3 years is as under:-*

(Rs per kg.)

*Increase in price of raw material.*

Period	Increase in price of raw material.										
	Raw Cotton WT.Avg	Cotton yarn WT.Avg	Cotton hank yarn Wt. Avg	Polyester Viscose	Polyester Cotton	VFY	NFY	Textured Yarn	PFY 76D	POY	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Sept.91 Over Sept. 1988	15.52	18.78	17.89	30.35	29.70	38.02	28.51	46.50	43.55	51.48	
Sept.91 Over Sept. 1989.	15.15	7.25	10.97	11.90	(-)	3.61(-)	0.94	8.00	21.90	17.62	
Sept.91 Over Sept. 1990.	15.28	6.18	11.74	6.16	(-)	4.24	27.15	20.97	12.69	13.04	

**STATEMENT-II**

*Average Retail Showroom Prices of Blended Cloth for certain varieties.*

(Rs. Matre)

<i>Period</i>	<i>Suiting</i>	<i>Shirting/ Poplin</i>	<i>Dress Material</i>	<i>Saree Dhoty</i>	<i>Overall Ayg.</i>
March. 90	57.95	27.46	30.73	32.67	37.20
June, 90	60.80	30.04	30.90	32.85	38.65
Sept, 90	61.24	30.53	31.90	33.28	39.24
Dec., 90	64.13	30.38	32.02	32.35	39.72
March.,91	65.25	30.91	33.20	40.74	
May., 91	65.25	31.44	33.37	33.61	40.81
June., 91	65.43	31.44	33.53	34.36	41.19
Aug. 91	65.43	31.44	33.53	34.56	41.19
Sept, 91	65.77	31.44	33.53	34.36	41.27

[*Translation*]

**Funds for Development of National Highways in Uttar Pradesh**

+1386. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated by the Government for development and widening of National Highways in Uttar Pradesh; during 1991-92;

(b) the total length of National Highways being covered in the programme; and

(c) the names of such Highways and the agencies entrusted with this work?

THE MINISTER OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). An amount of Rs. 60,00 crores has been allocated during 1991-92 for various development works on the National Highways system in Uttar Pradesh, having a total length of 2613 kms.

The State Public Works Development, Uttar Pradesh, is the executive agency for National Highway works in Uttar Pradesh. A Statement giving the names of National Highways with their lengths is attached.

## STATEMENT

Sl No.	NH.No	Route	Length With Uttar Pradesh
1	2	3	4
1.	2.	Delhi-Mathura-Agra-Kanpur-Allahabad-Varanasi-Mohanias-Barhi-Palsit-Baidyabati-Bara-Culcutta.	777
2.	3.	Agra-Gwalior-Shivpuri-Indore-Dhule-Nasik-Thane-Bombay.	26
3.	7.	Varanasi-Mangawan-Rewa-Jabalpur-Lakhond-Nagpur-Hyderabad-Kurnool-Bangalore-Krishnagiri-Salem-Dingul-Madurai-Cape Comorin (Kanyakumari)	128
4.	11.	Agra-Jaipur-Bikaner.	51
5.	24.	Delhi-Bareilly-Lucknow	431
6.	25.	Lucknow-Kanpur-Jhansi-Shivpuri	237
7.	26.	Jhansi-Lakhnadon	128
8.	27.	Allahabad-Mangawan	43
9.	28.	Junction with NH-31 near Barauni-Muzaffarpur-Piprakothe-Gorakhpur-Lucknow.	311
10.	29.	Gorakhpur-Ghazipur-Varanasi.	196
11.	56.	Lucknow -Haidargah-Jagdishpur-Sultanpur-Jaunpur-Varanasi.	285
Total			2613

[English]

**Regularisation of Casual Labourers At  
505 Army Base Workshop**

1387. SHRI RAMESHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 440 on July 19, 1991 and state:

(a) whether the case of regularisation of 105 casual labourers of 505 Army Base Workshop has been settled;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action taken by the Government to regularise them?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. A Government sanction regularising the irregular appointments of 105 Workers of the 505 Army Base Workshop, Delhi Cantt. was issued on 20.9.91. This order has since been implemented.

[Translation]

**D.T.C. Buses**

+1388. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:  
SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:  
SHRI BARE LAL JATAV:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of buses required by D.T.C. to meet the needs of the commuters.

(b) the number of buses added in the fleet of D.T.C. including private buses during the last three months; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to meet demand in full?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The Working Group of Road Transport for the 8th Five Year Plan had projected the following fleet requirements of DTC buses and private buses for the year 1991-92:

DTC	Private Operations	Total
6019	2408	8427

(b) During the period, August to October 1991, 172 buses were added to the DTC fleet on replacement account.

(c) Due to financial constraint, DTC at present is not in a position to add to its fleet. Government have recommended to Delhi Administration a scheme for the introduction of special stage carriage permits to be given to the private operators at a fare structure higher than that of DTC.

[English]

**Debt and Interest to be Paid**

1389. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the internal debt to be repaid in next three years, year-wise; and

(b) the interest of the debt paid or to be paid, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) The amounts falling due in normal course for repayment of outstanding internal debt having fixed maturity period during the next three years are as follows:

(Rs. crores)

	1992-93	1993-93	1994-95
Market Loans	919.86	1148.03	953.67
9% Relief Bonds 1987	94.30	135.15	161.82
7% Capital Investment Bonds	76.38	32.83	33.96
National Rural Development Bonds (Second Issue)	5.00	1.50	0.75
	1095.54	1317.51	1150.20

Other items of internal public debt like, 91 day treasury bills, 182 day treasury bills are repaid after 91 days and 182 days respectively from the data these are raised.

(d) According to Budget estimates for the current year interest payable on internal Public Debt is Rs. 11582.44 crores. Interest payable in the subsequent years depend not only on the borrowings already made and outstanding but also the fresh debt raised in the current year.

#### Allocation of Funds for IRDP by Nationalised Banks

1390. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have fixed any time frame for demand and release of funds for Integrated Rural Development Programme by banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the nationalised banks delay the allocation of funds for IRDP especially in remote and hilly areas;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTEY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (e). The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has enjoined upon all the banks that loan applications under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) must be disposed of within a fortnight after receiving the same from the sponsoring authority.

In term of the guidelines regarding implementation of IRDP, it has also been provided that the banks should debit the subsidy amount of the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) at the time of the disbursement of the package of assistance. The adjustment of subsidy by debiting the account of the DRDA is to take place only at the time of disbursement, which will coincide with the handing over of asset/cash to the beneficiary. As and when complaints are received from any quarter regarding sanctioning and disbursal of loans under the Programme by Government/RBI and banks concerned, the same and enquired into for taking corrective measures.

### Illegal Foreign Exchange Transactions in Delhi.

1391. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:  
SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA  
MUNDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the rise in the illegal foreign exchange transactions in Delhi;

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent illegal transfer of foreign exchange;

(c) whether the Government have formed a special task force to check such transactions;

(d) if so, the details of the raids conducted and arrests made in this connection during 1991 so far; and

(e) the details of the awards being given to the informers of such transactions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWARTHAKUR): (a) and (b). There is no information to indicate a rise in the illegal foreign exchange transactions in Delhi. However the Enforcement Directorate remains alive to the situation and takes appropriate action by way of searches/seizures launching adjudication and prosecution proceedings and ordering arrests and detention under the relevant laws.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In the current year, Enforcement Directorate conducted 189 searches in Delhi and seized Rs. 49,29,661 and foreign currency worth Rs. 80,68,855. 31 persons were arrested in this connection.

(e) Informers are given rewards on the basis of the outcome of the information supplied by them.

### Steps for Economic Reforms to Promote Exports

1392. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken or propose to take some more steps for economic reforms to promote exports with special emphasis to agricultural; exports; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b). The Government introduced a package of trade policy reforms aimed at strengthening of export incentives, eliminating substantial volume of import licensing and optimal import compression. REP licences have been replaced by a new instrument named Exim Scrips. These will be the means of obtaining access to certain categories of imports of raw materials, components and spares. The system of advance licensing as an instrument of export promotion has also been strengthened. Government has decided to allow established exporters to open foreign currency accounts in approved banks and allow exporters to raise external credits export proceeds to such accounts. Besides, Government have taken other steps which include reducing controls through licensing, simplification of procedures for export, activation of Board of Trade, bilateral discussion with selected countries, interaction with national organisations of trade and industry, etc.

Export Policy in respect of certain agricultural commodities have been liberalised by shifting of items were earlier subject to



ceiling to the list of items allowed for export under OGL, and also by de-controlling the export of selected agricultural commodities. The exchange rate adjustments will benefit agricultural exports also.

**Withdrawal of Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Use in Packaging Commodities) Act, 1987.**

1393. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any memorandum from the Jute Laminators Association, Calcutta regarding withdrawal of the Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Use in Packaging Commodities) Act, 1987;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps propose to be taken by the Government to protect the Jute Packaging industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Representations have been received from time to time regarding withdrawal of the Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Use in packaging Commodities) Act, 1987. Government are of the view that the interests of the traditional jute packaging sector and the synthetic plastic should be harmonised and both of them should coexist by having a legitimate share of the economy. Keeping this objective in view the Reservation Orders and reviewed from time to time.

**Construction of Flyovers in Delhi**

1394. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT

be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 694 on August 9, 1990 and state:

(a) whether flyovers that were under construction have since been completed and opened to public;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and when these are expected to be opened to traffic;

(d) whether clearance in respect of the remaining projects pending with Delhi Development Authority and Delhi Urban Arts Commission have since been given;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): Constitutionally this Ministry is responsible for development & maintenance of National Highways only and all roads/bridges other than National Highways are essentially the responsibility of the State Government/Union Territories concerned. As per information received from various executing agencies in Delhi viz. Delhi Administration, New Delhi Municipal Committee (NDMC), Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) and Delhi Tourism and Transport Development Corporation (DTDC), the replies are as under:-

(a) and (b). The flyovers mentioned in Annexure II (b) of the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 694 dated 9.8.90 have not been completed. However, flyover at Loni-Wazirabad road intersection mentioned as S.No. 32 of Annexure III to that answer has since been completed and opened to traffic on 13.8.91.

(c) The delay in completion of the works are on account of (i) increase in scope of work, (ii) delay in shifting/removal of religious buildings & services, and (iii) removal of encroachments. No firm date of completion of these works can be indicated at this stage.

(d) to (f). Out of the five proposals which required clearance of Delhi Urban Arts Commission mentioned in part (d) of the reply to the Unstarred Question No. 694 dated 9.8.90, the following two proposals have been approved by them in November, 1990;

(i) Flyover at Outer Ring Road-J.B. Tito Marg at Chirag Delhi;

(ii) Flyover at Outer Ring Road Aurobindo Marg at Indian Institute of Technology;

The remaining proposals for flyovers at Safdarjung, Dhaura Kuan and Raja Garden Crossings on Ring Road have been cleared by Delhi Development Authority. Delhi Urban Arts Commission (DUAC) have not yet cleared these schemes as these are still under discussions between Delhi Urban Arts Commission and the concerned authorities.

[Translation]

**Opening of New Branches of Nationalised Banks in Bihar and Gujarat**

1395. SHRI RAM TAHAL  
CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of nationalised banks in the rural areas of Ranchi district in Bihar and Surat and Vadodara districts in Gujarat, bank-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to open some new branches of these banks in the rural areas of these districts;

(c) if so, the locations thereof; and  
(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Bank-wise number of branches of Public Sector Banks functioning in rural areas of District Ranchi in Bihar and Districts Surat and Vadodara in Gujarat as on 30.6.1991 are indicated below:-

<i>Name of Banks</i>	<i>Ranchi</i>	<i>Surat</i>	<i>Vadodara</i>
State Bank of India	14	9	32
Allahabad Bank	1	-	-
Bank of Baroda	-	51	50
Bank of India	17	6	8
Bank of Maharashtra	-	2	2
Canara Bank	1	-	-
Central Bank of India	1	6	12
Dena Bank	-	21	10

<i>Name of Banks</i>	<i>Ranchi</i>	<i>Surat</i>	<i>Vadodara</i>
Indian Bank	1	1	1
Indian Overseas Bank	3	1	6
Punjab National Bank	1	-	-
Syndicate Bank	-	5	-
UCO Bank	1	1	1
Union Bank of India	5	4	8
United Bank of India	7	-	-
Vijaya Bank	-	-	1

(b) to (d). Under the extant Policy of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for opening of branches in rural areas, the list of identified centres with necessary particulars in each district has to be given to the lead bank of that district. The lead bank after consolidating the list received from all banks submits it to the District Collector for recommendations and onward transmission to RBI through the concerned State Government. Under the Branch Licensing Policy (1990-95), opening of branches of Public Sector Banks is a continuous process and hence it is not possible to project the number of branches that will be opened in the rural areas of these districts.

[English]

#### **Aid from Aid India Consortium**

1396. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the financial aid sought by India from Aid India Consortium;

(b) the amount sanctioned by the Consortium at its recent meeting; and

(c) the details of the projects for which the aid has been earmarked?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) It is not the practice for Government of India to make a specific request in terms of a precise figure of aid, as the India Consortium is a Group set up under the aegis of the World Bank to consider availability of aid to India in the context of the country's requirements.

(b) At the Aid India Consortium Meeting held on 19-20 September, 1991 the members of the Consortium pledged aid assistance of US \$ 6.7 billion.

(c) The details of projects for which the aid is likely to be utilised will be determined after aid negotiations with each donor agency are finalised.

#### **Trade Deficit**

1397. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN:  
SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) India's trade deficit in terms of US dollars as on September 30, 1991;

(b) the corresponding figures for the previous three years; and

(c) the reasons for increase in deficit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). The details of trade deficit, in dollar terms, during the period April-September 1991 and corresponding period of 1990-1989 and 1988 are given below:

(Value: US\$ Million)

<i>Period</i>	<i>Trade Deficit</i>
April-Sept.91	1021
April-Sept.90	2426
April-Sept.89	1916
April-Sept.88	3013

(c) As may be seen, the trade deficit at US\$ 1021 million during April-September 1991 was lowest as compared to the corresponding period of previous three years.

#### **Reward to Informants of Contraband Gold and Silver**

1398. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of the Government with regard to rewarding the informants of contraband gold and silver;

(b) whether the public is also given the same benefits as are given to the Customs officials; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). Members of the general public giving information leading to the seizure of contraband gold and silver are eligible for monetary reward upto a maximum of Rs. 500 per 10 grams of gold and Rs. 1000 per kg. of silver. However, such monetary rewards are purely ex-gratia payments and cannot be claimed as a matter of right. The competent authority deciding upon grant of amount as rewards has to keep in mind various factors such as the specificity and accuracy of the information, the risk and trouble undertaken, the extent and nature of help rendered by the informer, whether informations gives clues to persons involved in smuggling or their associates, etc.

Similarly, Government servants including Customs officials are also eligible for monetary rewards upto only the same limits. Here too, the amounts granted are ex-gratia payments and cannot be claimed as a matter of right. The authority competent to grant amounts as reward has to keep various factors in mind such as the risk involved to the Government servants in working out the case, the difficulty in securing the information, the extent to which the vigilance of the staff led to the seizure, special initiative, efforts and ingenuity displayed, etc. and whether, besides the seizure of contraband goods, the owners/organisers/financiers/racketeers as well as carriers have been apprehended or not.

#### **Linking of National Highways Nos. 47 and 49 In Kerala**

1399. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala

has submitted any proposal for allocation of funds for construction of a highway from Alleppey to Muvattupuzha in Kerala to link National Highway No. 49 with National Highway No. 47;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the scheme relating to development of road link from Alleppy Port to Cohin-Madurai Road (National Highway) at Muvatupuzha touching Sherthallai-Thanner mukkom-Vaikom-Kaduthuruthy. This scheme was sponsored by the State Government of Kerala under their Central Road Fund Programme for 8th Plan period at an estimated cost of Rs. 797.00 lakhs. However, since actual augmentation of the Central Road Fund against which the proposals were invited has not yet taken place, it has not been possible to process the scheme for approval.

[*Translation*]

**Financial Assistance by NABARD for Rural Electrification in Gujarat**

1400. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development for rural electrification in Gujarat during the Seventh Plan period, district-wise;

(b) the amount spent so far; and

(c) the details of the proposals for rural

electrification in Gujarat during the Eighth Plan which have been under consideration of the NABARD, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). The Special Project Agriculture (SPA) is a programme of Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) to provide finance to State Electricity Board (SEBs) to draw transmission lines and other infrastructure support for pumpsets energisation in rural areas. The Programme is financed by REC, Commercial Banks and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development. (NABARD) by providing financial support to SEBs in the State. District-wise allocation is done by the SEBs. The amount allocated by NABARD under the Programme during the 7th Plan from 1987-88 to 1989-90 and the achievements made in Gujarat is as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>Achievement</i>
1985-86	*	704
1986-87	*	1143
1987-88	500	918
1988-89	494	592
1989-90	578	381

\* (No separate allocation for REC/SPA programme was made as the same was clubbed with allocation made under Minor Irrigation).

(c). NABARD have reported that they have not worked out allocations for individual States for the VIII Plan period.

[English]

in this regard for the last three years, year-wise;

**Special Courts to deal with Tax Matters.**

1401. SHRI ANNA JOSHI:  
SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:

(d) whether the Government propose to set up special courts to deal with matters relating to taxes;

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

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

(a) the amount of direct and indirect taxes recovered during last three years, year-wise;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

(b) the amount held up in disputes relating to these taxes;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The amount of Direct and Indirect taxes collections during the last three years were as follows:-

(c) the number of court cases pending

(Rs. in Crores)

	(Direct Tax)	(Indirect Tax)
1988-89	8825.14	34646.00
1989-90	9984.47	40442.00
1990-91	11012.59	40924.00

(b) and (c). The amount held up in respect of Direct Taxes as on 31.3.91 is Rs. 1680 crores.

The number of pending Court cases in respect of Direct Taxes is as follows:-

	High Courts	Supreme Court
1987-88	33494	2818
1988-89	31939	2751
1989-90	35349	3482

Information regarding Indirect Taxes is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**IMF Office in New Delhi**

(d) to (f). A proposal is under consideration to set up Tribunals for direct and indirect taxes.

1402. KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an office of International Monetary Fund has started functioning in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the purpose for which the office has been established;

(c) the officials who would man this office:

(d) whether prior consultations with officials of IMF posted in New Delhi office would be required before taking major economic decisions having fiscal implications; and

(e) if so, whether it would not amount to interference in the free economic functioning of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Yes, Sir. A Resident Representative Office has started functioning in New Delhi from November 1, 1991.

(b) The purpose of the Office is to enhance and improve understanding between the IMF and the Government of India.

(c) Two officials of the IMF will man this office.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

### Software Export

1403. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of export of software during the last one year;

(b) the Companies engaged in export of software and accounting for more than 2 per cent of overall software export with their contribution to foreign exchange;

(c) whether the Government propose to give adequate incentives to such exporters at par with others; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHILAMBALAM): (a) The export during the year 1990-91 was Rs. 250 crores.

(b) The following companies are accounting for more than 2% of overall software exports:

<i>Name of the Co.</i>	<i>Export in 1990-91 (Rs. Crores).</i>
Tata Consultancy Services	75.00
Tata Unisys Ltd.	28.50
Citicorp Overseas Software Ltd.	10.67
Digital Equipment (India) Ltd.	9.13
PSI Data Systems	8.59

<i>Name of the Co.</i>	<i>Export in 1990-91 (Rs. Crores).</i>
Patni Computers	6.00
Siemens	5.25

(c) and (d) A number of incentives have been extended to software exporters in the recent past and the incentives are applicable to all exporters including those that account for more than 2% of overall software exports.

**Raids conducted by Revenue Enforcement Authorities**

1404. SHRICHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of raids were conducted by various revenue enforcement authorities during January 1, 1991 to October 31, 1991;

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

(c) the details of illegal benami bank accounts found, collectorate-wise; and

(d) the details of gold, silver, cash foreign currency and other illegal items and material found and seized in these raids collectorate-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAKESHWAR THAKURO): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The details of number of searches conducted by the Income-tax Department during January 1, 1991 to October 31, 1991 and value of cash, jewellery and other assets seized are tabulated below:-



## STATEMENT

## SEIZURES (Rs. in Crores)

Director of Income-Tax (Inv.)	SEIZURES (Rs. in Crores)					
	2	3	4	5	6	Total
1						
Delhi	327	3.08	4.24	12.37	19.68	
Chandigarh	118	0.41	0.66	2.37	3.44	
Kanpur	319	8.79	1.71	0.62	11.12	
Calcutta	290	2.44	2.45	4.19	9.08	
Ahmedabad	215	2.18	4.41	1.03	7.68	
Puna	75	0.27	0.44	1.71	2.42	
Hyderabad	109	0.57	0.58	1.22	2.68	
Madras	188	0.95	1.21	6.93	9.09	
Bangalore	45	1.37	0.39	0.63	2.39	
Bombay	338	3.37	8.57	11.29	23.22	
Total	2024	23.43	24.66	42.36	90.45	

No separate statistics of illegal benemi bank accounts found during searches are available. Whenever, such accounts are found, the balances are seized/appropriated for realisation of tax dues.

The information about other enforcement agencies is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

**Development of National Highways in Orissa**

+1405. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of National Highways passing through Orissa and their length; and

(b) the details of expenditure incurred on the development of national Highways in the State during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) There are six National Highways passing through the State of Orissa having an aggregate length of 1649 kms.

(b) Details of expenditure incurred on the development of National Highways in Orissa during last three years are as below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Expenditure on Development works (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1988-89	1202.02
1989-90	1293.51
1990-91	1050.03

**Tea Export**

declined;

1406. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV:  
SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUHARY:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to boost tea export?

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of Indian tea has

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Figures for exports of tea during last five years are as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity M. Kgs.</i>	<i>Value Rs. Crores</i>	<i>Unit Value Rs. per kg.</i>
1986-87	196.23	579.48	30.25
1987-88	201.83	627.77	29.53

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity M. Kgs.</i>	<i>Value Rs. Crores</i>	<i>Unit Value Rs. per kg.</i>
1988-89	204.08	635.28	31.13
1989-90	210.62	904.72	42.86
1990-91*	199.48	1045.41	52.40

\*Estimated

It may be seen that the value realisation as well as unit value realisation has shown an increase while the quantity exported has stagnated at the level of around 200 M. Kgs.

(b) The rising domestic demand is the major reason for tagnation in the quantity of tea exports.

(c). The measures taken by the Government to boost exports include:-

- (i) Enhancing production and productivity to increase availability for exports;
- (ii) Devaluation of the Indian Rupee which has made our tea more competitive;
- (iii) Providing exim scrips against exports to encourage export of tea; and
- (iv) Promotion of Indian tea through the foreign offices and participation in trade fairs.

[English]

**Widening of National Highway No. 1 to Four Lanes**

1407. SHRI PAWANKUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANS-

PORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to widen the National Highway No. 1 between Sonipat and Amritsar to four lanes;

(b) if so, when the work is likely to be started; and

(c) the time schedule for its completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). National Highway No. 1 links Delhi with Amritsar. Stretches of this National Highway, viz. from Delhi upto Murthal (near Sonapat) in Haryana, and Ludhiana) to Goraya in Punjab, are already 4 lane. In addition, work of widening is in progress from Murthal to Kamal in Haryana, and from Sirhind to Ludhiana and Goraya to Jalandhar in Punjab. Widening from Kamal to Sirhind is proposed to be carried out under the Second World Bank Loan which is yet to be signed with the Bank. There is at present no proposal to widen Jalandhar-Amritsar section.

(c) It is too early to give time schedule for 4 laning of entire reach of the National Highway from Sonapat to Amritsar.

**SLPs on service matters pending in Supreme Court**

1408. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUS-

TICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to undertake a review of all pending Special Leave Petitions on service matters from the Supreme Court to withdraw all such SLPs where neither any substantial question of law nor question of public importance is involved;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and how the Government propose to provide speedy justice to the Government servants; and

(c) the details of the SLPs pending in the Supreme Court till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMANTRAY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS: (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration of the Government.

(c) As on 27th November, 1991, 9238 SLPs on service matters are pending in the Supreme Court.

[*Translation*]

#### Trade with France

1409. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has urged France in October, 1991 to double the trade between the two countries;

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard by the Indo-French Joint Trade Council; and

(c) the names of the commodities likely to be imported from France and exported

from India, their prices and mutually agreed rates and the details of other conditions laid down in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The scope for a quantum jump in Indo-French bilateral trade was referred to in the meeting of the Joint Business Council held on 23rd October, 1991 in New Delhi.

(b) The Indo-French Joint Business Council is promoting greater interaction between businessmen on both sides and disseminating relevant information.

(c) The commodities involved in two-way trade and their prices are determined by importers and exporters on either side.

#### Licences for Opium Farming

1410. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers growing opium had to suffer heavy losses last year due to opium crops being afflicted with diseases;

(b) whether the farmers have to give a fixed proportion of their produce to the Government falling which their licences are cancelled; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government to ensure that the licences of the farmers are not cancelled for not supplying the fixed proportion of their produce because of the disease-afflicted opium crops last year so that they may continue to grow opium?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). During crop year 1990-1991, poppy crop was adversely affected by pests, insects and hail-

storms in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and by untimely rains and gusty winds in Uttar Pradesh resulting in fall in yield of opium.

The opium cultivators are required to tender their entire produce of opium to the Central Government. Government also prescribes every year minimum qualifying yield which a cultivator must have tendered to the Government in the previous year to become eligible for licence to cultivate opium poppy. The minimum qualifying yield fixed for granting licences for 1991-92 has been fixed at 34 kgs. per hectare in the case of M.P. and Rajasthan and 32 kgs. per hectare in the case of U.P. To ensure that cultivators in whose village there was some damage/widespread damage to their crops are not delicensed, a provision has been made in the licensing policy that the licences of such cultivators will be renewed even if they had tendered opium less than the prescribed qualifying yield.

#### **Replacement of Old DTC Buses**

1411. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of D.T.C. buses which have over lived their life;

(b) the reasons for not withdrawing these buses from operation; and

(c) the time by which these buses would be replaced by new buses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT: (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) As on 31.10.91 DTC had 1, 520 buses which are over 8 year old.

(b) and (c). Replacement of overaged buses is a continuing process. During the

year 1991-92, there is a provision of Rs. 43.25 crores for purchase of buses on replacement account. In the meantime with a view to ensure continuity of services and to avoid public complains through disruption of services, DTC has been constrained to operate these buses.

#### **Closed and Under-Utilised NTC Mills in Uttar Pradesh**

1412. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the NTC mills in Uttar Pradesh which have been lying closed or have been under-utilising their capacity at present;

(b) the losses incurred and number of workers rendered unemployed due to closure of these mills;

(c) whether the Government propose to transfer the management of these mills to the private sector; and

(d) if not, the remedial measures proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) There is a lock-out in Lord Krishna Textile Mills, Saharanpur for more than 2 months as a consequence of widespread labour unrest. However, negotiations are in progress with the trade unions so that lock-out in this mill, may be lifted.

As regards under-utilisation of the mills in NTC (U.P.), the average utilisation is to the extent of 59.7%. The capacity utilisation is below average in the case of 6 mills in NTC (U.P.).

(b) Due to lock out in Lord Krishna

Textile Mills there has been no additional losses incurred by NTC. All the 11 mills of NTC (U.P) have incurred losses during the first 7 months, i.e., April-October, 1991 of the order of Rs. 24.65 crores. No worker has been rendered out of job due to lock out of Lord Krishna Textile Mills.

(c) and (d). Various alternatives are under consideration of the Government as a long term solution to curtail heavy losses incurred by NTC (UP) and to revitalise them.

**Opening of Branches of RRBS at Panchayat Headquarters**

1413. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of Regional Rural Banks opened during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to open branches of Regional Rural Banks at every Panchayat headquarter in the country; and

(c) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) State-wise number of branches of Regional Rural Banks opened during the last three calendar years upto November, 1991 are given below:-

<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No. of branches opened during last three years</i>
Andhra Pradesh	31
Arunachal Pradesh	4
Assam	41
Bihar	77
Gujarat	50
Haryana	4
Himachal Pradesh	4
Jammu & Kashmir	12
Karnataka	20
Madhya Pradesh	32
Maharashtra	41
Manipur	5

<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No. of branches opened during last three years</i>
Meghalaya	4
Mizoram	6
Orissa	20
Punjab	47
Rajasthan	27
Tamil Nadu	14
Uttar Pradesh	72
West Bengal	69
Tripura	6

(b) and (c). There is no such policy. However, applications, if received, for opening branches at such centres will be considered by Reserve Bank of India on merits and the norms of their extant branch Licensing policy.

[English]

#### **Income Tax on Co-operatives**

1414. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether income tax is charged from co-operatives on their interest earnings;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it has an adverse effect on the co-operative movement in the country and in turn the agricultural sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Under section 80P of the Income-tax Act, 1961, the whole of the amount of profits and gains of business attributable to a variety of activities of co-operative societies is not liable to income-tax. The whole of the profits and gains of co-operative societies engaged in specified business is exempt from tax. In addition, income of consumers' co-operative societies is exempt from tax upto Rs. 40,000 and in the case of other co-operative societies upto 20,000.

(c) Since, the income of co-operative societies is, by and large, exempt from tax, income-tax does not have an adverse effect.

(d) In view of answer to part (c) of the question, reply does not arise.

**Assistance by NABARD to Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra**

1415. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance provided to Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra by NABARD from 1988 to 1990, year-wise; and

(b) the rate of interest charged thereon? THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The refinance disbursements for schematic lendings by National Banks for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) in respect of Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra for the years 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 are as under:

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>	<i>Maharashtra</i>
1988-89 (July- June)	137.58	232.56
1989-90 (July-June) (for 9 months)	180.81	192.81
1990-91 (April-March)	190.53	239.50

(b) The rates of interest on NABARD's refinance charged purpose-wise till 22nd September, 1990, were as under:

<i>S.No</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Rate of interest on re-finance</i>
1.	Minor Irrigation and land Development	6.5%
2.	Diversified Purpose-	
	a) IRDP	6.5%
	b) Small farmers (as per NABARD's Definition)	6.5%
	c) Gobar Gas	6.5%
	d) Others	8.0%
3.	Wasteland Development	
	a) Individuals or group of individuals such as cooperatives.	6.5%



<i>S.No</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Rate of interest on re-finance</i>
4.	Corporate and other borrowings	8.0%

Consequent upon the revision in the lending rates, by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on 22.9.1990 which are related to the

size of the loans, the interest rate on refinance has also been revised by NABARD as under:

<i>Size of loan sanctioned</i>	<i>Rate of interest on refinance</i>
1) Upto and inclusive of Rs.50,000.	6.5% p.a
2) Above Rs. 50,000	9.5% p.a.

The interest rates were further revised by RBI with effect from 9th October, 1991. However, NABARD are yet to re-fix their refinance rate consequent to the revised interest rate structure announced by the RBI.

#### **Soft Loan to UCO Bank from R.B.I.**

1416. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the UCO Bank has approached the Reserve Bank of India for a soft loan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) UCO Bank has reported that it has not approached the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for any "Soft Loan" assistance. However, it has made a request for a waiver of 15% in Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) requirement involving an amount of Rs. 383 crores and release of balance amount of Rs. 103.25 crores and

Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief (ARDR) Scheme claim on priority basis.

(b) UCO Bank has further reported that the purpose for which for request has been made in to avoid the bank's borrowing from the call money market at an exorbitant rate of interest. The above assistance will also enable the bank to meet the genuine and immediate credit requirements of its borrowers particularly those belonging to the priority sector.

#### **Take over of Private Sector Banks**

1417. SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE:  
SHRI PALA K.M. MATHEW:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to take over some private sector banks or merge them with public sector banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) No, sir.

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

**Loss to Exchequer due to Hawala Transactions.**

1418. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any estimate of the annual loss to the Exchequer due to 'Hawala' transactions indulged in by the exporters, importers and smugglers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to check hawala transactions and the results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In view of (a) above, does not arise.

(c) The enforcement agencies remain vigilant and taken appropriate action against persons found violating FERA, and other similar laws. In the current year, Indian currency of Rs. 872.36 lakhs and foreign exchange worth Rs. 230.74 lakhs were seized during searches by the Enforcement Directorate. 270 persons were arrested in this connection and 100 persons were ordered to be detained under COFEPOSA.

**Enforcement of Section 30 of Advocates Act, 1961**

1419. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has

given any direction to the Union Government to take decision about enforcing Section 30 of the Advocates Act, 1961; and

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

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

(b) The Government decided to defer the matter.

[Translation]

**Loans given by Nationalised Banks in Maharashtra**

1420. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNTHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of Nationalised banks in Maharashtra, district-wise and bank-wise;

(b) the amount deposited in various branches of these banks during each of the last two years, district-wise;

(c) the amount of loans given by these branches for various purpose during the above period;

(d) whether the amount of loans sanctioned by these banks commensurate with the targets laid down in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The number

of branches of Public Sector Banks in Maharashtra, district-wise and bank-wise are given in the attached Statement-I

(b) and (c). Details of district-wise aggregate deposits and gross bank credit given by all Scheduled Commercial Banks as on last Friday of March, 1990 and 1991

are given in the attached Statement-II.

(d) and (e). Under the Service Area Approach, the banks prepare Annual Credit Plans for the advances to the priority sector in rural and semi-urban areas. The data on targets and achievements for the financial years 1989-90 and 1990-91 are given below:-

*(Rupees in crores)*

	1989-90		1990-91	
	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>
Agriculture & Allied Activities.	339.40	280.07	355.95	337.33
Small Scale Industries	94.08	82.55	104.78	104.58
Services	118.43	109.44	121.03	122.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>551.91</b>	<b>472.06</b>	<b>581.76</b>	<b>563.92</b>
Percentage of achievement	85.53%		96.93%	

The achievements of the banks under Annual Credit Plans is considered satisfactory.

## STATEMENT-I

Name of the Bank	Name of the District								
	Ahmed Nagar	Akola	Amara- vati	Auranga- Bad	Bhanda- ra	Blr	Buldhana	Chand- rapur	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
State Bank Of India	30	30	36	10	16	15	36	18	
State Bank of Bikaner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
State Bank of Hyderabad	1	1	1	20	-	22	1	2	
State Bank of Indore	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	
State Bank of Mysore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
State Bank of Patiala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
State Bank of Saurashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
State Bank of Travancore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Allahabad Bank	3	2	6	2	3	-	-	3	
Andhra Bank	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	

Name of the Bank	Name of the District								
	Ahmed Nagar	Akola	Amara- vati	Auranga- Bad	Bhanda- ra	Bir	Buldhana	Chand- rapur	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Bank of Baroda	14	4	2	4	1	1	1	2	
Bank of India	3	1	3	1	22	-	-	31	
Bank of Maharashtra	33		34	29	1	8	19	25	
Canara Bank	3	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	
Central Bank of India	60	30	35	11	6	2	19	1	
Corporation Bank	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Dena Bank	4	2	3	5	9	-	-	1	
Indian Bank	1	2	3	1	-	-	-	2	
Indian Overseas Bank	8	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	
New Bank of India	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Oriental Bank of Commerce	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Punjab & Sind Bank	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	

<i>Name of the Bank</i>	<i>Name of the District</i>								
	<i>Ahmed Nagar</i>	<i>Akola</i>	<i>Amara- vati</i>	<i>Auranga- Bad</i>	<i>Bhanda- ra</i>	<i>Bir</i>	<i>Buldhana</i>	<i>Chand- rapur</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	
<i>Punjab National Bank</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	
<i>Uco Bank</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>7</i>	
<i>Union Bank of India</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1</i>	
<i>Vijaya Bank</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	
<i>Syndicate Bank</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1</i>	

Name of the Bank	Name of the District										Nanded
	Dhule	Gadchiroli	Greater Bombay	Jalgaon	Jalana	Kolhapur	Latur	Nagpur	16	17	
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
State Bank Of India	25	7	107	38	3	15	15	41	13		
State Bank of Bikaner	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	1	-		
State Bank of Hyderabad	-	-	14	-	1	-	11	1	24		
State Bank of Indore	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		
State Bank of Mysore	-	-	8	-	-	1	-	1	-		
State Bank of Patiala	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-		
State Bank of Saurashtra	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	1	-		
State Bank of Travancore	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	-		
Allahabad Bank	-	-	24	1	-	1	1	9	1		
Andhra Bank	-	-	11	-	1	-	1	1	-		

Name of the Bank	Name of the District									
	Dhule	Gadchiroli	Greater Bombay	Jaigaon	Jalana	Kolhapur	Latur	Nagpur	Nanded	
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1										
Bank of Baroda	10	-	81	21	2	8	1	1	1	1
Bank of India	3	6	80	4	1	38	1	45	1	1
Bank of Maharashtra	15	10	69	13	18	39	14	30	7	7
Canara Bank	2	-	70	1	-	4	-	7	1	1
Central Bank of India	43	-	74	43	1	4	3	11	2	2
Corporation Bank	-	-	23	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
Dena Bank	8	-	81	9	1	9	4	6	8	8
Indian Bank	-	-	32	-	-	2	-	2	-	-
Indian Overseas Bank	-	-	34	1	-	1	-	2	-	-
New Bank of India	1	-	11	-	-	1	-	2	-	-
Oriental Bank of Commerce	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Punjab & Sind Bank	2	-	42	4	-	1	-	15	2	2



Name of the Bank	Name of the District																	
	Dhule	Gadchiroli	Greater Bombay	Jalgaon	Jalana	Kolhapur	Latur	Nagpur	Nanded									
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18									
Punjab National Bank	2	-	40	5	-	2	-	13	-									
Uco Bank	11	-	74	19	4	14	1	14	1									
Union Bank of India	-	-	16	-	-	1	-	2	-									
Vijaya Bank	1	-	19	1	-	1	-	1	-									
Syndicate Bank	2	-	45	2	2	2	-	7	1									

Name of the Bank	Name of the District									
	Nasik	Osmana- bad	Paibha- ni	Pune	Raigad	Ratna- giri	Sangli	Satara		
1	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		
State Bank Of India	36	10	12	47	27	12	17	18		
State Bank of Bikaner	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-		
State Bank of Hyderabad	-	11	21	1	-	-	-	-		
State Bank of Indore	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-		
State Bank of Mysore	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-		
State Bank of Patiala	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-		
State Bank of Saurashtra	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-		
State Bank of Travancore	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-		
Allahabad Bank	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-		
Andhra Bank	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-		
Bank of Baroda	16	-	2	28	5	1	4	9		

Name of the Bank	Name of the District									
	Nasik	Osmana- bad	Parbha- ni	Pune	Raigad	Ratna- giri	Sangli	Satara		
1	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		
Bank of India	9	-	-	40	42	34	31	12		
Bank of Maharashtra	65	12	8	125	23	16	19	52		
Canara Bank	4	1	-	20	1	1	2	-		
Central Bank of India	7	-	-	32	2	6	3	6		
Corporation Bank	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-		
Dena Bank	31	-	1	16	11	2	2	1		
Indian Bank	5	-	-	6	-	-	1	1		
Indian Overseas Bank	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-		
New Bank of India	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-		
Oriental Bank of Commerce	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-		
Punjab & Sind Bank	5	-	-	11	1	1	1	-		
Punjab National Bank	4	-	-	19	2	-	-	1		

Name of the Bank	Name of the District						Satara	
	Nasik	Osmana- bad	Parbha- ni	Pune	Raigad	Ratna- giri		Sangli
1	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Uco Bank	7	-	1	22	8	9	16	2
Union Bank of India	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Vijaya Bank	1	-	-	5	-	-	2	1
Syndicate Bank	6	-	-	15	5	2	2	3

Name of the Bank	Name of the District					
	Sindhudurg	Solapur	Thane	Wardha	Yavatmal	
1	27	28	29	30	31	
State Bank Of India	11	29	33	18		30
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Bank of Hyderabad	-	1	-	-	-	-
State Bank of Indore	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Bank of Mysore	-	1	1	-	-	-
State Bank of Patiala	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Bank of Saurashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Bank of Travancore	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allahabad Bank	-	1	2	5		5
Andhra Bank	-	1	3	1		1
Bank of Baroda	-	8	13	3		5

<i>Name of the Bank</i>	<i>Name of the District</i>				
	<i>Sindhudurg</i>	<i>Solepur</i>	<i>Thane</i>	<i>Wardha</i>	<i>Yavatmal</i>
	27	28	29	30	31
Bank of India	20	45	22	20	1
Bank of Maharashtra	14	31	60	10	13
Canara Bank	-	2	20	-	-
Central Bank of India	2	10	15	7	21
Corporation Bank	-	1	3	-	-
Dena Bank	2	5	29	-	-
Indian Bank	-	1	3	-	1
Indian Overseas Bank	-	1	4	-	1
New Bank of India	-	1	1	-	-
Oriental Bank of Commerce	-	-	3	-	-
Punjab & Sind Bank	-	-	1	-	-
Punjab National Bank	-	1	9	4	2

Name of the Bank	Name of the District				
	Sindhudurg	Solapur	Thane	Wardha	Yavatmal
1	27	28	29	30	31
Uco Bank	-	1	5	-	-
Union Bank of India	7	13	18	1	8
United Bank of India	-	1	1	-	-
Vijaya Bank	-	1	8	-	-
Syndicate Bank	5	3	17	1	1

## STATEMENT - II

(Amount in crores of Rupees)

Name of District	March, 1990		March, 1991	
	Deposits	Credit	Deposits	Credit
1	2	3	4	5
1. Ahmednagar	255	234	292	242
2. Akola	146	111	155	117
3. Amravati	208	114	239	120
4. Aurangabad	213	213	242	238
5. Bhandara	113	79	127	89
6. Beed (Bhir)	80	56	89	60
7. Buldhana	85	76	95	72
8. Chandrapur	187	84	220	98
9. Dhule	131	126	144	144
10. Gadchiroli	26	12	26	13
11. Greater Bombay	24324	20503	29596	23528
12. Jalgaon	244	186	274	212
13. Jalna	54	63	63	69



*(Amount in crores of Rupees)*

Name of District	March, 1990		March, 1991	
	Deposits		Deposits	
	2	3	4	5
14. Kolhapur	311	270	352	304
15. Latur	72	64	86	69
16. Nagpur	901	566	1000	611
17. Nanded	100	94	118	98
18. Nasik	416	303	471	324
19. Osmanabad	51	40	61	43
20. Parbhani	79	77	88	79
21. Pune	2015	1451	2243	1780
22. Raigad	260	111	287	120
23. Ratnagiri	190	61	211	69
24. Sangli	256	175	292	208
25. Satara	253	179	289	192
26. Sindhudurg	117	39	129	43

(Amount in crores of Rupees)

Name of District	March, 1990		March, 1991		
	Deposits	Credit	Deposits	Credit	Credit
	2	3	4	5	5
27. Solapur	285	226	322		245
28. Thane	1212	480	1408		565
29. Wardha	104	71	118		72
30. Yavatmal	116	82	131		86

**Closure of Handloom Units**

1421. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of handloom units lying closed in the country; State-wise;

(b) whether the Government have conducted a study in respect of the miserable condition of this industry;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, whether the Government propose to conduct a study in this regard;

(e) whether bank loans are not disbursed to the handloom weavers at the appropriate time; and

(f) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to make to bank loans easily available to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (c) - A Census of Handlooms at the national level covering inter-alia cer-

tain data on the socio-economic aspect of handloom weavers was conducted by the Government of India through the State Governments during 1987-88. The State-wise data on working status/idleness of the looms is attached. One of the findings of the Census on the economic status of the weavers revealed that weaving house-holds supplemented their monthly earnings by undertakings non-weaving activities to improve their position significantly. 54% of the weaver households earned only up to Rs. 200/- per month from weaving, but only 7% were left in this class after including non-weaving activities. The earning class, Rs. 201 to Rs. 500/- from all sources contained 43% of the weavers.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f). NABARD provides refinance facilities to State Cooperative Banks for financing inter-alia production and marketing activities of primary weavers cooperative societies at concessional rate of interest and procurement, marketing and trading in yarn activities by apex/ regional weavers cooperative societies. NABARD has also formulated schemes for giving assistance for modernisation of looms and for construction of workshed.

**STATEMENT**

*Statement showing the statewise number of working and idle handlooms in the country.*

<i>Name of the State/UTs.</i>	<i>Number of loans</i>		
	<i>Working</i>	<i>Idle</i>	<i>Total</i>
Andhra Pradesh	213404	6311	219715
Arunachal Pradesh	45060	456	45516
Assam	1298731	110437	1409168
Bihar	72965	9692	82657
Goa	41	54	95

<i>Name of the State/UTs.</i>	<i>Number of loans</i>		
	<i>Working</i>	<i>Idle</i>	<i>Total</i>
Gujarat	21165	1408	22573
Haryana	17378	2894	20272
Himachal Pradesh	30991	373	34364
Jammu & Kashmir	25253	19	25272
Karnataka	76719	4866	81585
Kerala	41904	9725	51629
Madhya Pradesh	31380	16051	47431
Maharashtra	66437	1205	67642
Manipur	266915	3346	270261
Meghalaya	7783	418	8201
Mizoram	94388	9406	103794
Nagaland	71636	5867	77503
Orissa	92316	26689	119005
Punjab	11292	936	42228
Rajasthan	31694	1562	33256
Tamil Nadu	402046	26499	428545
Tripura	116659	2413	119072
Uttar Pradesh	243675	17039	260714
West Bengal	318514	19985	338499
Delhi	8236	1010	9336
Pondicherry	4841	402	5243
<b>Total</b>	<b>3611513</b>	<b>279063</b>	<b>3890576</b>

[Translation]

**Central Assistance for Shimsha Bridge  
in Karnataka**

1422. SHRIG.MADE GOWDA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has sought Central assistance for the construction of Shimsha bridge in Mandya District of Karnataka;

(b) if so, the amount of assistance sought;

(c) whether the Union Government have sanctioned any assistance to the Government of Karnataka;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, when it is likely to be sanctioned; and

(f) the time by which this bridge is likely to be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The proposal for construction of bridge across Shimsha river in Mandya District costing Rs. 85 lakhs was received from the State Government under Central Road Fund Programme for 8th Plan period.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) As actual augmentation of Central Road Fund has not yet taken place; it is too early to indicate when the proposal would be considered for sanction and the time by which the bridge is likely to be constructed.

**Export of Sea Foods**

1423. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to export sea foods;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such a step will ensure the protection of interests of small fishermen; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b). India exported seafood of the value of Rs. 890 crores in 1990-91. The target for 1991-92 is Rs. 1500 Crores. Frozen shrimp, Lobster/lobstertails, cuttlefish/filets, squids, frash and frozen fish, dried fish, shark and fins and fish maws etc. are the main items of our seafood exports. The main markets are Japan, USA, West Europe etc.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Because of the export of seafood, fisherman get a better unit value relation for their catch.

**Rubber Prices.**

1424. PROF. K.V. THOMAS:

SHRI KODIKUNNIL  
SURESH:  
SHRI THAYIL JOHN  
ANJALOSE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the rates per kilogram at which imported and upgraded rubber is sold by the State Trading Corporation;

(b) the minimum rubber price fixed by

the Government for rubber growers;

(c) whether the Government are aware that the rubber growers do not get even the minimum fixed price;

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

(e) whether the Government have received representations from various sectors to increase the floor price of natural rubber; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM):** (a) In August, 1991, STC sold imported natural rubber (RSS-3 grade and SMR-20 grade) at Rs. 27.90 per kg. ex-godown Madras. No ungraded rubber has been sold by the State Trading Corporation of India.

(b) The Bench Mark Price fixed by the Government for the fair average quality RMA-4 grade of natural rubber is Rs. 21.45 per kg. and the lower ceiling of the price band is Rs. 20.95 per kg.

(c) and (d). The present market price for RMA-4 grade is Rs. 21.15 per kg. It is higher than the lower ceiling price of Rs. 20.95 fixed for the grade. Slight fall in price is due to peak production season. The STC is already carrying out price support operations by procuring RMA-5 grade of natural rubber from the domestic market. STC has also been instructed now to procure RMA-4 grade of natural rubber from the domestic market.

(e) & (f). Representations have been received regarding increase in the Bench Mark Price of natural Rubber indicating that

there have been increases in the inputs for cultivation of natural rubber since the announcement of the revised Bench Mark Price on 15th January, 1991. Any action in this regard will be possible only after a revised cost study is conducted in the matter by the concerned agency.

[*Translation*]

#### **Strike in Indian banks Operating in Britain**

1425. **SHRI RAM SAGAR:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(e) whether the employees of Indian banks operating in Britain want on partial strike in September, 1991;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check the recurrence of such incidents in future?

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

(b) and (c). A dispute on the terms of reference for arbitration of wage claims led to the situation. Negotiations were held with the employees' union after it confirmed its commitment to the provisions of the procedures agreement.

#### **Construction of Truck lay Byes of National Highways in Bihar**

+1426. **SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:** Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the places where truck lay byes have been constructed on National Highways in Bihar to provide way side amenities for drivers comfort on long routes; and

(b) the target fixed therefor during the last three years and the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) One laybye has been constructed at km. 373 on National Highway 2 near Topchanchi in Bihar.

(b) During the last three years, viz 1.4.88 to 31.3.91 there was no provision in the Annual Programmes of Bihar for construction of further laybyes.

#### Ordnance Factories

1427. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ordnance factories in the country, their location and the number of workers employed in each of them;

(b) the details of ordnance factories running in losses;

(c) the factories producing redundant items and whether there is any proposal to close down these factories; and

(d) out of the total requirement of defence material of the Indian Army, the percentage being manufactured in the public sector as well as the private sector, separately?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) A Statement is attached.

(b) The Ordnance Factories are departmental undertakings primarily catering to the Services' requirements on a 'no-profit no-loss' basis.

(c) There are no such factories.

(d) It would not be in the public interest to disclose the information.

#### STATEMENT

	<i>No. of workers</i>
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>	
1. Ordnance of Factory. Medak	1550
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>	
1. Gun Carriage factory, Jabalpur	7042
2. Ordnance Factory, Khamaria	9093
3. Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur	8499
4. Ordnance factory, Katni	1984
5. Grey Iron Foundry, Jabalpur	1816
6. Ordnance Factory, Itarsi	1730

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	<i>No. of workers</i>
<b>Maharashtra</b>	
1. Ammunition Factory, Kirkee	7879
2. High Explosives factory, Kirkee	1000
3. Ordnance Factory, Ambamath	2896
4. Ordnance Factory, Bhusawal	1437
5. Machine Tools Proto-Type Factory, Ambamath	1489
6. Ordnance Factory, Ambajhari	6378
7. Ordnance Factory, Varangaon	2627
8. Ordnance Factory, Bhandara	2724
9. Ordnance Factory, Chanda	4468
10. Ordnance Factory, Dehu Road	969
<b>Orissa</b>	
1. Ordnance Factory, Bolangir	229
<b>Union Territory - Chandigarh</b>	
1. Ordnance Cable Factory, Chandigarh	518
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	
1. Cordite Factory, Arvunkadu	3019
2. Ordnance Factory, Tiruchirapalli	1740
3. Ordnance Clothing Factory, Avadi	3152
4. Heavy Vehicle Factory, Avadi	4208
5. Combined Engine Plant, Avadi (Project Stage)	
6. Happ, Tiruchirapalli	342

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*No. of workers**Uattar Pradesh*

1.	Ordnance Factory, Hazratpur	468
2.	Ordnance Equipment Factory, Kanpur	5403
3.	Ordnance Prachute Factory, Kanpur	3063
4.	Ordnance Factory, Kanpur	5975
5.	Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur	6718
6.	Ordnance factory, Dehra Dun	1300
7.	Opto-Electronics Factory, Dehra Dun	1124
8.	Ordnance Factory, Muradnagar	3044
9.	Small Arms Factory, Kanpur	3390
10.	Field Gun Factory, Kanpur	1482

*West Bengal*

1.	Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore	5615
2.	Ordnance Factory, Dumdum	1648
3.	Metal and Steel factory, Ichapur	5300
4.	Rifle Factory, Ichapur	6134

*[English]***Rubber Prices.**

1428. SHRI PALAI K.M. MATHEW: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rubber prices have fallen below the floor price;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to export surplus rubber and stop all imports to maintain the floor price; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). The price of rubber has fallen slightly due to the on-set of the peak production season. The current market price of fair average quality RMA-4

grade of natural rubber is Rs. 21.15 per kg. as against the Bench mark Price of Rs. 21.45 per kg. and the lower ceiling of the price band viz. Rs. 20.95 per kg.

(c) and (d). Indian has been a net importer of natural rubber so far. Only during the current financial year, it has not been found necessary to import rubber to meet the demand-supply gap. Price protection is ensured to the rubber growers through STC's procurement operations in the domestic market. However a decision on export, if any, would be taken at the appropriate time.

[*Translation*]

#### **Export of Leather Goods**

1429. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign exchange earned by export of leather goods during 1990-91;

(b) the countries to which leather goods are being exported; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to export leather goods to more countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The value of exports and hence foreign exchange earned of leather goods (including footwear, footwear components, garments but excluding semi and finished leather) was Rs. 1800.20 crores during 1990-91.

(b) Germany, USSR, USA, UK, France, Denmark, Italy, Japan and Canada are main countries to which leather goods are being exported.

(c) Market promotion measures abroad and product development efforts to make Indian Leather goods competitive in world markets have helped in increasing exports and these measures are proposed to be continued and intensified, wherever required.

#### **Repair of Ganganagar-Bikaner National Highway**

+1430. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(e) whether the Ganganagar-Bikaner National Highway is not in a road-worthy condition;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government for development and repair of this Highway;

(c) the amount sanctioned by the Government for the repair of this National Highway during each of the last three years;

(d) whether the funds sanctioned for this purpose have lapsed; and

(a) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken by the Government against the delinquent officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No, Sir. National Highway No. 15 from Ganganagar to Bikaner is being kept generally in traffic worthy condition.

(b) and (c). Development and maintenance of National Highways is a continuous process. During the last three years, 1.4.1988 to 31.3.1991, Rs. 175.35 lakhs were allotted for maintenance of this section, and as per information received from the State, actual expenditure was Rs. 175.22 lakhs. In addi-

tion, development works amounting to Rs. 908 lakhs are in various stages of progress in this stretch.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[*English*]

**Expansion of Rubber Research Institute at Kottayam.**

1431. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(e) whether the Government have received any proposal for expansion of Rubber Research Institute at Kottayam;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the achievements of this Institute during the last five year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No separate proposal for expansion of the Rubber Research Institute of India (RRII) at Kottayam has been received by the Government except the general proposals of Rubber Board for inclusion in the 8th Plan which includes expansion of the activities of the RRII also.

(b) The main proposals for expansion of the RRII during the 8th Plan include the following:-

- i) Expansion of experimental stations:
  - Traditional area
  - Non-traditional area
- ii) Strengthening of existing facilities:

-North-East Research Complex  
-Existing Regional Stations.

- iii) Strengthening of Germplasm Centre.
- iv) Strengthening of Biotechnology Research and Tissue Culture.
- v) Strengthening of Technical and Supporting Services for Research.
- vi) Strengthening of Agricultural Economics Division.
- vii) Strengthening of Soils and Agricultural Chemistry.
- viii) Establishment of a Division of on farm evaluation and demonstration.
- ix) Establishment of a Division of Product Improvement.

(c) The achievements of the RRII during the last five years include the following:-

- i) Evolved and Commercialised many high yielding clones of rubber.
- ii) A Protocol for production of tissue culture plants developed and plants thus derived were field planted.
- iii) Rationalised the policy for planting material recommendation.
- iv) Recommendations formulated for control of all diseases and pests for rubber.

- v) Region-wise package of practices including fertilizer schedule issued.
- vi) Recommendations for exploitation systems clone-wise and region-wise issued based on long-term experiments.
- vii) Popularised discriminatory fertilizer recommendations system with support of regional and mobile laboratories.
- viii) Fundamental studies on productivity were given due emphasis and many useful information obtained.
- ix) Introduced Brazilian Cermplasm for evaluation and cataloguing and for incorporation in breeding programme.
- x) Economics of intercropping and rainguarding, etc. was extensively studied.
- xi) Agrotechnology for growing rubber successfully in non-traditional areas presenting different environmental constraints was developed.
- xii) Cheaper coagulants for rubber latex have been introduced.
- xiii) Production methods for epoxidised natural rubber have been standardised.
- xiv) Blends of NR and EVA have been developed.

**Joint Ventures under Indo-Swiss Agreement.**

1432. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased

to state the various joint ventures proposed to be established by the Government under Indo-Swiss agreement during the coming year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): There is no separate agreement with Switzerland for establishment of joint ventures.

**Motor Accident Claims Tribunals in Delhi**

1433. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether some of the motor accident claims Tribunals in Delhi are not having judges;

(d) if so, since when and the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of cases pending the Tribunals, Tribunal-wise;

(d) since when these cases pending and the steps taken for their expeditious disposal; and

(e) the number of cases finalised during 1991 so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Three out of six Motor Accident Claims Tribunals in Delhi are not having judges since they were relieved of their duties on promotion to Delhi Higher Judicial Service in the first week of June, 1991. The Delhi Administration have taken up the matter with the High Court regarding the filling up of these vacant posts. In the meantime the judges of the other three courts have been entrusted with the responsibilities to look after the work of vacant tribunals.

(c) Total number of cases pending with the Tribunals as on 31/7/1991 was 13, 285. The Tribunal-wise position is given below:-

1.	Shahdara	1332
2.	Tis Hazari-I	1924
3.	Tis Hazari-II	2513
4.	Tis Hazari-III	2520
5.	Patiala House-I	3207
6.	Patiala House-II	1789
		13285

(d) More than half the number of cases are less than 2 years old. A little over 2500 cases are pending for more than 5 years. These cases are being settled in Lok Adalats and through conciliation proceedings, besides being settled in the regular courts.

(e) During the year 1991 upto 31st July, as many as 1242 cases have been disposed off.

[*Translation*]

#### Construction of Roads and Bridges in Rajasthan

\*1434. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the projects for the construction of roads and bridges in Rajasthan proposed for financial assistance from International financial institutions;

(b) whether these projects have been cleared by the financial institutions;

(c) if so, the names of such financial institutions and amount of assistance proposed to be given by them; and

(d) the details of roads and bridges proposed to be constructed with such assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (d). Statement is annexed.

## STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Project.	Name of the International Financial Institution	Amount of Assistance.	Details of Improvement
1.	2.	3.	4.	5
1.	Alwar-Bhiwadi combined	World Bank with Alwar-Karuli		Widening and strengthening of roads and bridges to two lanes.
2.	Udaipur-Chittorgarh	World Bank		-do-
3.	Ajmer-Chittorgarh combined with Raiala-Chittor	World Bank	Total for Sl. Nos. 1 to 6 US \$ 58m.	-do-
4.	Sikar-Haryana border	World Bank		-do-
5.	Fatehpur-Churu-Haryana Border	World Bank		-do-
6.	Sirohi - Mount Abu.	World Bank		-do-
7.	Kotputli-Achrol Section of NH-8 (68 Km.)	Asian Development Bank	US \$ 30.335m.	Four-laning and strengthening of road and bridges.

[English]

**Revenue Loss in Cantonment Areas  
Under Central Command**

1434. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been great loss of Government revenue due to failure of the Cantonment Boards within Central Command to realise Standard Table of Rents before renewal of land lease of building sites in civil areas of various Cantonments under the Command;

(b) whether most of the Boards have been violating the provisions of Cantonment Code Leases and old Grant, Cantonment Land Administration Rules, 1937 and the Cantonment Act, 1924;

(c) whether the Central Command has received several representations and notices in this regard;

(d) whether the estimate of revenue loss by each Cantonment under the Central Command has been determined;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the action taken against the defaulting Cantonment Officials; and

(g) the steps taken by the government to prevent such losses of revenue?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) There has been no loss of revenue as lease rents are revised at the time of renewal as per the terms of the lease and not on the basis of Standard Table of Rents.

(b) Govt. have not received reports to suggest that Cantonment Boards are violat-

ing such provisions of Law/Rules.

(c) A complaint from one Shri Ram Babu Misra, Advocate, Kanpur, dated 20.11.91, addressed to Director of Defence Estates, Central Command, has been received by the Director General of Defence Estates alleging, inter-alia, the matters listed in the Question.

(d) to (g). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

**Modernisation of spinning Mills in  
Andhra Pradesh**

1436. SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted any proposal to the Union government for the modernisation of some spinning mills including the Ajamjahi mills; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) No proposal regarding modernisation of spinning mills from Andhra Pradesh has been pending with the Union Government. However, Industrial development Bank of India has informed that as on 25.11.91 applications of 3 mills viz. Shri Maruthi Textiles Ltd., Chittoor, Feno Fibre Ltd., Nizamabad and Sree Kumara Swamy Spinning Mills Ltd., Nellore excluding that of Ajamjahi Mill are pending for modernisation assistance.

(b) In pursuance of Textile Policy, 1985 Textile Modernisation Fund was created by govt. of India under Industrial Development Bank of India in September, 1986 by earmarking a sum of Rs 750 crores for a five

year period, to meet the modernisation requirements of textile mills. A part of the fund was earmarked to provide special loans to weak but viable units as a major part (upto 80%) of their promoter's contribution to enable them to avail of the modernisation assistance. The special loans carry interest at the rate of 6% per annum and are repayable over a period of 12 years, including a moratorium of 6 years.

#### **Multinational Investment Guarantee Agency**

1437. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government propose to join the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), the World Bank affiliate; and

(b) if so, the advantages likely to accrue from joining the MIGA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The question of Government of India joining the MIGA is under consideration

(b) MIGA has been established to offer investment guarantees to investors against non commercial risks in member countries and to give promotional and advisory services - with a view to promoting the flow of investment resources for productive purposes to developing countries.

#### **Irregularities at Sahar International Airport**

1438. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the government

has been drawn to the news item captioned "Sahar Gangport" appearing in the Bombay weekly "BLTZ" dated October 5, 1991;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) and (c). As far as Customs are concerned, no involvement of Customs officials in any such activity as alleged in the news item been found. Besides surprise checks by senior Customs Officers, Central Intelligence Unit of the Custom House also makes discreet visits to Airport to check any malpractices. Entry of persons not connected with airport operations is controlled.

As far as allegations against police and other agencies are concerned, the facts are being ascertained from the Ministry of Home affairs and other concerned organisations and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Steps to check smuggling**

1439. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:-

(a) whether any fresh steps have been taken to check smuggling and apprehend smugglers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). The Customs authorities remain vigilant against smuggling activities. The field formations have been equipped with vessels, vehicles, fire-arms and telecommunication network.



Sophisticated equipment such as X-ray baggage machines, night-vision binoculars and metal detectors are being increasingly utilised. Sub-Collectorates under the charge of Additional collectors have been recently created with headquarters at Jodhpur and Amritsar for combating smuggling across the vulnerable Indo-Pakistan border. Close co-ordination is being maintained by all the agencies concerned such as Customs, Coast Guard, BSF, Police in the detection and prevention of smuggling.

**Claims of Indian Nationals for Property left in the Erstwhile East Pakistan**

1440. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of claims registered with the government for property left by Indian nationals in the erstwhile east Pakistan;

(b) the total value of the admitted claims;

(c) when the compensation is likely to be paid;

(d) the number of cases of enemy property pending with the Custodian of Enemy Property as on April 1, 1991, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government have prescribed a cut-off date for taking custody of properties alleged to be enemy property?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SNRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) In all 57,493 ex-gratia claim applications were registered with the custodian of Enemy Property. The majority of the claim cases registered appears to pertain to erstwhile East Pakistan.

(b) Total value of admitted and paid Ex-gratia claim cases upto September, 1991, is Rs. 68.41 crores. The value in respect of the

pending claims, which are under verification, is difficult to assess.

(c) Custodian of Enemy Property has been asked to expeditiously finalise the pending ex-gratia claims by the end of the first quarter of next year.

(d) There are 538 immovable property cases consisting of land and buildings recorded in the office of the Custodian of Enemy Property. State-wise break-up is attached statement.

(e) No, Sir.

**STATEMENT**

*Immovable Enemy Properties in various states in India*

<i>Name of state</i>	<i>No. of properties Income receiving cases</i>
Andhra Pradesh	
Assam	2
Andaman	1
Bihar	3
Calcutta	93
Delhi	9
Gujarat	6
Goa	3
Karnataka	1
Madhya Pradesh	1
Rajasthan	-
Tamil Nadu	6

<i>Name of state</i>	<i>No. of properties Income receiving cases</i>
Maharashtra	13
U.P.	329
Haryana	-
Kerala	-
West Bengal	69
	538

#### NRI Remittances

1441. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of quarterly inflow of remittances by non-resident Indians as well as outflow of their deposits during 1989, 1990 and 1991 so far;

(b) the break-up of total remittances during 1989 and 1990 by country-of-origin; and

(c) the steps taken by the government to promote the inflow and to decelerate the outflow?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) A Statement is attached.

(b) According to Reserve Bank of India, such information is not compiled.

(c) Government has initiated several steps to promote the inflow of remittances by Non-Resident Indians, the most important of which was the exchange rate adjustment. Other measures taken to restore the confidence of Non-Resident Indians include, inter-alia, structural reforms in trade and industrial policy.

Quarterly inflow/outflow of remittances from Non-resident Indians (NRIs).

#### STATEMENT

(Figures in brackets are in US Dollar million based on International Financial Statistics exchange rates)

(Rupees in Crores)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Foreign cur- rency Non- Resident Account</i>	<i>Non-Resident (External) Ac.</i>	<i>Total</i>
1989-90	1159	-41	1118
April-June	(720)	(-25)	(695)
July-September (138)	229 (-14)	-23 (124)	206
October December	591 (349)	-70 (-41)	521 (308)
January-March	186 (109)	130 (76)	316 (185)

<b>Year</b>	<b>Foreign cur- rency Non- Resident Account</b>	<b>Non-Resident (External) Ac.</b>	<b>Total</b>
1990-91	385	-8	377
April-June	(222)	(-5)	(217)
July-September	615 (350)	27 (15)	642 (365)
October- December	-318 (-176)	34 (19)	-284 (-157)
January March	-426 (-227)	102 (54)	-324 (-173)
1990-91	-1180	-42	-1922
April-June	(-916)	(-20)	(-936)
*July- September	-892 (-348)	-88 (-34)	-980 (-382)
*October	-376 (-146)	-60 (-23)	-436 (-169)
*November	-68	NA	NA

\*Provisional  
NA not available

**CBI Report on Irregularities in CCI LTD.**

1442. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had received more than two years ago a CBI report on various irregularities committed by the Cotton Corporation of India Limited and the Senior Government officials in the export deal of 1986;

(b) whether the examination of the report has been abnormally delayed;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether due to delay some of the indicted officials have been taking advantage of their position; and

(e) if so, the facts and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) to (e). The report of the CBI is under examination in consultation with Department of Personnel and Training.

**Muslim Women (Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986**

1443. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications made by muslim divorcees for maintenance and/or provision under the Muslim Women (Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986, Year-wise and state-wise;

(b) the number of cases for which the payment of maintenance/provision was ordered against the former husband, against blood relations or against State Wakf Board, separately;

(c) whether the constitutionality of the Act has been challenged before the Supreme Court and if so, the present status of the case;

(d) whether the All-India Muslim Personal Law Board has suggested some amendments to the Act; and

(e) if so, the present status of the proposed amendment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS: (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGLAM): (a) and (b). The information is not readily available. The same will be collected from the State Governments/ Union territory administrations and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) to (e). A number of petitions challenging the provisions of the Muslim Women (protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986 have been filed in the Supreme Court and these are pending before the constitutional bench for hearing. The All India Muslim Personal Law Board have suggested some amendments to the Act. Since the matter is sub-judice no action has been taken on the suggestions.

[*Translation*]

### Accident of MIG 23 Aircraft near Mohangarh

1444. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a MIG 23 aircraft of Indian Air Force met with an accident near Mahangarh while doing exercise;

(b) if so, whether an enquiry has been conducted into the causes of the accident;

(c) whether the aircraft was not thoroughly checked before sending it for exercise;

(d) whether such accidents have taken place in the past also; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Yes, Sir. There was an accident involving a MIG 23 aircraft near Mohangarh on 21 Oct 91, during an exercise.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The aircraft was thoroughly checked and certified serviceable before the exercise.

(d) and (e). An accident involving a MIG 23 aircraft in a similar exercise had taken place in March 1983. It was caused on account of technical failure.

[*English*]

### Air Strips for Gliding Training of N.C.C. Cadets in Madhya Pradesh

1445. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Airports Authority provide air strips for gliding training of N.C.C. (Air Wing) cadets in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the non-fulfilment of gliding training affects the cadets in getting the 'C' certificate and commissioning in the I.A.F.; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government to overcome this problem?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b). At present gliding training facilities exist at Bhopal and Raipur in Madhya Pradesh. While training continues to be given at Raipur, it has been suspended at Bhopal pending settlement of claim by the National Airports Authority. At Indore a new gliding strip, already sanctioned by the State Government, is to be constructed before gliding can be resumed.

(c) Gliding forms a part of N.C.C. training in Air Squadrons but is not mandatory for obtaining 'C' Certificate or for Commission in the I.A.F.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Surplus staff

1446. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to reduce surplus staff in various departments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the government have identified particular wings in various departments which have become redundant or whose functions are considerably reduced; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time

frame within which these wings are likely to be closed and the surplus staff deployed for other useful work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) to (d). It has been the consistent policy of Government to ensure that the staff strength in each Ministry/Department is maintained strictly within the norms and its functional requirements. For this purpose, every Ministry/Department is required to conduct staffing studies through Internal Work Study Units to assess man-power needs as per norms and to identify surplus staff, if any. The Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance also conducts studies *suo-moto* or at the request of the various Ministries/Departments to determine the staff strength commensurate with the work-load. The studies relating to man power requirements also take into account the activities of the concerned Ministries/Departments so as to recommend areas of work which have become redundant and for which the man-power requirement cannot be justified. The identification of surplus staff is, therefore an on-going and continuous activity and no time frame can be indicated. The staff found surplus is absorbed against the existing vacancies or re-deployed through the Surplus cell of the Department of Personnel & Training.

#### Co-ownership right in property to women

1447. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government propose to provide co-ownership rights to women;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to bring forward legislation to amend the rights

of women with regard to property; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (d). No proposal for undertaking any legislation in this behalf is under the consideration of the Government at present.

**Cabinet committee on trade and investment**

1448. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government have re-constituted the Cabinet committee on Trade and Investment to strengthen the current export drive;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has formulated a policy on the export-front and has suggested import comprehension measures without affecting exports; and

(c) if so, whether the recommendations made by the investment panel so far have been implemented by the government?

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

(b) The Committee headed by the Prime Minister and including the Finance Minister, the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of State for Commerce reviews proposals related to foreign trade and investment from the concerned administrative Ministries.

(c) The decisions of the Committee are implemented.

**Software Export to USA**

1449. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether software export from India have been restricted by the U.S.A.;

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

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

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

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

**Inflation Rate**

1450. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the rate of inflation based on the wholesale price index during the last six months till the end of October, 1991?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): The annual rates of inflation in terms of wholesale Price Index on a point-to-point basis for the last six months till the end of October, 1991 are given below:

*Annual Rate of Inflation in Wholesale Price Index (Base: 1981-82=100)*

<i>Month</i>	<i>Rate of Inflation (%) Last week</i>
April, 1991	11.4

<i>Month</i>	<i>Rate of Inflation (%) Last week</i>
May, 1991	12.1
June, 1991	12.3
July, 1991	14.5
August, 1991	16.4
September, 1991	15.1
October, 1991	13.3

#### Joint Ventures with US

1451. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during his visit of United States in September, 1991 agreements were signed for setting up Joint Ventures in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the period by which such Joint Ventures are proposed to be set up?

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

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

#### [Translation]

#### Irregularities in Advancing and waiving of loans by Nationalised Banks

1452. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:  
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:  
SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH  
YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints regarding irregularities in grant and waiving of loans by the Nationalised banks in Jaunpur district of Uttar Pradesh, Surat and Vadodara districts of Gujarat and Patna, Rohtas and Bhojpur districts of Bihar during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the government have conducted any enquiry in this regard;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof;

(e) the number of officials found guilty; and

(f) the action taken or proposed to be taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI REMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (f). The complaints relating to sanctioning, disbursement and waiver of loans and alleged irregularities by nationalised banks received from various parts of the country including those from Jaunpur (Uttar Pradesh), Surat and Vadodra (Gujarat), Patna, Rohtas and Bhojpur (Bihar), by Government and Reserve Bank of India are taken up with the concerned public sector banks for remedial action. As regards write off of bad debts and losses and compromise proposals, RBI has advised the banks to delegate powers to its various functionaries for speedier disposal of such cases. The banks inspect their branches at periodic intervals. RBI also conducts statutory inspection of banks. During such courses of inspections, various deficiencies come across regarding credit appraisal and other matter. Appropriate action in accordance with the laid down rules and procedures is taken by banks against the employees including officers who are found guilty.

**Development of National Highways**

1453. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:  
SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:  
SHRI RAM BADAN:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of National Highways passing through Uttar Pradesh and the length thereof; and

(b) the details of expenditure incurred on their development during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Eleven National Highways pass through the State of Uttar Pradesh and the length thereof is about 2613 kms.

(b) An expenditure of Rs. 159.46 crores has been incurred on their development during the last three years as detailed below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Expenditure on development works (Rs. in crores)</i>
1988-89	28.70
1989-90	55.60
1990-91	65.16
<b>Total</b>	<b>159.46 crores</b>

**Cotton Yarn Mills in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar under Cooperative Sector**

1454. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:  
SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH  
YADAV:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cotton yarn mills under cooperative sector in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) whether these mills are able to fulfil the demands of handloom and powerloom industries;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up new cotton/cotton yarn mills in Jaunpur District of Uttar Pradesh and in Patna, Rohtas and Bhojpur Districts of Bihar;

(d) if so, the number of mills likely to be set up during the Eighth five Year Plan; and

(e) the time by which these mills are likely to be set-up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) There are 115 mills as per statement attached.

(b) Apart from the Mills in Co-operative Sector demand of Handloom and Powerloom Industries is also met by Mills in other sectors; private, public sector mills etc.

(c) There is no proposal at present.

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

**STATEMENT**

*State-wise Number of Cotton/Man-made Fibre Textile Mills producing yarn in the Co-operative Sector as on 30th Sept. '91 has been as below:*

<i>State</i>	<i>No. of Cooperative Mills</i>
Andhra Pradesh	9
Assam	1
Bihar	3



<i>State</i>	<i>No. of Cooperative Mills</i>
Gujarat	5
Haryana	1
Karnataka	8
Kerala	4
Madhya Pradesh	2
Maharashtra	35
Orissa	6
Punjab	6
Rajasthan	3
Tamil Nadu	19
Uttar Pradesh	11
West Bengal	1
Pondicherry	1
	115

**Bank Loans to Farmers**

1455. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:  
SHRIMATI SUMITRA  
MAHAJAN:  
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:  
SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans given by the scheduled banks to the farmers in Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh during the last three years, district-wise; and

(b) the amount of loans recovered during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The amount of direct agricultural advances given by all scheduled commercial banks during the last three years ending June 1987, June 1988 and June 1989 (latest available) in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh is as under:

*(Rs. in crores)*

<i>State</i>	<i>Year ended (June)</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Uttar Pradesh	1987	235
	1988	259
	1989	310
Gujarat	1987	162
	1988	186
	1989	181
Madhya Pradesh	1987	154
	1988	194
	1989	200

(b) The recovery of direct agricultural advances of all scheduled commercial banks in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and

Madhya Pradesh during the corresponding period is indicated below:

(Rs. in crores)

<i>State</i>	<i>Year ended</i>	<i>Demand</i>	<i>Recovery</i>
Uttar Pradesh	1987	436	253
	1988	458	263
	1989	560	324
Gujarat	1987	251	129
	1988	241	128
	1989	349	204
Madhya Pradesh	1987	221	102
	1988	247	129
	1989	327	188

The data reporting system of NABARD and RBI does not generate district-wise data for the above information.

#### Review of working of Foreign Banks

1456. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government have reviewed the working of the foreign banks in the country;

(b) if so, whether it has been decided to liberalise the activities of these banks; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) the working of

the foreign banks in India is reviewed in the RBI each year with reference to their March end position.

(b) and (c). Liberalisation of the activities of foreign banks has engaged the attention of the Narasimhan Committee, which submitted its report to the Government on 20.11.91. The report of the committee will be processed in consultation with RBI and other concerned agencies.

#### Secunderabad Cantonment

1457. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the strength of the Secunderabad Cantonment in Andhra

Pradesh is inadequate to meet the requirement of the State:

(b) If so, whether there is any proposal to increase the strength of the Cantonment;

(c) if so, the number of new divisions or units proposed to be set up there: and .

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (d). The location and strength of any Cantonment have no relation to the requirement of the concerned State. Such decisions are taken on the basis of operational considerations, availability of adequate land and infrastructure and accessibility of the site by rail/road.

There is presently no proposal for locating additional military formations/units in Secunderabad.

#### Repayment of credit to USSR

1458. SHRI VJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State:

(a) the amount to be repaid to USSR on account of substantial earlier credit;

(b) whether the Government have assured that the repayment of credit would be in rupees;

(c) if so, the vires of the USSR in this regard due to change in its configuration; and

(d) the arrangement proposed to be made in the matter of foreign exchange in future dealings with USSR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The amount of credit repayable to USSR as on 31st

March, 1991 works out to Rs. 2204.34 crores at the then prevailing exchange rate of Rouble 1=Rs. 23.4019

(b) to (d). According to agreements in force, Soviet credits are denominated in Roubles and the repayment of principal and payment of interest are made in non-convertible Indian rupees, which are utilised by the soviet authorities for purchase of Indian goods for export to USSR. Hence there is no outgo of free foreign exchange involved by way of debt servicing payments under the credits.

#### Financial assistance to new Cooperative sugar factories in Maharashtra

1459. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the MINISTER of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of proposal for financial assistance to new cooperative sugar factories in Maharashtra are pending with the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and other financial institutions;

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

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to expedite grant of financial assistance to these new co-operative sugar factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) have reported that 27 applications envisaging setting up of grass root new sugar projects of 2500 TCD in the Cooperative Sector from Maharashtra are pending with the institutions as on date.

(b) Details of these cases are given in the enclosed statement. Institutions have

with them applications for a number of grass root sugar projects from other States besides modernisation/expansion projects from Maharashtra seeking assistance of considerable magnitude. NCDC, which is required to contribute 50% of the equity of the new cooperative societies, has expressed its inability to support more than a few units on an all India basis due to resources constraints. A recent study of the financial institutions on the sugar industry has also revealed that in view of the sharp increase in the cost of setting up grass root plants in recent years, the increase in the cost of sugarcane without corresponding increase in the prices of sugar and the incentives available under the Government's Incentive Scheme, the viability of new plants has become doubtful. To improve their viability it may be necessary to raise the incentives which were worked out on the basis of a normative cost of Rs.21 crores as against present day cost of Rs.35 crores.

(c) Formulation of a new incentive scheme for licences granted/to be granted for the period from 7th September, 1990 to the end of 8th Five Year Plan period is under consideration of Government.

#### STATEMENT

*Pending applications for financial assistance for setting up of grass root new sugar plants of 2500 NTCD in Maharashtra*

1. Shivahakhtl Adivasi SSK Ltd.  
Buldhana District.
2. Akola SSK Ltd.,  
Barshitai, District Akola,
3. Sant Muktabai SSK Ltd.  
Edilabad, District Jalgaon.
4. Ram Genesh Gandkari SSK Ltd.  
Saoner, District Nagpur.
5. Shetkari SSK Ltd., Hinganghat,  
District Wardha.
6. Amba SSK Ltd., Anjangaon  
District Amravati.
7. Shri Kondeshwar SSK Ltd.  
Village Nandgaon Khandeshwar  
District Amravati.
8. Jarandeshwar SSK Ltd.  
Taluka Koregaon, District Satara.
9. Sangola Taluka SSK Ltd.,  
Waki, District Solapur.
10. Kedareshawar SSK Ltd.,  
Bodhegaon, District Ahmednagar.
11. Vidarbha SSK Ltd.,  
District Nagpur.
12. Shree Bageshwari SSK Ltd.,  
Warpal, District Jalna.
13. Indira SSK Ltd.  
Akkalkot, District Solapur.
14. Indira SSK Ltd., Pusegaon,  
District Parbhani
15. Jai Ambika SSK Ltd.,Kanthur,  
District Nanded.
16. Shri Sant Tukaram SSK Ltd.,  
Hinjanwadi, District Pune.
17. Shrivajirao Patil Nilangekar SSK  
Ltd., Kajnur, District Latur.
18. Ghodganga SSK Ltd.,  
Shriasgonkata,  
District Pune.
19. Balaghat Shetkari SSK Ltd.,  
Ujana District Latur.

20. Ajara SSK Ltd.,  
Gavase, District Kolhapur.
21. Pushpadanteshwar SSK Ltd.,  
Samsherpur, District Dhule.
22. Padam Shri Dr. Vithalrao Vikhe  
Patil, SSK Ltd., Kaj Taluka,  
District Beed.
23. Narsimha SSK Ltd.  
Lohgaon, Ahmedpur Taluka,  
District Parbhani.
24. Bhaurao Chauhun SSK Ltd.,  
District Babhulgaon.
25. Jat Taluka SSK Ltd.,  
District Sangli.
26. Pshpawati SSK Ltd.,  
District Yavatmai.
27. Jaiwantrao Patil SSK Ltd.,  
District Nanded.

**Transfer of cantonment areas to  
Municipal Committees**

1460. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA  
WASNIK:  
DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI  
PAWAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to  
transfer the cantonment areas to the municip-  
al committees; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI  
SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b).  
Government have not as yet initiated any

proposal to transfer Cantonment areas to  
Municipal Committees.

[*Translation*]

**Import of goods through stolen REP  
licences.**

1461. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR  
RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE  
be pleased to state:

(a) the value of REP licences reported  
stolen during the period from January, 1,  
1991 to August 31, 1991, region-wise;

(b) the number of certified copies of  
licences issued to importers whose licences  
were stolen;

(c) if certified copies have not been  
given to them, the reasons therefore;

(d) whether the Government have re-  
ceived any complaints from the importers in  
this regard;

(e) if so, the action taken thereof;

(f) the estimated value of imports made  
through the stolen import licences during the  
above period; and

(g) the action taken by the government  
against those importing goods through the  
stolen import licences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.  
CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c) and (g). Infor-  
mation is being collected and will be laid on  
the Table of the House.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Instructions have been issued to the  
licensing authorities that Exim Scrip/Addi-  
tional Exim Scrip/Special Additional Exim  
Scrip licences, at the time of their initial

issue, shall in no case be despatched by post to the exporters. The exporters shall make their own arrangements to collect the same either in person or through their duly authorised agents/Bankers from the concerned licensing office against proper receipt and on production of an evidence/authorisation for this purpose.

[English]

#### Private non-Banking Institutions

1462. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of functioning of some private non-banking Institutions/Companies as full fledged banks in various parts of the country have come to the notice of the Union government during the last three years and till date:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) reserve Bank of India have reported that no instance of non-banking institutions/companies functioning as full-fledged banks has come to their notice.

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

[Translation]

#### Incidents of theft in C.O.D. Agra

1463. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents of theft in Central Ordnance Depot Agra during the last three years;

(b) the estimated cost of the equipments stolen during this period, year-wise.

(c) whether any investigation has been conducted into the incidents of theft;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof;

(e) whether the government have taken any action against the persons responsible for such incidents;

(f) whether any foreign agency has also been found involved in these thefts;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the action taken by the government to check the incidents of theft in future?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (h). A statement is attached.

#### STATEMENT

While there were no thefts reported in the COD Agra in 1989, one attempted theft was reported in 1990 and two attempt in 1991. In the incident in 1990, two prismatic compasses were found on the person of a female mazdoor. The female mazdoor, two of her male accomplices and the Store Keeper of the concerned shed were suspended after preliminary investigations. A Staff Court of Inquiry is in progress.

2. In the first incident relating to 1991 a theft was attempted by breaking a wall of a shed on 3.1.1991. Although no article was lost, a First Information Report was lodged with the Police.

3. In the second incident relating to

1991, there was an attempted theft of 88 prismatic compasses on the night of 17th/18th September, 1991. The suspected employees were apprehended and a First Information Report lodged with the Police. A detailed stock Verification undertaken has shown a shortage of 1908 serviceable Compasses and 859 repairable Compasses. The value of the missing Compasses is 13,40,634/- approximately. A staff Court of Inquiry is in progress.

4. There is no information so far of involvement of any foreign agency.

5. The following steps have been taken to strengthen the security of the depot:-

- (i) patrolling interval in/out side the depot has been reduced;
- (ii) provision of walkie/talkies at the guard posts has been recently made;
- (iii) surveillance devices, such as hand held detector/door metal frame have been put to use;
- (iv) search of personnel at gate while mustering in/out has been intensified;
- (v) a Quick Reaction Team, with arms and ammnn, has been deployed and carries out combing operations are regular intervals.

#### Export of blended Yarn

1464. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government propose to export blended yarn;

(b) if so, the target fixed in this regard; and

(c) the time by which the target is likely to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) India is already exporting blended yarn and its exports during 1990-91 amounted to Rs. 41.50 crores.

(b) and (c). The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council has fixed an export target of Rs. 75 crores for blended yarn during 1991-92. The exports have already reached Rs. 40.35 crores during the period April-September, 1991.

[English]

#### Top 25 Tax Payers

1465. SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state: the top 25 income tax payers with details of their occupation and the amount of tax paid by each of them during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): Information regarding the top 20 income tax payers in the country, ranked in the order of their returned income (annualised) for the assessment year 1989-90, the income tax paid by them in respect of the assessment years 1988-89 to 1990-91 and their occupation, is enclosed as statement. This is information in respect of top 20 income tax payers, which is compiled every year, normally takes a long time for compilation. Collecting & compiling information regarding to 25 income tax payers will require further time and effort, which may not be commensurate with the objective sought to be achieved.

## STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of Assessee	Occupation	Tax Paid (Rs. in lakhs) in respect of					
			A.Y. 1988-89	A.Y. 1989-90	A.Y. 1990-91	4	5	6
1.	Life Insurance Corporation of India, Bombay.	Insurance business	12560	12521	16446			
2.	Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Dehradun.	Oil exploration	54046	50607	429			
3.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Bombay.	Manufacturing of petroleum products	15906	15153	17630			
4.	Mahanagar Telephone Limited, Delhi	Rendering of Telephone services	2480	7057	7706			
5.	Oil India Limited, Calcutta.	Oil Exploration	2461	5666	4490			
6.	Videsh Samachar Nigam, Bombay.	Overseas telecommunication	5872	4891	4984			
7.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, New Delhi.	Manufacturing of electrical and engineering goods and installation of projects	7088	9692	6994			
8.	International Airport Authority of India Limited,	Equipping/setting up, maintaining national airports and installation of projects.	3680	3752	4482			



Sl. No.	Name of Assessee	Occupation	Tax Paid (Rs. in lakhs) in respect of					
			A.Y. 1988-89	A.Y. 1989-90	A.Y. 1990-91			
1	2	3	4	5	6			
9.	Bank of India, Bombay	Banking company	6698	7798	7022			
10.	M/s Minerals & Metals Trading Company Ltd., New Delhi.	Trading in minerals metals.	2055	3196	3915			
11.	Brocke Bonds (Private) Limited Calcutta.	Deals in packed Tea, coffee & Spices	1221	2765	2000			
12.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited,	Manufacture of Petroleum products	1964	3271	2802			
13.	Colgate Palmolive Limited, Bombay	Manufacture of cosmetics etc.	1593	2799	2664			
14.	Hindustan Lever Limited, Bombay	Basic Chemicals, Fertilisers, Consumer Products, soaps & Detergents	4751	4644	4480			
15.	General Insurance Corporation, Bombay.	Insurance Business	3036	4583	4414			
16.	StateBank of Patiala, Patiala	Banking Company	1576	2775	2800			
17.	M/s I.T.C. Limited, Calcutta	Hotel, tobacco & paper manufacturing business	222	3700	3786			

Sl. No.	Name of Assessee	Occupation	Tax Paid (Rs. in lakhs) in respect of			
			A.Y. 1988-89	A.Y. 1989-90	A.Y. 1990-91	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
18.	M/s Grindleys Bank, Calcutta	Banking Company	2287	2978	2828	
19.	Bharat Petroleum Limited, Bombay	Manufacturing of Petroleum products	1465	2005	5070	
20.	Indian Airlines, New Delhi.	Air Transportation	4500	2336	Nil	

**Loan from IMF**

1466. SHRI V. SREENIVASA  
PRASAD:  
SHRI M.V. CHANDRA  
SHEKARA MURTHY:  
SHRI SOBHANAD-  
REESWARA RAO  
VADDE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had recently held a meeting with the Director of the Fiscal Research Department of the IMF at New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the discussions held;

(c) whether the IMF has agreed to give loans to India; and

(d) if so, how much and under what terms and conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Director, Fiscal Affairs Department of the IMF, during his visit to India, called on the Finance Minister on 21-10-1991.

(b) Discussions focussed on the on-going efforts at fiscal consolidation.

(c) and (d). An amount of SDR 1656 million was approved by the IMF Board on 31.10.1991 under a Stand-by Arrangement. Out of this, an amount of SDR 85 million was drawn on 15.11.1991. The terms and conditions for access to the resources of the IMF have been negotiated and it has been ensured that the measures proposed to be adopted are those considered to be in the country's best economic interest.

**Bottlenecks in foreign investments**

1467. SHRI V. SREENIVASA  
PRASAD:  
SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-  
SHEKARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund during his recent visit to New Delhi has described India's economic policy initiatives as an irreversible strategy and asked the Government to remove bottlenecks in the way of foreign investment;

(b) if so, the details of the bottlenecks pointed out by the Managing Director of IMF;

(c) whether the government have since chalked out any strategy to remove bottlenecks to boost foreign investments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) No, Sir.

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

**Study group report on establishment of new Stock Exchanges**

1468. SHRI CHETAN P.S.  
CHAUHAN:  
SHRIMATI BHAVNA  
CHIKHLIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study Group set up for suggesting a policy for establishment of new Stock Exchanges has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the Study Group; and

(c) if not, the time by which the Study Group is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) The main recommendations made by the Study Group are given in the attached statement.

(c) The question does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

#### STATEMENT

*The main recommendations made by the Study Group set up for suggesting a policy for establishment of new stock exchanges*

- (i) Approval of the locations for new Stock Exchanges and Additional trading Floors should be based on both macro-economic and micro-economic criteria;
- (ii) A National Stock Market System should be created along with support agencies for providing high quality trading, settlement, clearing and depository services;
- (iii) Government may accord approval for the promotion of five Stock Exchanges at New

Bombay, Nagpur, Gwalior, Chandigarh and Shimla;

- (iv) The proposed Stock Exchange at New Bombay should act as the National Stock Exchange.

Launching of new market instruments by IDBI

1469. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:  
SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA:

Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) propose to launch new market instruments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the rate of interest proposed to be offered by IDBI; and

(d) the amount proposed to be collected by IDBI from these instruments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) proposes to make a public issue of unsecured bonds in the next few months.

To meet the different needs of investors, these bonds are proposed to be issued in three forms as per details given below:

#### (i) *Non Convertible Bonds Cumulative Scheme (Series I)*

Face Value	:	Rs. 5,000
Interest Rate	:	15% p.a. compounded semi-annually.
Redemption	:	At the end of 10th year from the date of allotment.

Redemption Premium	:	5% of face value i.e. Rs.250/-
Interest Strip	:	The Bonds of Rs.5,000 would be attached with a separate strip of face value Rs. 16,500/- covering accrued interest for 10 years and redemption premium.

(ii) *Non Convertible Bonds Non-Cumulative Scheme (Series I)*

Face Value	:	Rs. 5,000
Interest Rate	:	15% p.a. payable half yearly.
Redemption	:	At the end of 10th year from the date of allotment.
Redemption Premium	:	5% of face value i.e. Rs. 250/-
Redemption Value	:	Rs.5,250/-

(iii) *Deep-Discount Bonds (Series II)*

Face Value	:	Rs. 1,00,000
Issue Price	:	Rs. 2,700 (To be finalised at the time of issue).
Redemption	:	At the end of 25th year from the date of allotment.

All the three instruments are proposed to be listed on major stock exchanges in the country.

(c) Interest tentatively compounded at 15% p.a. but to be finalised at the time of issue is proposed on both the cumulative and non-cumulative schemes of non-convertible bonds.

(d). IDBI propose to raise Rs. 300 crores with an option to retain excess subscription.

**Levy of consignment tax**

1470. SHRI CHETAN P.S.  
CHAUHAN:  
SHRIMATI BHAVNA  
CHIKHLIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal regarding levy

of consignment tax has been under the consideration of the government for a long time; and

(b) if so, the specific steps taken to implement the proposal during the last two years?

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

(b) Discussions and consultations have been held with the State governments to evolve a commonly agreed proposal.

*[Translation]*

Roads maintained by BRO in Pauri and Chamoli districts

1471. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA  
KHANDURI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the roads maintained by the Border Roads Organisation in Pauri and Chamoli districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether there is any proposal to hand over the Srinager-Pauri-Lancedown-Kotdwara motor route to Border Roads Organisation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) The under-mentioned roads are maintained by the border Roads Development Board in Pauri and Chamoli districts of Uttar Pradesh:-

1. Rishikesh-Srinagar-Joshimath (Part of the road falls in Tehri district).
2. Joshimath-Badrinath-Mana
3. Joshimath-Malari
4. Malari-Girithi Dobala (under construction)

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

**Upkeep and maintenance of D.T.C. Buses**

1472. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Those dirty, battered DTC buses with dated alogans" appearing in the Hindustan Times of October 13, 1991;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Govern-

ment for proper upkeep and maintenance of D.T.C. buses and to provide efficient but service to the commuters in Delhi;

(c) whether the condition of the private buses under D.T.C operation is also not better and

(d) if so, the steps taken to suspend operation of all private buses not worthy of being on the road?

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

(b) Government have directed DTC to take immediate action steps are being proper upkeep and maintenance of DTC buses.

With a view to improve its services the following steps are being taken by the DTC:-

- (i) Maintenance of DTC vehicles is carried out as per the recommendations of vehicle manufacturers and this is being monitored regularly;
- (ii) A few more smoke meters are being added to strengthen the pollution control measures undertaken by DTC;
- (iii) The training programme for technical staff is being intensified to acquaint them with the technological improvement in vehicles design and maintenance, etc.,

(c) and (d). A number of instances have come to the notice of DTC and in all such cases necessary penal action has been taken against the defaulter.

### Export potential of Jute packaging materials

1473. SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of jute packaging material being used in the fertilizer industry;

(b) whether the Government are contemplating the replacement of High Density Poly Ethylens (HDPE) bags by jute packaging materials in other industries as well so that import of polymers may be reduced;

(c) if so, whether Government have made any study of the export potential of jute packaging materials; and

(d) whether the Government propose to extend the scope of and strengthen the Jute Packaging Materials Act, 1987 so as to promote manufacture of jute packaging for domestic use and export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) The entire production of urea is required to be compulsorily packed in jute material under the Order issued under the Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Use in packing Commodities) Act, 1987. The other varieties of fertilisers be free to be packed in any material.

(b) to (d). Order reserving the packaging of specified commodities the foodgrains, sugar, urea and cement in jute material are reviewed from time to time keeping in view the existing level availability and consumption of jute and the protection of the interest of persons engaged in the jute industry and in the production of raw jute. It is not proposed at present to reserve the packaging of other sectors in jute material. However other industries are free to use jute packaging material without any compulsion. Govern-

ment are of the view that the interests of the jute packaging sector and the synthetic plastic units should be harmonised and both of the should coexist by having a legitimate share of the packaging of various sectors of them should coexist by having a legitimate share of the packaging of various sectors of the economy. Jute is already being exported as a packaging material and there is a potential for increase of such exports.

### Overdrafts by States and Union Territories

1474. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the overdraft by various States and Union Territories on the Reserve Bank of India as on April 1, 1990 and April 1, 1991;

(b) whether the Reserve Bank of India has set any limit on the overdrafts;

(c) if so, the limits prescribed; and

(d) the rate of interest charged by the Reserve Bank of India on overdrafts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) A statement showing the opening adjusted overdrafts of States in their accounts with the Reserve Bank of India as on 1.4.1990 and 1.4.1991 is enclosed. Union Territories do not Bank with the Reserve Bank of India.

(b) and (c). There is no limit on the amount of overdraft to be drawn by the States in their accounts with the Reserve Bank of India. However, Overdraft Regulation Scheme prescribes a limit of seven consecutive working days of the overdraft beyond which day the payments on their accounts are liable to be suspended.

(d) The rate of interest charged by the Reserve Bank of India on overdrafts is as under:

- (i) Upto 7 day : Bank rate  
(ii) Beyond 7 days : 3% above bank rate.

**STATEMENT**

*Statement showing the opening Adjusted overdrafts of states in their Accounts with the Reserve Bank of India*

*(Rs. in crores)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Opening Adjusted 1.4.1990</i>	<i>Overdraft of State as on 1.4.1991</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13.43	28.00
3.	Assam	166.96	105.36
4.	Bihar	41.62	266.91
5.	Goa	—	—
6.	Gujarat	—	—
7.	Haryana	25.19	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	129.32	90.15
9.	Jammu & Kashmir		
10.	Karnataka	—	—
11.	Kerala	29.43	59.24
12.	Madhya Pradesh	—	38.02
13.	Maharashtra	—	—
14.	Manipur	35.63	20.95
15.	Meghalaya	—	—
16.	Mizoram	12.75	27.14
17.	Nagaland	29.79	74.41



<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Opening Adjusted 1.4.1990</i>	<i>Overdraft of State as on 1.4.1991</i>
18.	Orissa	93.05	35.93
19.	Punjab	—	—
20.	Rajasthan	8.54	94.73
21.	Sikkim*		
22.	Tamil Nadu	68.52	126.26
23.	Tripura	25.41	11.45
24.	Uttar Pradesh	35.21	160.16
25.	West Bengal	—	—
<b>Total</b>		<b>714.85</b>	<b>1138.71</b>

\* Do not bank with the Reserve Bank of India.

**Withdrawal of Grant-in-aid to Primary Schools by Pune Cantonment Board**

1475. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pune Cantonment Board has withdrawn its share of the Grant-in-aid to the primary schools within its jurisdiction which are run by the voluntary agencies; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Pune Cantonment Board has been contributing its share of Grant-in-aid to such schools located within the Cantonment area.

**Prices of NFY, PFY, AND PSF**

1476. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of Nylon Filament Yarn, Polyester Filament Yarn and Polyester Staple Fibre have registered a fall in relation to the fair selling prices as worked out by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices;

(b) whether the prices of raw material (both imported and indigenous) used in the production of the said items have undergone any change and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial measures being taken by the Government to ease the situation in the interest of consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) While the selling prices of Polyester Staple Fibre and Polyester Filament Yarn are marginally above the Bureau of Industrial Costs normative prices, the selling prices of Nylon Filament Yarn are presently below the normative prices of Bureau

of Industrial Costs and Prices.

(b) The prices of raw materials have increased due to increase in the prices of basic inputs.

(c) Government have been constantly reviewing and monitoring the prices of these fibres/yarns and have periodically convened meetings between Spinners and Weavers with a view to ensure reasonable prices of these fibres/yarns.

#### Export of Pharmaceutical Products to USSR

1477. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of pharmaceutical products to the USSR has been negligible during the last two years;

(b) if so, whether any USSR team visited India to discuss the modalities for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No Sir, on the other hand, exports of pharmaceuticals to USSR have increased from Rs. 81.9 crore in 1988 to Rs. 170.6 crore in 1989 and Rs. 358.5 crore in 1990.

(b) and (c). Delegation from USSR have been visiting India from time to time for trade promotion activities.

Length of State Highways converted into National Highways in Uttar Pradesh

1478. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state the total

length of State Highways in Uttar Pradesh converted into National Highways during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): No State Highway was included in the National Highway grid in U.P. during the last three years.

#### Disposal of Confiscated Goods

1479. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the stock of confiscated goods with the Government as on November, 1, 1991;

(b) the procedure adopted for disposal of these goods; and

(c) the period by which the above confiscated goods are likely to be disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Confiscated goods worth Rs. 166.74 crores approximately were in stock with the Customs Department on 30th September, 1991. The information about the total stock as on 1st November, 1991, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Seized/confiscated gold and silver are deposited with the Government of India Mints. Trade goods are sold in public auctions. Consumer goods are sold in bulk to the National Consumers' Co-operative Federation and other Cooperative Societies. Such goods are also offered for sale to military/police/para-military canteens. A small portion of confiscated consumer goods are also sold in retail through Customs retail shops on a first-come-first-serve basis. Priority is given to bulk sales for obtaining quick returns to avoid deterioration of the goods with the

Passage of time, for optimum utilisation of storage space, etc.

(c) No precise time-limit can be stipulated for disposal of the above confiscated goods since such disposal depends upon various factors which include completion of all departmental/court proceedings.

#### Premature Retirement of Medical Officers in Armed Forces

1480. SHRIC.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(e) whether the number of medical officers in the armed forces seeking premature retirement is on the increase:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of officers who sought premature retirement</i>	<i>Number of officers granted premature retirement</i>
1988	57	44
1989	84	38
1990	72	29

(c) The officers are required to specifically mention the reasons for seeking premature retirement. Reasons generally put forth are supersession or compassionate family circumstances.

(d) No, Sir. Each case is viewed on its merit.

[*Translation*]

#### Crisis in Handloom Industry in U.P.

1481. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(b) if so, the number of medical officers retired during each of the last three years;

(c) whether the Government have taken any steps to find out the reasons for seeking premature retirement by medical officers; and

(d) whether the Government propose to fix a minimum period of ten years compulsory service for the medical officers in the armed forces?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b). The number of medical officers who sought and were granted premature retirement during the last three years is as follow:-

(a) whether the handloom industry in eastern districts of Varanasi, Mau and Azamgarh in Uttar Pradesh is facing crisis;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to provide a solid base to the collapsing handloom industry; and to promote the export of handloom products, particularly Banarasi Sarees; and

(c) the names of the countries to which Banarasi sarees are being exported and the quantum of exports during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Government is not aware of any such crisis.

(b) Government is implementing a number of schemes for upliftment of handloom weavers in all the States, including Uttar Pradesh. A scheme to provide margin money to destitute weavers has also been launched during the current year for the benefit of weavers living below poverty line. During the Eight Plan period, greater emphasis will be laid on training, upgradation of skills, modernisation of looms, provision of marketing support etc., to graduate weavers to value added products as also for products suitable for export market.

(c) Silk handloom items valued at Rs. 319.85 crores, Rs. 383.51 crores and Rs. 307.59 crores were exported during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 respectively. Productwise data are not maintained. Banarasi sarrees are normally exported to the countries like Canada, United Kingdom Mauritius, and Singapore.

[English]

**Ban on Candidates Contesting from more than one Constituency**

1482. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of candidates file their nomination for Lok Sabha and Assembly elections from more than one constituency;

(b) whether this causes great problems to the electoral process; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to restrict candidates to contest elections from one constituency only?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Some candidates tend to file their nomination from more than one constituency.

(b) If a person is elected to more than one seat in Lok Sabha of the State Legislative Assembly or both in the Lok Sabha and State Assembly, he has to resign from all but one of the seats. In all these cases a bye-election has to be gone through involving lot of expenditure to the exchequer as well as to the candidates and political parties and also inconvenience to the voters in voting time and again. In case such a contesting candidate dies, the election from all the constituencies from where he is contesting will have to be countermanded.

(c) The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1990 which is pending consideration in Rajya Sabha inter-alia seeks to provide that a person shall not be nominated as a candidate for election in more than one constituency of the same class.

**Impact of Import Squeeze on Customs duty Collections**

1483. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether import squeeze has adversely affected the customs duty collections;

(b) if so, the gap between the budget estimates and actual collection of customs duty during the current year till date; and

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

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

(b) and (c). Government is taking all possible steps, like tightening of tax administration, faster clearances of goods and reducing the time between importation & ultimate clearances of goods etc. to contain the shortfall in customs revenue. Action has also been taken to reduce arrears and thereby increase collections under Income Tax, Corporate Tax and Excise duties so as to minimise the shortfall in total tax revenue collections. As these measures have been taken only recently, it is too early to estimate the likely final collections, and consequently the gap between the Budget figures and likely actual receipts.

[*Translation*]

#### Trade with Singapore

1484 (h). SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of trade between India and Singapore at present; and

(b) the details of the goods imported and exported during the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b). According to the DGCI&S, in the period April-August, 1991, India's exports to Singapore were Rs. 351.84 crores and imports from Singapore were Rs. 545.05 crores.

Major items of exports to Singapore include oil meals, gems and jewellery, non-ferrous metals, cotton yarn, fabrics and made-ups, drugs, pharmaceuticals and fine chemicals, leather & manufactures, man-made yarn, fabrics, made ups, marine products

and electronic goods. Items of imports from that country are machinery and machine tools, electrical machinery, transport equipments, ores and metal scrap, project goods, artificial resins, plastic materials, professional instruments, optical goods, iron and steel, organic chemicals etc.

[*English*]

#### Production and Export of Silk

1485. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have any proposal to increase the production and export of silk during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the countries to which silk is exported and the total amount of foreign exchange earned during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Silk Board have fixed a production target of 14060 M.Tonnes of raw silk for 1991-92. The export target from 1991-92 is Rs. 55 crores.

(c) The main countries to which Indian silk is exported are: USA, United Germany, United Kingdom, Italy, Canada, Spain, UAE, France, Australia, Singapore, Switzerland, Hongkong, Netherlands, Austria, Japan and Belgium.

The export of silk goods during the last three years is as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Export of silk goods</i>
1988-89	Rs. 331 crore
1989-90	Rs. 401 crore
1990-91	Rs. 441 crore

#### Price Rise

1486. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(e) whether he has called a meeting of the representatives of the industry and trade for holding the price line down; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Meetings have been held with the representatives of the industry and trade by the Finance Minister and the Ministry of Industrial Development for seeking meaningful cooperation in bringing down prices, particularly of essential commodities, to a reasonable level. The Finance Minister held a meeting with the representatives of trade on 25th September, 1991 to discuss the modalities of price regulation in respect of commodities where excise duty concessions had been announced by the Finance Minister in the 1991-92 budget and grant of relief to the ultimate consumer in the form of reduction in prices. Both industry and trade have been asked to share the responsibility in controlling the prices. The Finance Minister had held a meeting with the cement industry on October 7, 1991 to effect a cut in cement prices. Difficulties faced by the cement industry in getting adequate supplies of coal to cement units and railway wagons for transportation of coal and cement were taken note of and efforts are being made to remove these impediments.

Salt manufacturers have agreed to hold the ex-factory prices for the next one year. The newsprint manufacturers have also agreed to absorb the cost escalation until an indepth study of the increase in the prices of newsprint is completed by the bureau of Industrial Costs and prices.

#### Fiscal restructuring of Economy

1487. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are effecting fiscal restructuring of the economy to back up the economic reforms; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

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

(b) The major fiscal adjustment measures taken by the Government include: (i) a planned reduction in fiscal deficit by 2 percentage points of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from about 8.4 percent of GDP in 1990-91 (RE) to 6.5 per cent in 1991-92; (ii) disinvestment of Government equity to the extent of 20 per cent in selected public sector undertakings; (iii) abolition of cash compensatory supports for exports and sugar subsidy; (iv) substantial reduction of fertiliser subsidies; (v) containing the growth of non-plan expenditure; (vi) ensuring that 50 per cent of the plan resources are invested in the agricultural and rural sectors and (vii) prioritising the projects.

#### Customs Duty evasion by State Trading Corporation

1488. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bombay Customs authorities have issued show cause notice to the State Trading Corporation for alleged misdeclaration of glazed newsprint cargo which arrived from Canada in June this year and thereby paying less excise duty;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government against the officials found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWARTHAKUR): (a) to (c). Bombay Customs has issued a show cause notice to M/s. STC in the month of June, 1991 from Canada, on the grounds that results of tests conducted in India were different from the test report furnished by the supplier in Canada.

There is no direct evidence to indicate that any official of the STC is involved.

**Private Buses operating under D.T.C.**

1489. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some years ago the private buses operating under DTC were giving a fixed amount to DTC every month as royalty besides entertaining the DTC passes and holiday tickets;

(b) if so, the reasons for reversing that practice and instead DTC paying to the private operators money in lieu of entertaining its pass holders;

(c) the total amount DTC is paying to the private operators per month;

(d) whether a Committee was appointed

in 1989 to study the system and evolve a viable scheme for running the private and DTC buses in Delhi;

(e) if so, whether the report has since been submitted;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons for the delay?

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

(b) The scheme was abandoned since it suffered from a number of infirmities, chief among them being parallel running of PO buses with DTU buses, harassment of commuters and difficulties in checking of malpractices by the private operators. This system was replaced by the Kilometrage scheme, under which DTC used to pay Kilometrage charges and provide conductor, to the private buses. However, during the DTC Employees' strike in March, 1988, this system collapsed since its continuance depended upon provision of conductors by DTC. Since then the operation of private buses was brought under a scheme called 'Earn & keep', under which private buses are allowed to operate with their own crew members and retain their earnings.

(c) On an average, DTC pays about Rs. 12 lakhs per month to the private operators.

(d) to (g). A Group was constituted in July, 1989 by Delhi Transport Corporation to study various options as the existing 'Earn and Keep' scheme was said to have certain limitations and to make alternate suggestions to the Chairman-cum-Managing Director, Delhi Transport Corporation. For a variety of reasons the Group did not meet and bring out any report. It is also not in existence now.

[Translation]

**D.T.C. Bus Service**

1490. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:  
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT  
be pleased to state:

(a) the number of total loss and operational loss to DTC during the financial year 1990-91;

(b) the total amount of loss to DTC during the last five years, the amount of loan advanced by the Union Government to DTC

and the amount of loan written off;

(c) the number of buses in the DTC fleet including private buses five years ago and the present strength of the buses in the fleet; and

(d) the steps taken by the government to improve the bus services in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT  
(SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The operational loss and the total loss incurred by DTC during the financial year 1990-91 is given hereunder:-

*(Rs. in lakhs)*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Operational loss (excluding interest and depreciation)</i>	<i>Total loss (including interest and depreciation)</i>
1990-91	11322.63	19748.35

(b) The year-wise details of Working loss and Net loss incurred by the DTC during

the last five years is given hereunder:-

*(Rs. in lakhs)*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Operational loss (excluding interest and depreciation)</i>	<i>Total loss (including interest and depreciation)</i>
1986-87	3862.66	6225.73
1987-88	4595.76	7888.49
1988-89	5220.06	9899.32
1989-90	5686.63	11984.56
1990-91	11322.63	19748.35
	<b>30687.74</b>	<b>55746.45</b>



The details of loans advanced by the Government to DTC during the last five years are given hereunder:-

Year	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>	
	Capital Loan	Ways & Means Loan
1986-87	1608.00	3325.00
1987-88	1600.00	4800.00
1988-89	1931.00	5000.00
1989-90	1292.00	5750.00
1990-91	4300.00	12000.00
	10731.00	30875.00

Government had written off the loan as on 31.3.1986 as per details given below:-

- a. The outstanding Ways & Means loan of Rs. 277.27 crs. was converted as subsidy.
- b. Outstanding interest amounting to Rs.334.19 crs. on both ways and means loans and capital loans was written off.
- c. Outstanding Capital Loans of Rs. 156.57 crs. was converted into non-refundable loans bearing concessional rate of interest @ 6.25 per cent per annum.
- d. 50% of the Capital loan released on and after 1-4-86 is to be treated as non-refundable loan with a concessional rate of interest @ 6.25 percent per annum and the balance 50% as repayable loan with normal rate of interest.

(c) the number of buses in the DTC fleet including 1272 private buses during December, 1986 was 5373.

As on 31.10.91, DTC was having a fleet strength of 4994 which include 620 P.O. buses.

- (d) Steps are being taken on continuing basis to increase productivity, reduce per unit cost, enforce economic measures, prevent leakage with a view to increasing revenue collection, reduce working loss, rationalise routes etc.
- b. At present there is no proposal before the Government to augment the DTC's fleet on account of financial constraints.
- c. Improvement of crew behaviour and quality of service.
- d. Pressing into service private operated buses to augment DTC fleet.
- e. Prompt grievance - redressal for staff, commuters, accident victims and suppliers, etc.

- f. To meet the needs of commuters in the Capital, Government have recommended to Delhi Administration a scheme of special stage carriage permits to be given to private operators at a structure higher than that of DTC.

#### Collection of Central Excise and Customs duty

1491. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of central excise and customs duty collected during the current

financial year upto October 31, 1991;

(b) the amount collected during the same period last year; and

(c) if the amount collected during the current year is lower, the details of the schemes the government propose to formulate to make up this loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c) Revenue realisation from customs and central excise duties from April to October in 1990-91 and 1991-92 are as under:

(Rs. in crores)

	1990-91	1991-92
Customs	10,673.71	10,831.16
Excise	12,872.71	14,805.26

It may be seen from above that realisations in the current financial year upto October, 1991 are higher as compared to the collections in the same period in the previous financial year.

#### Impact of Devaluation of Rupee on Import of Defence Equipments

1492. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total amount required for the import of defence equipment for the armed forces during the current financial year;

(b) the additional burden on the exchanger towards defence equipments consequent upon the devaluation of Indian currency in relation to the currencies of other countries; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the government to meet this additional expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Divulging such information would not be in the national security interest.

(b) Depreciation in the value of Indian Rupee in relation to foreign currencies has resulted in an additional liability of approx. 25% of the payment to be made for imported Defence equipments.

(c) Government has taken appropriate steps towards ensuring economy, resource optimisation, rationalisation and reprioritisation of programmes/activities to contain the expenditure within the available resources.

**Subsidy on Janata Dhoties and Sarrees**

1493. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the weavers have been protesting against increasing prices of yarn and its shortage;

(b) if so, the action being taken by the government to contain this price rise and also to remove shortage;

(c) whether in view of the increased demand of 'Janata Dhoti' and 'Sari' by the public, the government propose to increase the amount of subsidy to the weavers manufacturing these items; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which this will be made effected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Government has received complaints about hike in yarn prices but there are no reports of shortage of yarn.

(b) While there are no problems in the availability of hank yarn for production of cloth in the handloom sector, the hank yarn prices registered an increase during the past few months. In the wake of recent spurt in yarn prices, Central Government convened a meeting of major representative bodies of spinning industry in the country to impress upon them the need to follow moderation and maintain stability in prices of yarn. The spinning mill federations have agreed to supply hank yarn at pre-budget prices to the State handloom Agencies and the National Handloom Development Corporation for onward supply to weavers. Chief Ministers of States have been requested to monitor the production of yarn by cooperative/State sector mills, and to hold regular State level reviews at the level of Secretary in-charge of Textiles regarding supply, prices and distri-

bution of hank yarn. Chief Ministers have also been advised to impress upon the District Collectors to organise regular checking of the stocks and selling prices of yarn dealers in the districts with a view to prevent hoarding of yarn. Central Government on its part has issued directions to national Textile Corporation (NTC) to augment production of yarn of counts of 40s and below where the price rise has affected the handloom weavers the most. Government of India has also reviewed the export policy of cotton yarn even though it is of vital interest for maintaining balance of payment position. National Handloom Development Corporation has been directed to step up its yarn supply operations to handloom weavers and agencies in the States. Directions have been issued to Textile Commissioner to initiate checking of yarn dealers with a view to activate dehoarding operations.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Inland Water Transport through Ganga between Allahabad and Calcutta**

1494. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government propose to promote inland water transport and trade through the Ganga river between Allahabad and Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the time by which the steamer service is likely to commence on this section of the river?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Government have already declared the stretch between Allahabad and Haldia of the Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system as National

waterway. As a promotional measure, Central Inland Water Transport Corporation have recently started a mechanised monthly cargo service between Calcutta and Patna.

[English]

### Trade promotion in North-Eastern

1495. SHRIMATIVASUNDHARA RAJE: will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government have recently taken some steps to promote trade in the North-Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a perspective plan paper has been drafted to give fillip to the economy; and

(d) if so, the details of the plan and the transit routes?

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

(b) and (c). The Trade Development Authority had prepared an Action Plan for Promotion of Exports from North-Eastern Region. The Plan identified potential products of the region, institutional infrastructure for export production and export marketing and suggested product specific time-bound export strategy for boosting exports from the North Eastern States.

(d) A statement is attached.

### STATEMENT

*The products/Nodal organisations identified for export thrust from the North-Eastern region*

#### I PRODUCTS

- a. Cotton Handloom - Laishingphee, Tribal fabrics

b. Silk Goods - Dress material, Furnishing fabrics, Scarves & Stoles, Sarees, Ties, Ladies Gowns & Nighties

c. Handicrafts (cane & Bamboo) - Planters/Baskets, Furniture, Tableware, Decoration cum Utility items

d. Processed Fruits - Pineapple products.

#### II. ORGANISATIONS

##### 1. NODAL ORGANISATIONS

a. North-Eastern Handloom and Handicrafts Development Corporation (NEHDC)

b. North-Eastern Agricultural Marketing Corporation (NERAMAC)

#### III OTHER ORGANISATIONS

a. State Development Corporations

b. Other major Manufacturing Organisations

### Export of Mica and Mica Scrap

1496. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation and Mica Trading Corporation of India Ltd. are the two main collaborating agencies which export mica and mica scrap;

(b) if so, the role played by these two public sector companies to promote export of mica and mica scrap during the last three years; and

(c) the names of the countries importing mica and mica scrap from India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) While export of mica waste (including factory cuttings) and scrap is presently canalised through Mica Trading Corporation of India Ltd. (MITOO)/Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. (MMTC), export of mica in all other forms is decanalised for export.

(b) Apart from establishing direct contact with major buyers and participation in international trade fairs to promote export of mica, mica scrap and mica products, MITOO, with financial assistance from MMTC, the holding company, has taken up a number of downstream projects for manufacture and export of value added mica products.

(c) Countries importing mica and mica scrap from India are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Czechoslovakia, DPRK, Egypt, France, GDR, Greece, Hong Kong, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherland, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, Switzerland, Syria, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, UK., U.S.A., USSR, West Germany and Yugoslavia.

#### Export of Rice

1497. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the countries to which rice is exported at present;

(b) whether the government have explored the possibilities of increasing the export of rice to some other countries;

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

(d) the plan drawn up for 1991-92 and 1992-93 for the export of rice?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED): (a) The major destinations for export of Indian rice have been the following:-

Saudi Arabia, UAE, UK, Kuwait, Bahrain, USSR, Jordan.

(b) and (c). After the recent adjustments in the exchange rate of the Indian rupee with major currencies of the world and the introduction of the Exim Scrip Scheme, Indian non-basmati rice has become quite competitive in the international market. Therefore, during the current year it has been sold to a number of new markets which include the Latin American countries of Brazil and Mexico; African countries such as Togo, Sierra Leone, Haiti, Angola; Jordan in the Middle East and Malaysia in the Far East.

(d) During the year 1991-92, a ceiling of 7 lakh tonnes of non-basmati rice was released for export. Further allocation depends on the availability of surplus rice for export. However, there is no ceiling on exports of Basmati rice.

#### Monitoring and Reporting of Export Obligations

1498. SHRI K.P. UNNIKISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign collaborations are granted with export obligation;

(b) if so, the procedure for reporting and monitoring the export obligations;

(c) the companies which have given export commitment during the last years the amount of exports committed and the exports achieved; and

(d) the companies which have not fulfilled their export obligations and steps taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes Sir, Foreign collaborations are also granted with condition of export obligations.

(b) Export obligations are imposed by concerned administrative Ministry at the time of approving the foreign collaborations, The concerned company has to execute a Legal Agreement/Bond with the Government as a safeguard against non-fulfillment of export obligations. The export performance is monitored by the CCI&E, on year to year basis. The party is required to furnish the periodical returns to the CCI&E indicating their export performance in the form given in Appendix-III-G of Hand Book of Procedures, 1990-93, duly certified by the Registered Chartered Accountant, the original Bank Realisation certificates, Statement of Export and other relevant documents in terms of the Legal Agreement/Bond. In case of default, the Bond may be forfeited and penal action initiated.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected from the Regional Licensing Authorities which is voluminous in nature and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Bank depositing in Top 50 Cities

1499. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of bank deposits in top fifty cities as on December 31, 1988, 1989 and 1990 and till June 30, 1991;

(b) the percentage accounted for by the four large metropolitan cities namely Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras; and

(c) the advances made and loans disbursed in these cities in the corresponding period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The deposits (excluding inter bank deposits) of 50 top cities as on the last Friday of December 1988, 1989, 1990 and June 1991 are given below:

*(Rs. in crores)*

*As on the last Friday of:*

December 1988	75368
December 1989	86599
December 1990	97846
June 1991	105605

(b) The percentage of total deposits in the four metropolitan cities of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras to the total deposits of 50 top cities as on the last Friday of December 1988, 1989, 1990 and June 1991 is as under:

*(figures are in % age)*

	<i>Delhi</i>	<i>Bombay</i>	<i>Calcutta</i>	<i>Madras</i>
Dec. 88	18.52	24.63	11.79	5.06
Dec. 89	18.03	26.28	11.45	5.09

	<i>Delhi</i>	<i>Bombay</i>	<i>Calcutta</i>	<i>Madras</i>
Dece. 90	16.49	27.55	11.33	5.33
June. 91	16.12	28.99	10.85	5.54

(c) The Data reporting system of RBI does not generate information relating to disbursement by banks. However, the outstanding credit (excluding advance to banks) as on the last Friday of Dece. 1988, 1989, 1990 and June 1991 of the 50 top cities is given below:

*(Rs. in crores)*

*As on the last Friday of:*

December 1988	51225
December 1989	62381
December 1990	75670
June 1991	80038

#### **Income Tax Collection**

1500. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of income tax assesseees in the country in the tax brackets and annual income return upto Rs. 50,000,

Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,20,000, Rs. 1,20,000 to Rs. 5 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakh and Rs. 10 lakh and above during 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90;

(b) the taxes collected from these different categories during 1987-88, 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91; and

(c) the demand outstanding and percentage-wise contribution of these categories to the total income tax collection in the above years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Information regarding number of income-tax assesseees in the country in the income range of upto Rs. 50,000 Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,20,000/- and Rs. 1,20,000/- to Rs. 5 lakh is not maintained in the Department. Information is, however, compiled relating to the number of assesseees in income range upto Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 5 lakhs, Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakh and above for the years 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90. The details are as under:-

#### *Number of Income Tax Assesseees at the end of*

*(Figures in thousands)*

<i>Income returned</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>
1. Taxable limit - Rs. 1 lakh	5090	5433	5657
2. Rs. 1 lakh - Rs. 5 lakh	163	232	361
3. Rs. 5 lakh - Rs. 10 lakh	16*	11.52	15.89
4. Rs. 10 lakh - above		7.27	8.69
<b>Total</b>	<b>5269</b>	<b>5683.79</b>	<b>6042.58</b>

\* refers to Rs. 5 lakh and above.

(b) The figures of income-tax collection are not maintained on the basis of the annual income returned by the assessees. However, the figures of total income tax collection for the years 1987-88 to 1990-91 are as follows:-

**AGGREGATE COLLECTION OF INCOME TAX**  
(Including Corporation Tax)

<i>Year</i>	<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>
1987-88	6628
1988-89	8648
<i>Year</i>	<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>
1989-90	9722
1990-91	10691

(c) The figures of demand outstanding are not maintained on the basis of the annual income returned by the assessees. Therefore, information regarding percentage-wise contribution of the assessees in

different income range to the total income tax collection is also not available. However, the total demand outstanding on the basis of the amount of demand for the years 1987-88 to 1990-91 is as follows:-



*Total Demand outstanding on the Basis of Amount of Demand  
(Rs. in crores)*

<i>Outstanding Income tax Demand</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
i) Cases in which demand is upto Rs. 1 lakh	884.82	1187.06	1360.36	1536.95
ii) Cases in which demand is over Rs. 1 lakh but not exceeding Rs. 5 lakh	341.15	379.00	465.25	501.61
iii) Cases in which demand is over Rs. 5 lakhs but not exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs	232.38	271.54	323.93	364.97
iv) Cases in which demand is over Rs. 10 lakhs but not exceeding Rs. 25 lakhs	377.98	441.82	486.68	572.32
v) Cases in which demand is over Rs. 25 lakh	2,155.85	3,012.24	4,002.25	3,691.69
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,992.18</b>	<b>5,291.66</b>	<b>6,638.47</b>	<b>6,194.54</b>

### Jute Policy

1501. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to formulate a long term jute policy to help this sector catch - up with the current favourable trend in the global market for the natural fibre; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). Government propose to continue to reserve packaging of specified commodities in jute under the provision of the Jute Packaging Material (Compulsory Use in packing Commodities) Act, 1987 to protect the traditional market of jute goods in the packing sector. Government will continue to encourage modernisation in the Jute Industry through utilisation of the Jute Modernisation Fund. Government will continue to utilise the Special Jute Development Fund for the overall development of the jute sector. Government will also promote the production of value-added diversified jute products with view to develop new markets for jute goods and to increase exports.

### Non-viable and Sick NTC Mills

1503. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to close down totally non-viable mills of the National Textile Corporation and amalgamate other sick mills into composite units so as to improve their viability;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of NTC mills on sick list

at present and since when; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to help these sick textile units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b) In order to improve the performance of National Textile Corporation, various alternative including amalgamation etc. are under discussions at various levels. However, no decision has been taken in this regard.

(c) and (d). all NTC mills were basically sick mills taken over and subsequently nationalised from time to time. As a strategy to make these mills viable, NTC has drawn a plan which is to be implemented during the 8th Plan period (1992-97) by way of restructuring/modernising/amalgamating etc. of these mills into viable units.

### Reserved Land In Cantonment Areas

1504. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to review the policy regarding reserved land in Cantonment areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) There is no land in Cantonments known as "reserved land". If the reference is to lands in the Bungalow areas which have been generally earmarked for future military use for release to civilians, there is presently no proposal to review the policy in this regard.

### Effect of New Trade Policy on Transformers Industry

1505. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the new trade policy has affected the transformers industry severely;

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

(c) whether this industry is unable to meet its import requirements; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (a) above.

(c) and (d). The essential raw materials required for the manufacture of transformers have been allowed for import in terms of the Import Policy. For Limited Permissible items, Special Licences are granted to Actual Users in the Small Scale Sector and for restricted items, these licences are granted to all Actual Users.

#### Trade Agreement with Uzbekistan

1506. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Trade agreement has been signed with Uzbekistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the terms and conditions of the agreement; and

(c) the items proposed to be exported and imported under the agreement?

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

(b) The Agreement was signed in Tashkent on the 24th October, 1991. It provides inter-alia for trade between India and the Republic of Uzbekistan to be carried out on a balanced basis in Indian rupees. The pricing of commodities will, however, be made in convertible currencies.

(c) The items proposed to be exported to Uzbekistan include agricultural products, minerals and ores, chemicals and allied products, leather and leather manufactures, textiles, engineering goods etc. The items proposed to be imported from Uzbekistan include agricultural products, minerals like copper, zinc etc., fertilisers like urea and ammonia, metallurgical products, chemicals and allied products and machinery and equipment in the power, textile, construction and chemical sectors.

#### Reopening of Raghuvanshi Textile Mill, Bombay

1507. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bombay based Raghuvanshi Textile Mills is being reopened;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions on which it has been permitted to be reopened; and

(c) the number of persons who will be re-employed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b) Raghuvanshi Mills Bombay was found viable by Nodal Agency. Attempt was made to revive this unit through workers cooperative but was not successful. subsequently BIFR had to issue prima facie winding up notice.

(c) In view of (a) & (b) above question does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Production of Handloom Clothes in  
Uttar Pradesh**

1508. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the annual production of handloom clothes in Uttar Pradesh at present;

(b) whether the Government propose to formulate any scheme to boost the handloom industry;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any more handloom industries are proposed to be set up in the State; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) The State Government of Uttar Pradesh has reported an estimated production of 485.67 million metres of handloom cloth during 1990-91.

(b) and (c). Government of India is implementing a number of Schemes of standing nature for the development of handloom sector. During the Eight Plan period these schemes will be redesigned to suit the need of the area and the weavers providing for greater flexibility and decentralisation and to generate high employment in the handloom sector. During 1991-92 new scheme called "Margin money for Destitute Weavers" has been introduced.

(d) and (e). Handloom weaving is by and large a decentralised activity. Government of India, through their schemes, en-

courages the individual weavers to form cooperatives or enrol themselves as members with the State Handloom Corporations. Assurances under various schemes are provided on the basis of specific proposals received from the State Governments.

[*English*]

**Bench of Gujarat High Court In  
Saurashtra**

1509. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a general demand for setting up a bench of Gujarat High Court in Saurashtra and other regions of Gujarat;

(b) whether the Government of Gujarat has sent any proposal to the Union Government in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Union Government thereon; and

(d) the time by which the bench is likely to be set up in Saurashtra region?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

**Import of Cast Iron Scrap under OGL**

1510. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representations for allowing import of cast iron scrap under OGL;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the orders for allowing the same are likely to be issued; and

(d) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Government have considered representations received from various forum for allowing imports of cast iron scrap under OGL. However, the suggestion has not been agreed to, keeping in view the Balance of Payment and the country's foreign exchange reserves position.

[*Translation*]

#### Development of National Highways in Orissa

1511. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of projects received by the Union Government from the Government of Orissa for the development of National Highways during the last three years;

(b) the total number of projects approved, the funds allocated for each project and the areas to which they relate;

(c) the reasons for not approving the remaining projects/schemes; and

(d) whether there is any delay in the execution of these projects; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Out of 220 proposals for Road/Bridge works received from the Government of Orissa during the last three years (1.4.1988 to 31.3.1991), 142 proposals were sanctioned at a cost of Rs.58.84 crores. Against these sanctioned works, Rs.14.06 crores were allotted during the three-years period. Section-wise break-up of the work sanctioned on different National Highways in Orissa is given in the Annexure.

(c) The remaining proposals could not be processed within the period mentioned due to a combination of reasons, including deficiencies in technical details of the projects submitted, non-acquisition of required land in certain cases, constraint of funds, non inclusion of some of the works in the budget etc.

(d) and (e) Most of the sanctioned works in Orissa are progressing satisfactorily.

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>NH No.</i>	<i>Name of Section (Area)/Description of bridges</i>	<i>No. of works sanctioned (1988-89 to 1990-91)</i>
<b>'A' ROAD WORKS</b>			
1.	6	Bihar Border-Barkote	14
2.	6	Barkote to Sambalpur	13

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>NH No.</i>	<i>Name of Section (Area)/Description of bridges</i>	<i>No. of works sanctioned (1988-89 to 1990-91)</i>
3.	6	Sambalpur to M.P.Border	3
4.	5	A.P. Border to Bhubaneswar	14
5.	5	Bhubaneswar to Bihar Border	29
6.	5A	Chandikol to Paradip Port	2
7.	23	Bihar Border-Barkote	14
8.	23	Banarpal to Pallahara	5
9.	42	Nirgundi to Sambalpur	17
10.	43	Koraput Distt.	10
<b>'B' BRIDGE WORKS</b>			
1.	5	Major Bridge	2
2.	23	Major Bridge	1
3.	6	Minor Bridge	2
4.	23	Minor Bridge	13
5.	42	Minor Bridge	2
6.	42	Minor Bridge	1
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>142</b>

[English]

**Weight Specification of Goods Carriage Vehicles**

**1512. SHRIPAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:**  
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have re-

ceived representations against the reduction in the maximum weight carrying limits of goods transport vehicles particularly when the unladen weight of such vehicles has almost doubled since the fixation of last specifications; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to help small transporters in the face of restrictions on weight and imposition of high entry tax by several States?

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

(b) It is stated that the Government have not made any reduction in the maximum weight carrying limits of the goods vehicles, and similar ceilings were prevalent under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. In the representations received from various organisations a request for increase in the load carrying capacity was made but this was not found acceptable since the overloading has been identified to be one of the major causes of road accidents and damage to the roads.

#### One Rupee Currency Notes

1513. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Pieces printed (Million)</i>	<i>Expenditure (Rs. lakh)</i>
1888-89	406.80	488.16
1989-90	355.00	479.29
1990-91	440.80	462.84

(b) The estimated average life of a Re.1/- note is about 6 months.

(c) The Government propose to discontinue the printing of Re.1/- note in a phased manner.

(d) Volume-wise, Re.1/- notes constitute around 21% but value-wise, represent only 1.1% of the total notes in circulation. The expenditure incurred towards printing and transporting Re.1/- notes is neither commensurate with its purchasing power nor with the life span of such notes. The Re.1/- note is proposed to be substituted by Re.1/- coin.

(a) the total number of one rupee currency notes printed and the expenditure incurred thereon during each of the last three years;

(b) the average life of such notes;

(c) whether the Government propose to discontinue printing of one rupee notes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The information is given below:

[*Translation*]

#### Declaration of Nasirabad-Mhow Stretch of Road as National Highway

\*1514. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been persistent demand to declare Nasirabad-Mhow stretch of the road on the Bombay-Delhi route through Jaipur, Ajmer and Indore as a National Highway;

(b) whether this route is shorter than the

Delhi-Agra-Bombay route and there is heavy traffic on this route; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to declare this stretch of road as a National Highway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The Government of Madhya Pradesh has been proposing from time to time the declaration of certain State Road as new National Highways including the Ajmer-Nasirabad-Chittor-Neemuch-Mandsaur-Ratlam-Mhow-Kandhwa-Jalgaon Road which covers the route in question. A similar request has also been made by the Rajasthan Government for the part of this route in their territory.

(b) No Sir.

(c) A decision about the declaration of new National Highways would be taken only after the formulation of the 8th Five Year Plan, keeping in view the availability of funds and certain other criteria laid down for the purpose.

**Law Colleges Teaching and Conducting Examinations in Hindi and Regional Languages**

\*1515. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PPADEYA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the particulars of Government Law colleges teaching and conducting examinations in Hindi and regional languages besides English?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN

KUMARAMANGALAM): The requisite information is being collected will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Raids by Narcotics Control Bureau in Rajasthan**

1516. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of raids conducted by the Narcotics Control Bureau in Rajasthan during the last three years;

(b) the number of persons arrested and the details of the narcotic drugs seized during the above period alongwith the value thereof; and

(c) the number of offenders who have absconded after the seizure of narcotic drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The number of raids conducted by the Narcotics Control Bureau in Rajasthan during the years 1988, 1989 and 1990 are as given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of raids</i>
1988	3
1989	3
1990	2

(b) The number of persons arrested and the details of the narcotic drugs seized during the said period are as given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of arrests</i>	<i>Quantity of drugs Seized (in Kgs.)</i>
1988	6	Heroin 2.9



<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of arrests</i>	<i>Quantity of drugs Seized (in Kgs.)</i>	
1989	5	Heroin	15.9
		Hashish	252.7
1990	6	Heroin	88.375

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

(c) Two persons have absconded.

#### **Crisis in Silk Industry**

1517. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the conditions of silk industry workers is miserable;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the assistance proposed to be given by the Govt. to the silk Industry workers; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to increase the production of Silk products in view of its great demand in foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). In general, the conditions of the workers in the silk industry are not considered to be miserable.

(c) Some of the schemes being implemented for the benefit of silk Industry workers, include supply of mulberry cuttings, assistance to Bivoltine Seed Cocoon Producers, establishment of Chawkie Rearing Carters, subsidy to farmers for purchase of nylon nets for Uzifly control, Incentive for Bivoltine Cocoon and Raw Silk producers, supply of rearing kit to small and

marginal farmers, assistance to reelers for establishing units in new and traditional areas, subsidy for establishing multiend reeling units & providing of margin money loan to cocoon and raw silk marketing agencies in States for marketing and stablation of cocoon and raw silk prices etc.

(d) The Government has been emphasising product development and upgradation of quality silk textiles, especially for export purposes. Export of silk products has been increasing over the past few years. Exports in 1990-91 were Rs.441 crores compared to Rs. 401 crores in 1989-90. A target of Rs. 550 crores has been fixed for 1991-91.

[English]

#### **Bench of Karnataka High Court in Hubli-Dharwar**

1518. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand for setting up a bench of Karnataka High Court in Hubli-Dharwar;

(b) if so, the time by which this bench is likely to be set up; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c) Repre-

sentations have been received from time to time for establishing a Bench of Karnataka High Court at Hubli-Dharwar. No proposal, in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court, has been received from the Government of Karnataka in this regard. As such, no decision can be taken by the Central Government in the matter.

#### **Export of Cotton**

1519. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have taken a decision to export cotton.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Cotton Advisory Board was consulted before taking the decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (c). There is a decision to release about 5.00 lakh bales of cotton for export at the commencement of every cotton year, subject to adjustments being made after the detailed crop estimates are available, with the objective of maintaining India's presence in the International Market as a stable supplier. In pursuance of this decision, Government has released 1.00 lakh bales of Bengal Deshi Cotton for export during 1991-92 cotton season. It has also been decided to place an export quota of 4.00 lakh bales of cotton during the 1991-92 cotton season at the disposal of Cotton Corporation of India to be operated by it from time to time keeping in view the prevailing prices. It has not been considered necessary to consult the Cotton Advisory Board for this quantity of quota released since it is based on the existing decisions.

#### **Excise Frauds in A.P**

1520. SHRI GANGADHARA SANI PALI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of excise frauds detected in Anantapur and Rayalseema in Andhra Pradesh during the last two years;

(b) the action taken against the guilty persons; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken to eliminate such malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) During the financial years 1989-90 and 1990-91, 56 cases involving evasion of Central Excise duty of Rs.80.23 lacs were made out in Anantapur and Rayalseema in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) In all these 56 cases, investigations have been completed. Also, in 55 cases Show Cause Notices for recovery of duty/imposition of penalty have been issued.

(c) Anti-evasion machinery has been alerted, Road petrolling and other preventive checks have been intensified.

#### **Newsitem "RBI to Probe BCCI Issue"**

1521. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "RBI to probe BCCI Issue" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated September 15, 1991;

(b) if so, whether all matters including security aspect regarding the BCCI have

since been looked into by the RBI and the security agencies,

(c) if so, the results thereof, and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (d) Reserve Bank of India and the security agencies are seized of the issues pertaining to BCCI affairs. RBI has ordered a special audit of the accounts of the Bombay branch of BCCI and enquiries by the securities agencies are in progress.

#### Schemes for Development of national Highways in Kerala

1522. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have approved some schemes for development of National Highways in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the total length of the roads likely to be developed under these schemes and the amount earmarked therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c) Development and improvement of National Highways is a continuing process and works are undertaken keeping in view the traffic intensity, existing condition of National Highways, inter-se priority and availability of funds. During the 7th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1990-91 estimates amounting to Rs.54.96 crores and Rs.18.78 crores respectively were approved for the Development of National Highways in Kerala. For the

current year (1991-92), further schemes for the development of National Highways are in the Annual Programme at a cost of Rs.199.90 crores. In general, these various development schemes relate to the whole network of National Highways in Kerala (length about 940 km) for their phased improvement as per actual needs.

#### Share Taxi Service in Delhi

1523. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have introduced share taxi service in Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the extent to which it has been successful in easing the rush of passengers in D.T.C. buses?

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

(b) The scheme is open to any operator who is either holding DLT taxi permit or intends to hold one. The operator will have to register himself for a particular route and obtain the respective fare-chart of the route. This service will be operative from 8 to 11 A.M. and from 4 P.M. to 8.P.M. During the rest of the time operators will be free to operate his taxi as metered taxi.

(c) The scheme was introduced on an experimental basis and its basic aim was to wean away people who were using personalised vehicles.

#### Export Promotion efforts at State level

1524. SHIR ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the role of the State Governments in export promotion and the existing organisational set-up in each State for the purpose;

(b) whether the Union Government have made any evaluation to know the deficiencies, if any, in the export promotion efforts at State level;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures contemplated by the Government to remove the deficiencies and to make the role of the State Governments more meaningful and purposeful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.CHIDAMBRAM): (a) The role of State Governments in export promotion is by way of providing land and sheds, making available inputs like raw material, power, water and exempting exports from State level taxes, etc. Various State Governments are promoting commodity exports through their Corporations. Some of them have set up export promotion cells for attending to the problems of exporters.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A Statement I is attached.

(d) A Statement II is attached.

#### STATEMENT-I

The Trade Development Authority prepared a paper on 'Role of State Governments In Export Promotion' which listed following deficiencies in export promotion at State level:

- i) Lack of institutional mechanism;
- ii) lack of trained manpower in

export promotion;

- iii) high level of taxation on export commodities;
- iv) restrictions on inter-State movement of raw materials required for export production;
- v) lack of infrastructural facilities like water, power and land required for export production.

#### STATEMENT - II

Commerce Ministry have advised the State Governments to:-

- (i) Create separate export promotion cell or directorate, set up apex level council with representatives from industry, trade, Export Promotion Council and Department of State and Central Government for discussing policy issues for export promotion at State level.
- (ii) Not to impose taxes on goods meant for export.
- (iii) Not to impose restriction on inter-state movement of raw materials required for export production.
- (iv) provide infrastructural facilities like power, land and water.
- (v) Appoint suitable Officers as Secretaries in the Department of Industry who could be entrusted with export promotion matters, for a

reasonable tenures to ensure continuity.

- (vi) Create Board of Trade comprising representatives of the State Governments and trade and industry.
- (vii) Set up export houses as joint ventures with private sector partners.

#### **Indo-Yugoslavia Joint Ventures.**

1525. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Indo-Yugoslavia Joint Ventures have been established;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have explored the possibility of the expansion of Indo-Yugoslavia trade; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) There is only one Indian Joint Venture in Yugoslavia promoted by M/s. Usha Martin Black Ltd. Calcutta, for manufacture of steel wire. The

Joint Venture commenced its operation in September 1982 and the validity of its agreement has been extended upto 25th April 1992.

(c) and (d) Various efforts are being made to expand bilateral trade with Yugoslavia. These interalia include expansion and diversification of the basket of goods traded, encouraging participation in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions, exchange of commercial and business delegations.

#### **Sericulture Training Institutes**

1526. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Sericulture Training Institutes in the country and their locations;

(b) whether Andhra Pradesh being at second position in production of Sericulture has no such Institute; and

(c) if so, whether the Govt. proposes to establish a Sericulture Institute in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) The Central Silk Board has established the following main Sericulture Research & Training Institute for Research & Development and Training in the Mulberry & Non- Mulberry Sectors:-

Sl.No.	Name of Research & Train. Institute	Location
1	2	3
1.	Central Sericulture Research and Training Institute for Mulberry (Tropical)	Mysore (Karnataka)
2.	Central Sericultural Research & Training Institute for Mulberry (Tropical)	Berhampore (West Bengal)
3.	Central Sericultural Research & Training Institute for Mulberry (Temperate)	Pampore (J & K)
4.	Central Tasar Research and Training Institute (Tasar)	Ranchi (Bihar)
5.	Central Eri Research & Training Institute (Eri)	Madinathar (Meghalaya)
6.	Central Muga Research & Training Institute (Proposed for Muga)	Boko (Assam)
7.	International Centre for Tropical Research & Training Institute	Mysore (Karnataka)
8.	Central Silk Technological Research Institute (Post Cocoon Technology)	Bangalore (Karnataka)

Besides, the Central Silk Board has established 13 Sericulture Farmers Training Schools (Mulberry), 6 Reeling Spinning Demonstration-cum-Training Centres (Non-Mulberry) and 13 Demonstration-cum-Training Centres all over the country.

(b) There is one Demonstration-cum-Training Centre under post cocoon Technology at Hindupur in Andhra Pradesh. Besides, the State Govt. is setting up Sericulture Development Institute in Andhra Pradesh under the National Sericulture Project.

(c) No such proposal is being considered at present by the Central Govt.

#### **Narasimha Committee Report**

1527. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received the report of the Narasimham Committee on the revamping of financial sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken on the recommendations of the Committee; and

(c) if not, when the Committee is likely to submit report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE : (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c) The High Level Committee set up by the Government under the Chairmanship of Shri M.Narasimham was asked to examine all aspects relating to the structure, organisation, functions and procedures of the financial system. It has submitted its report to the Government on 20.11.1991. The report of the Committee will be processed on the basis of detailed examination of the its recommendations in consultation with Reserve

Bank of India and other concerned agencies.

[*Translation*]

#### **Outstanding Income Tax**

1528. SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of income tax outstanding as on March 31, 1991; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to recover the outstanding amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The amount of income tax (including corporation tax) outstanding as on March 31, 1991 was Rs.6694.54 Crores.

(b) Apart from the actions permissible under the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the recovery of tax dues, suitable administrative steps are continuously taken to reduce the tax arrears. Some of the important administrative measures are:-

i) Targets have been laid down for collection/reduction of arrear and current demands in the Central Action Plan of the Income-tax Department. Performance of each Chief Commissioner's region is regularly monitored by the Central Board of Direct Taxes.

ii) Dossiers of bigger demands are regularly reviewed by the Commissioners of Income tax and by the higher authorities.

iii) Chief Commissioners of In-

cometax have been directed to monitor the disposal of top 100 first appeals pending with the commissioners (Appeals) in their region.

- iv) Chief Commissioners have also been advised to ensure that assessments involving big demands are finalised by the end of December, 1991.
- v) They have also been advised that President/Vice President of Income tax Appellate Tribunal should be requested to take appeals involving large demands for expeditious disposal.
- vi) In cases where large demands have been stayed by courts, the Chief Commissioners have been advised to get the stay vacated, wherever possible.

[English]

**Fraud Cases in Banks in Himachal Pradesh**

1529. SHRI D.D KHANORIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fraud cases reported/detected in various banks in Himachal

Pradesh during 1990-91, bank-wise;

(b) the amount involved in these cases, bank-wise;

(c) the number of bank officials found involved in the various cases and the number of officials found guilty and punished, bank-wise; and

(d) the amount of money recovered from these officials during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (d). The present data maintenance system does not yield State-wise information about number of frauds, number of officials involved and amount recovered from guilty officials. However, total number of frauds, amount involved and recoveries made by the banks, as reported to RBI by 28 public sector banks in India, during the period from 1.4.90 to 31.3.91 is given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

No of	frauds Amount involved	Amount recovered
1533	9996.08	908.64

Details about punishment awarded to the officials during the same period for their involvement in cases of frauds are given below:

(i) No. of employees convicted	-	83
(ii) No. of employees given major/minor penalties	-	762
(iii) No. of employees out of (ii) above dismissed/discharged/removed.	-	311



**Distribution of Profit Earned by Canteens Run by Units/Formations**

1530. SHRI D.D. KHANORIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the profit earned by canteens run by units/formations is distributed for the welfare of the troops;

(b) whether the profit earned by the CSD(I) canteens run for ex-servicemen is distributed for the welfare of retired Armed Forces Personnel;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR):(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) There are no CSD(I) Canteens run exclusively for ex-Servicemen. However, Canteen facilities meant for serving defence personnel are extended to ex-Servicemen also.

(d) A part of the trade surpluses of the Canteen Stores Department is utilised centrally by the Services for welfare measures, such as opening of schools, provision of medical facilities, free hostels for children of battle casualties, urgent life saving treat-

ment, etc. which benefit both serving soldiers as well as ex-Servicemen. Profits made by Unit Canteens are used for the welfare of serving soldiers as well as ex-Servicemen in as much as the widows of ex-Servicemen, children of battle casualties, etc. are looked after by the units themselves.

**Trade with EEC Countries**

1531. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of India's trade with European Economic Community (EEC) countries during each of the last three years and the current year upto October, 31;

(b) whether the EEC have assured continued support to India as reported in the 'Times of India' of November 14, 1991; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.CHIDAMBARAM): (a) A statement (upto August, 1991) is attached.

(b) and (c). In the meeting of the 7th Indo-EEC joint Commission held on 13th and 14th November, 1991 in New Delhi, the EEC reiterated its continued support of India.

## STATEMENT

(Value Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Country	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91		1991-92 (April-August)	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Belgium	855.36	2054.74	1208.77	2696.13	1254.43	2717.56	608.70	1107.99
2.	Denmark	69.92	51.43	111.98	98.66	152.08	134.09	66.42	32.08
3.	France	427.29	805.75	638.32	1611.75	765.44	1305.02	331.036	391.35
4.	F.R.G.	1236.31	2457.72	1777.88	2749.68	2534.59	3477.42	1097.39	1377.29
5.	Greece	21.23	14.93	35.52	14.15	51.28	12.33	28.70	14.70
6.	Ireland	25.65	8.82	24.89	19.25	35.61	20.94	24.02	5.08
7.	Italy	540.26	502.52	761.81	773.47	10001.93	1094.40	436.43	510.70
8.	Luxembourg	0.66	7.68	0.98	1.46	0.55	13.78	0.81	0.35
9.	Netherlands	401.79	536.37	529.68	549.22	650.16	795.49	311.89	282.11
10.	Portugal	37.31	27.23	38.09	30.03	80.59	36.99	36.70	4.61

(Value Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Country	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91		1991-92 (April-August)	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Spain	126.81	139.77	177.12	216.05	281.30	192.22	153.07	66.78
12.	U.K.	1153.21	2397.96	1601.63	2973.82	2122.80	2919.85	1006.35	1150.24
	Total	4895.80	9004.92	6906.10	11733.67	8930.76	12720.09	4101.80	4923.28

Source: Annual report of the Ministry of commerce in respect of 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 Figures and DGCIS bulletin for 1991 (April-August) Figures.

**Export of Dairy Products:**

1532. SHRI NAVAL KISHORERAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether dairy products are being exported for the last three years in view of White Revolution;

(b) if so, the quantity and value of milk and milk products exported during the above

period and the countries to which exported; and

(c) the incentives being given by the Government to the exporters of dairy products?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) The quantity and value of export of butter, pure milk ghee and milk power for the last three years are given below:-

*Qty: MT*  
*Val:Rs.Lakhs*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Pure Milk Ghee/ Butter</i>		<i>Milk Powder</i>	
	<i>Qty.</i>	<i>Val.</i>	<i>Qty.</i>	<i>Val.</i>
1988-89	313	139	Nil	-
1989-90	174*	105	Nil	-
1990-91	146*	319*	124	-

\* Provisional figures based on returns filled by exporters. While UAE is the major market for our pure milk ghee and butter accounting for more than 80% of our export, followed by Bahrain and Kuwait, milk powder is mainly exported to UAE and Bangladesh.

(c) As per present policy, 30% Exim Scrip is available on export of butter, pure milk ghee and milk powder.

**Shifting of Visakhapatnam Airport**

1533. SHRI RAM KRISHNA KONATHALA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to shift the Visakhapatnam Airport from the existing site;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government pro-

pose to relay the runway to prevent stagnation of water during rainy season; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. Relaying/upgradation of the existing runway is not likely to solve the water stagnation problem as the area is low lying and subject to water logging during monsoon and to flooding from the Megadri Gadda Dam when the sluice gates are

opened in the interest of safety of the Dam.

#### General Insurance Companies in Goa

1534. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of General Insurance Companies located in Goa;

(b) the premium amounts received and the amount of claims settled by these companies during each of the last five years; and

(c) the profit or loss of these companies during the above period company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The four subsidiary companies of the General Insurance Corporation of India are operating in Goa through Divisional and Branch Offices. The number of Divisional and Branch Offices of these four Companies in Goa is 8 and 20 respectively.

(b) The required information is as under:

(In Crores of Rupees)

	1986	1987	1988-89	1989-90 (For 15 months from 1.1.88 to 31.3.1989)	1990-91
Premium	8.54	9.77	13.75	14.15	15.86
Claims Settled	5.24	7.50	9.58	8.22	9.01

(c) The Profit & Loss Accounts are not built up on Divisional Office basis but on overall company net basis centrally at Head Office. All the general insurance companies are making profit, company-wise.

[Translation]

#### Loans given by RRBs for Agricultural Development

1535. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans given by the Regional Rural Banks for Agricultural devel-

opment during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the percentage of loans recovered so far; and

(c) the percentage of bad debt.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b) National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development has reported that during the year 1988-89 and 1989-90 the loans disbursed to farmers by Regional Rural Banks, the amount recovered and the percentage of repayment to demand are as under:-

*(Rs. in crores)*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Loans Issued</i>	<i>Loans recovered</i>	<i>Repayment as % to demand</i>
1988-89	467.55	449.70	46.09
1989-90	607.80	354.70	32.23

During 1990-91, the loans issued amounted to Rs. 283.94 crores. The data is provisional and the figures relating to the recovery of loans for the year 1990-91 have not yet become available. The State-wise break up is given in the annexure enclosed statement.

(c) According to the forms of Balance

Sheet and profit and loss Account prescribed in the Third Schedule of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, which all banks are required to follow and in accordance with the practices and usages customary among bankers, the banks are given statutory protection from disclosing the quantum of bad and doubtful debts for which provision is made to the satisfaction of their statutory auditors.

## STATEMENT

Name of the RRB	During 88-89			During 89-90			During 90-91		
	Loans issued to farmers	Loan recovered from farmers	% of recovery to Demand	Loans issued to farmers	Loan recovered from farmers	% of recovery to Demand	Loans issued to farmers	Loan recovered from farmers	% of recovery to Demand
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Haryana	1566.92	1528.33	52.34	1513.91	924.41	44.29	723.25		
Himachal Pradesh	236.81	207.76	52.32	417.67	170.53	43.28	193.62		
Jammu & Kashmir	94.41	202.76	34.63	140.71	37.46	10.59	37.66		
Punjab	586.99	582.74	84.59	1376.87	796.02	64.57	899.30		
Rajasthan	1277.42	1453.81	34.74	21,2432	710.22	11.92	2109.60		
Northen Region	3762.55	3970.28	44.92	5571.48	2636.64	26.32	3963.03		
Arunachal Pradesh	13.87	14.85	56.83	90.66	16.65	44.78	32.34		

Name of the RRB	During 88-89			During 89-90			During 90-91		
	Loans issued to farmers	Loan recovered from farmers	% of recovery to Demand	Loans issued to farmers	Loan recovered from farmers	% of recovery to Demand	Loans issued to farmers	Loan recovered from farmers	% of recovery to Demand
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Rural Bank</i>									
Assam	861.70	748.86	38.78	1122.05	27.90	27.99	184.27		
Manipur Rural Bank	3.77	9.59	30.63	9.20	1.55	5.30	7.53		
Khasi Jaintia Rural Bank	157.63	94.64	34.54	183.31	118.61	35.21	60.75		
Mizoram Rural Bank	22.76	28.08	33.40	52.83	31.97	32.99	37.48		
Nagaland Rural Bank	22.76	28.08	33.40	52.38	31.97	32.99	37.48		
Tripura Gramin Bank	336.98	517.76	28.57	228.59	138.62	9.32			
Northen Easter Region	1399.98	1413.78	34.00	1712.01	1080.62	22.68	322.37		



Name of the RRB	During 88-89			During 89-90			During 90-91		
	Loans issued to farmers	Loan recovered from farmers	% of recovery to Demand	Loans issued to farmers	Loan recovered from farmers	% of recovery to Demand	Loans issued to farmers	Loan recovered from farmers	% of recovery to Demand
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bihar	1873.11	2114.00	25.51	3714.00	1902.49	35.41	1413.49		
Orissa	1541.84	2610.03	48.29	1732.41	2718.12	66.25	991.95		
West Bengal	926.62	1544.40	37.45	2159.50	1570.05	8.90	783.59		
Eastern Region	4340.97	6268.02	33.05	3318.68	1087.85	16.67	2699.52		
Madhya Pradesh	2878.42	1602.02	33.05	3318.68	1087.85	16.67	2699.52		
Uttar Pradesh	7258.56	6881.65	48.21	7704.86	5984.24	36.66	5460.73		
Central Region	10138.98	8483.67	44.36	11023.52	7072.09	30.95	8160.25		
Gujarat	1243.24	999.41	67.21	844.96	865.21	41.83	651.33		

Name of the RRB	During 88-89			During 89-90			During 90-91		
	Loans issued to farmers	Loan recovered from farmers	% of recovery to Demand	Loans issued to farmers	Loan recovered from farmers	% of recovery to Demand	Loans issued to farmers	Loan recovered from farmers	% of recovery to Demand
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Maharashtra	2186.28	1667.42	42.20	1772.89	1141.59	21.40	1090.40		
Western Region	3429.57	2866.83	68.31	2617.85	2086.80	27.11	1741.73		
Andhra Pradesh	10700.99	10177.50	52.00	16674.65	6143.09	29.36	7788.80		
Karnataka	7636.14	6363.32	44.97	9491.89	5321.17	2.82	1391.71		
Kerala	4558.64	4795.54	71.87	5375.76	4117.76	58.76	823.00		
Tamil Nadu	789.17	853.02	48.08	706.50	899.48	55.92	1014.29		
Southern Region	23684.94	22189.38	52.67	32248.66	16480.90	34.78	1101.70		
All India	46754.99	44970.37	46.09	6079.99	35489.71	32.23	28394.21		

@ Data no available.

### Opening of Evening Branches of Nationalised Banks

1536. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of evening branches of nationalised banks in various States, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to open atleast one evening branch of nationalised banks in every district;

(c) if so, by what time;

(d) whether the Government also propose to open one branch of each nationalised bank working round the clock in the State capitals and Metropolitan cities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof including the time by which these are likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWARTHAKUR): (a) to (e) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had advised the commercial banks as far back as in 1983 that they would have no objection to banks having elongated business hours with a view to improving customer service. However, it is necessary for the banks that the transactions conducted during such extended hours of business are merged with the main accounts of the branch where it is decided to provide the facilities. The banks are also to ensure that local laws are complied with and the concerned clearing houses are informed as and when the hours of business of any of the branches are extended. The information system of RBI does not generate data on the number of evening branches of the banks

functioning in various States. There is no proposal with RBI to open atleast one evening branch of banks in every district or working round the clock in the State capitals and metropolitan cities.

[English]

### Price of Raw Material for Handloom Industry

1537. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative prices of cotton, cotton yarn and chemical dyes and colours as on June 1, 1991 and September 1, 1991;

(b) the reasons for the steep increase in the prices of the above items; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to bring down the prices of these items to help the handloom weavers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) A Statement is enclosed.

(b) The prices of raw cotton and cotton yarn increased as a result of unexpected decline in cotton production, cost of fuel, rise in band rate etc.

(c) Government have taken several measures including making the spinning industry to agree to supply hand yarn at pre-budget prices to NHDC/State Handloom Agencies for onward supply to weavers. Constant monitoring of prices at Central and State Government level, directions to National Textile Corporation to augment production of yarn of counts of 40s and below to help the handloom weavers.

**STATEMENT***Comparative Prices of June, 1991 and September, 1991*

<i>Item</i>	<i>Prices</i>	
	<i>June, 1991</i>	<i>September, 1991</i>
Raw Cotton	219.6	252.9
Cotton Yarn	208.3	247.7
Vat Dyes (Indigo Solubilised & others)	182.0	182.0
Reactive Dyes	149.9	149.9
Organic Pigments	216.2	225.5
Optical Whitening Agents	122.5	122.5

**Source:** Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India as prepared by Ministry of Industry:

(Base 1981-82 = 100).

**Damage to Sericulture Crop in Southern States**

provided by the Union Government to the State Governments to combat the disease;

1538. SHRI SOBHANAD-REESWARA RAO VADDE: SHRI G. MADE GOWDA :

(e) if so, the details thereof, Statewise; and

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(f) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to compensate the farmers for the loss due to the above disease?

(a) whether there has been a great damage to sericulture crop in Southern States due to Pebrine disease;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). A certain amount of damage to sericulture due to pebrine disease has been reported by the Southern States viz. Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

(b) if so, the estimated loss, Statewise;

(c) the reasons for rapid spreading of the disease;

(c) Some of the reasons for spread of the disease are as follow:

(d) whether any assistance has been

- (i) Infection of pebrine in seed zone/area.
- (ii) Spread of disease through primary and secondary infections.
- (iii) Inadequate moth testing in the seed area grainages,
- (iv) Insufficiency of basic seed infrastructure.
- (v) Rearing of silkworm crop under unhygienic condition.

(d) to (f). The Central Silk Board (C.S.B.) has provided financial assistance to State Governments to carry out mass disinfection programmes by purchasing necessary disinfectants like formaldehyde and Bleaching Powder. By way of technical assistance to the State Governments, the Central Silk Board had constituted study and inspection teams to conduct surveys in selected seed zones of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. These teams also demonstrated various measures to control the pebrine disease to the farmers and State Govt. officials.

### Janata Cloth Scheme

1539. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the janata cloth scheme aiming at supply of dhoties and sarees to weaker sections at concessional rates is continuing;

(b) if so, the quantum of the cloth supplied to the consumers and its value, State-wise; and

(c) the portion of Central subsidy provided to States, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The actual quantum of janata cloth (State-wise) delivered to the distribution agencies for sale to consumers and the amount of subsidy released by Central Government against these deliveries during the year 1990-91 is given in the statement attached. The details of value of these deliveries are not maintained.

### STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of State	Delivery (in million sq.mts.)	Subsidy released (Rs.in crores)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60.777	17.670
2.	Assam	40.169	9.220
3.	Bihar	9.053	4.095
4.	Gujarat	12.520	4.041
5.	Haryana	0.007	Nil
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Delivery (in million sq.mts.)</i>	<i>Subsidy released (Rs.in crores)</i>
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	Nil
8.	Karnataka	38.480	10.532
9.	Kerala	0.137	0.006
10.	Madhya Pradesh	15.390	4.893
11.	Maharashtra	42.490	9.530
12.	Manipur	0.013	Nil
13.	Orissa	27.980	8.909
14.	Pondicherry	0.041	0.003
15.	Punjab	0.300	0.031
16.	Rajasthan	9.213	2.795
17.	Tamil Nadu	27.480	5.183
18.	Tripura	3.770	0.796
19.	Uttar Pradesh	107.130	38.121
20.	West Bengal	61.570	14.128
<b>Total</b>		<b>456.520</b>	<b>130.003</b>

**Export of Marine Products.**

1540. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes formulated by the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) for export of marine products;

(b) whether there is any proposal to upgrade the office of the MPEDA in

Visakhapatnam;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) implements various schemes for export of marine products such as:

- (1) Assistance for diversified fishing by mechanised fishing vessels.
- (2) Establishment and development of hatcheries and farms.
- (3) Subsidy scheme on seed and feed.
- (4) Modernisation of seafood industry.
- (5) Quality upgradation schemes and
- (6) Market promotion schemes.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The proposal to upgrade the office of MPEDA in Visakhapatnam is presently kept in abeyance due to restrictions prevailing on the creation of posts.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Export of Bauxite Ore**

1541. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

a) the policy of Government with regard to export of Bauxite Ore from western coast and eastern coast areas under the new trade policy;

(b) whether different norms have been laid down for the above two areas; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). All grades of

Bauxite except calcined bauxite and low grade bauxite with alumina content Al 203 less than 54% of west coast origin are canalised through MMTC. Low grade bauxite with alumina content Al 203 less than 54% of west coast origin has been decanalised w.e.f. 14th August, 1991 as an initial step under the liberalised New Trade Policy. Export of calcined bauxite from all sections has also been decontrolled w.e.f. 31st October, 1991.

#### **Strengthening of East Coast Guard**

1542. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any report regarding encroachment by foreign fishing trawlers into Indian waters;

(b) the details of the strength of the Coast Guard in East Coast;

(c) whether it is proposed to modernise and strengthen the Coast Guard to protect the marine resources of our coastal areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The strength of vessels, aircraft etc. changes from time to time, based on operational requirements.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The Coast Guard are being strengthened and modernised as per the Coast Guard Perspective Plan 1985-2000 and 5 Years Coast Guard Development Plans, which envisage the balanced growth of the Coast Guard, commensurate with their requirements, subject to the availability of funds.

**Strengthening of Eastern Naval  
Command, Visakhapatnam**

1543. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the improvement and strengthening of the Eastern Naval Command, Visakhapatnam;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) and (c) The facilities at the Eastern Naval Command are being developed commensurate with the requirements of the Navy. Further details cannot be divulged, for security reasons.

**Import of Timber and Pulp.**

1544. PROF UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of

COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government allow import of timber and pulp; and

(b) if so, the details of imports made during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Import of all kinds of timber logs (if sawn and rectangular or square, the minimum size of the logs should be 10 cm x 10 cm x 2 m if cylindrical the minimum size of the log should be 10 cm dia x 2 m length) are allowed for import under OGL by all persons, and wood pulp of all types except rayon grade wood pulp are allowed for import under OGL. Import of Rayon Grade wood pulp is allowed against special licences issued to AU (Indl) in the Small Scale Sector, and against Exim Scrips.

(b) As per the data available, details, in respect of import of timber and pulp during the years 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 are contained in the statement enclosed.



## STATEMENT

Value : Rs. Lakhs

Sl.No.	Description of Items	Unity of Qty.	1986-87		1987-88		1988-89	
			Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1.	2.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Pulp wood in the round or quarter	Split	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Pulp wood in chips or particles		—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Wood waste (incl. saw-dust)	Tons	—	—	4969	42.57	—	—
4.	Sawlogs and veneer logs, of ciniferous species	Tons	—	3089.68	60273	144.98	10698	338.56
5.	Sawlogs and veneer logs of non-coniferous species	Cum	160065	3194.86	371799	5779.78	545390	13619.81
6.	Pitropps, poles, piling posts and other wood in thorough, n.e.s	Tons	145290	3520.49	8221	157.23	—	65.44

Source: Monthly statistics of Foreign Trade of India Vol.II (Imports) published by DGC&amp;S, Calcutta.

**Crises in the Handloom Industry of  
Andhra Pradesh**

1545. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the master weavers in the handloom industry in Andhra Pradesh have been compelled to reduce their production considerably due to glut in the market;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have made a survey regarding the dwindling income of the weavers, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) & (b). The State Government of Andhra Pradesh have reported that the weavers of Prakasam District engaged in the production of exportable varieties of lungies and check shirting are currently facing the problem of under-employment due to slump in the market for lungies in the countries of politically disturbed Burma and flood affected Bangladesh.

(c) A census of Handlooms at the national level covering interalia certain data on the socio-economic aspect of handloom weavers was conducted by the Government of India through the State Governments during 1987-88. One of the findings of the census revealed that about 7% of the total weaver households earned only up to Rs.200/- per month from all sources.

(d) In order to ensure higher earnings for the handloom weavers and to improve their socio-economic conditions, the Government have been making efforts through various measures such as:-

- (i) Financial assistance for modernisation of looms;
- (ii) Scheme of decentralised training to train weavers on improved technology;
- (iii) Scheme of training a cadre of 'Bunkar Sevaks' for assisting weavers in transfer of improved technology;
- (iv) Protection to handlooms by reserving certain varieties of cloth for their exclusive production in the handloom sector;
- (v) Design support and provision of technological inputs through a number of Weavers' Service Centres in the country;
- (vi) Special fiscal concessions to the handloom sector to remove the cost handicap of handlooms vis-a-vis the powerlooms;
- (vii) Thrift Fund Scheme which covers Group Insurance Scheme;
- (viii) Market Development Assistance Scheme including Special Rebate, Share Capital Assistance to Apex Societies and State Corporations to give market support to handloom products; and
- (ix) The Janata Cloth Scheme under which it is ensured that reasonable level of wages is paid to handloom weavers.

Government has also announced a new Scheme entitled "Margin Money for Destitute Weavers" to be implemented during the current financial year for the benefit of handloom weavers living below poverty line.

### **Smuggling of Narcotics**

1546. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been enormous increase in the smuggling of narcotics since last year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken to check it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c) It could be seen from the data on seizures of important drugs of abuse given in the enclosed statement that the quantity of seizures of the two most important drugs i.e. Heroin and Hashish have declined during the last two years. At the same time the number of cases of trafficking of these drugs during the last two years has shown increase. This clearly indicates that the trafficking of these drugs has come down due to the fear of being caught by enforcement agencies. The increase in the number of cases shows the effective action taken by enforcement agencies against trafficking. More seizures and cases have been effected in ganja and methaqualone during the years 1990 and 1991 which indicates the alertness of enforcement agencies.

## STATEMENT

*(In Kgs.)*

<i>Name of the Drug</i>	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991 (Upto October)
Opium	2929 (433)	3304 (512)	4855 (1658)	2114 (506)	1792 (509)
Morphine	115 (38)	23 (24)	92 (14)	6 (27)	5 (20)
Heroin	2747 (351)	3029 (489)	2714 (1248)	2193 (764)	534 (1050)
Ganja	53920 (592)	45994 (592)	54463 (3612)	39090 (1782)	42014 (3076)
Hashish	14796 (301)	17523 (419)	8179 (687)	6388 (753)	3224 (302)
Methaqualone	1500 (59)	1649 (40)	887 (75)	2141 (60)	3951 (70)

**Demand for Woollen Garments Abroad**

1547. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great demand for woollen garments abroad;

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to augment production of woollen garments;

(c) whether the woollen mills have sought permission for modernisation of their plants;

(d) if so, the number of applications received in this regard; State-wise;

(e) the number of applicants who have been given permission so far; and

(f) the reasons for delay in granting permission to other applicants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Yes, Sir, There is a demand for woollen garments abroad.

(b) In order to improve the quantity and quality of production of wool and thereby woollen garments, various programmes have been drawn up by the Ministry of Textiles, which will be implemented by the Wool Development Board.

2. The Government has arranged several meetings with Apparel Export Promotion Council, Wool & Woollen Export Promotion Council and Indian Woollen Mills Federation, Woollen Fabric Manufacturers and Garment Manufacturers to coordinate efforts for improving export of woollen including garments.

3. Government is also trying to ensure that machinery required for the production is

allowed to be imported speedily. 117 items of machinery for garments/hosiery/made-ups of all types including woollen are now under OGL to facilitate easy import of garment manufacturing machines. These garments making machines are made available at comparatively cheaper price.

(c) No such permission is required to be obtained for modernisation.

(d) to (f). Do not arise in view of (c) above.

**Utilisation of Loans from Germany**

1548. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the recent visit of the Prime Minister to Germany, it was pointed out by the Chancellor that India had not been able to utilize the loans worth Rs. 2400 crores given by Germany;

(b) if so, the details of the loans taken and the amount remaining unutilised so far;

(c) the reasons for under-utilisation of loans;

(d) the time by which the whole amount is likely to be utilised;

(e) whether this issue was also raised during the meeting with officials of I.M.F. and World Bank; and

(f) if so, the clarification given by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). A statement showing the details of loans taken under German bilateral assistance programme for on-going projects and the amounts utilised so far is

enclosed. The unutilised balances are generally on account of normal gestation period of projects.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

## STATEMENT

*(Figures in DM Million)*

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Utilisation upto September, 1991			Balance
		Loan Amount			
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	NLC-II	517	500.154	16.846	
2.	Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station (STPP)	171.27	161.862	9.338	
3.	Korba STPP	173.802	138.062	35.740	
4.	Ramagundum STPP	145.000	114.030	30.970	
5.	NLC-III	520.0	442.045	77.955	
6.	Supply of Breeding Cattle	6.0	3.294	2.706	
7.	MP Rural Water Supply	45.0	0.000	45.000	
8.	H.D. Breakdown Cranes	31.0	25.622	5.378	
9.	Mysore Cements	26.0	17.008	8.992	
10.	Farakka STPP	70.0	15.474	54.526	
11.	Cable Termination Boxes	11.0	7.289	3.711	
12.	Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Project	12.3	1.214	11.086	

(Figures in DM Million)

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Loan Amount	Utilisation upto September, 1991	Balance
1	2	3	4	5
13.	Ramagundam Open cast Mine	172.388	0.274	172.114
14.	Fly. Coll Spring Sithouli	22.5	20.919	1.58
15.	Rail Coach Factory, Kapurthala	30.0	6.114	23.88
16.	HUDCO-II	30	28.357	1.43
17.	HDFC	25	4.200	20.800
18.	Dadri Power Project	484.900	207.935	276.955
19.	Uran Combined Cycle Power plant	198.0	43.943	154.057
20.	Capital Goods credit line/Commodity credit	439.0	298.287	140.113
		3130.090	2036.083	1094.007



[English]

**Restructuring of NTC and NJMC**

1549. DR. C. SILVERA:  
SHRI V. SREENIVASA  
PRASAD:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to restructure the National Textile Corporation, National Jute Manufacturers' Corporation and other segments of the textile sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the aim for such restructuring of these organisations;

(d) whether the restructuring will affect the interest of workers of these organisations; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT (a) to (c). Various alternatives are under consideration of the Government as a long term solution to curtail down heavy losses incurred by National Textile Corporation, British India Corporation and National Jute Manufacturers' Corporation and to revitalise them.

(d) and (e). Since no decision has been taken regarding the restructuring of NTC, BIC and NJMC, it would be pre-mature to indicate as to whether they would affect the interests of the workers and in any case which will be fully protected.

**Assistance to Silk Weavers.**

1550. DR. C. SILVERA Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide assistance to silk weavers and reelers facing the on slaught of synthetic fibres and power looms;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to encourage exports of silk;

(d) if so, the details of programme drawn up for the purpose and target fixed for 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). Government of India implements several schemes for assisting handloom weavers, including silk handloom weavers. These schemes include Market Development Assistance Workshed-cum-Housing, Training and Modernisation, Thrift Fund Scheme etc. For reelers, Central Silk Board's on going programme for assistance includes assistance to reelers for establishing reeling units in new and traditional areas, subsidy for establishing multiend reeling units, incentives for biveltine cocoon reelers and also training in reelings.

(c) and (d). Government has all along been encouraging export of silk products. The target for the year 1991-92 is Rs. 550 crores. For the purpose of acheiving the target, the Indian Silk Export Promotion Council has been undertaking export promotion activity which includes participation in International Fairs. The Council also undertakes sales-cum-study tours to tap new markets. The Council also launched the first International Silk Fair (Resham India) in India in October, 1991, where many importers participated.

**Purchase of Inferior Quality of Rubber by STC.**

1551. PROF K.V. THOMAS: Will the

Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any complaints against the State Trading Corporation for purchasing inferior quality of rubber;

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter;

(c) whether tyre manufacturing companies have lodged any complaints regarding inferior quality of rubber supplied to them by STC and have asked for compensation;

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

(e) whether RMA IV grade rubber will now be purchased by STC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). There has been a complaint regarding purchase of RMA-5 grade of natural rubber not conforming to the quality specifications laid down in the matter and instructions have been given to procure natural rubber under strict quality specifications.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The STC and Rubber Board are sorting out the matter.

(e) Yes, Sir. The STC has since been instructed to purchase RMA-4 grade of natural rubber from the domestic market.

#### **Indo-Pak Talks on Problems in Border Areas.**

1552. SHRI GOPI NATH  
GAJAPATHI:  
SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA  
NAYAK:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian military delegation during recent visit to Pakistan held talks with their counterparts on the problems being faced in the border areas;

(b) if so, the precise subjects considered at the talks and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken for peace in the border areas?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR):(a) and (b). A Defence delegation visited Pakistan from the 24th to 27th September, 1991. During the talks, the situation along the Line of Control/International Border was reviewed, and measures to carry the Confidence Building process further were discussed. Agreements were also reached in principle on:

- (i) Re-activation of the existing telephone lines between Baramula-Murree and Rajouri-Jhelum, for use by the concerned Sector Commanders whenever necessary.
- (ii) Establishment of communication links between the Air Forces and Navies of the two countries.
- (iii) Enhancing interaction and exchanges, including through participation in seminars organized by respective Institutes of Strategic Studies, exchange of sports teams etc.

(c) The Government of India constantly endeavour to maintain a dialogue with Pakistan in order to de-escalate the situation on the border. An agreement was also reached between the Indian and Pak DGMOs to prevent use of artillery, mortar and rocket fire

along the LOC w.e.f. 16th October, 1991.

[*Translation*]

#### **Theft of Files**

1553. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Raksha Mantralaya se faillein gayab" appearing in Jansatta dated September 30, 1991;

(b) if so, whether the Government have conducted any investigation in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) A file was reported missing in 1982 and, despite all efforts, it could not be traced. This fact was brought to the notice of the Audit. Instructions have since been issued to all concerned, re-iterating the need for ensuring the safe custody of files, and to hold a thorough enquiry to fix responsibility in case any file is reported misplaced/not traceable, without any loss of time.

#### **Advisory Services to State Governments for Export Promotion.**

1554. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of advisory services provided to the State Governments for export promotion during the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) when this scheme was started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The Trade Development Authority helps to prepare action plans for various States. These plans identify exportable products, suggest marketing strategy, infrastructural requirements and policy adjustments.

Action Plans/Surveys have been prepared for the following States during the last three years:-

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Bihar
4. North-Eastern Region
5. Orissa
6. Sikkim
7. Tamil Nadu
8. Tripura
9. Uttar Pradesh
10. West Bengal

(b) The Trade Development Authority has been providing this service since 1985.

[*English*]

#### **Export of Pepper**

1555. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of pepper exported during the last three years, yearwise;

(b) whether there has not been considerable increase in the export of pepper;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to boost the export of pepper?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) (a) to (c). Details of exports of pepper, during the last three years, year-wise are given below:

Year	Qty. (MT)
1988-89	36981
1989-90	34482
1990-91	31871

Exports of pepper have declined due to a variety of reasons including the Gulf war, a fall in domestic production in 1990-91 and high domestic prices of Indian pepper.

(d) With a view to promote exports of pepper, different pepper based products viz. pepper oil, oleoresins dehydrated green pepper and frozen green pepper etc. were developed and detailed study/surveys have been organised by the Species Board to explore the market potential. Other export promotional activities like participation in International fairs, sending delegations/study teams to selected markets and arranging buyer-seller meetings in India to promote export of spices, including pepper, are organised by the Spices Board.

#### Cochin Port

1556. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total mandays lost in Cochin Port due to strike during the last one year;

(b) the steps taken to regularise the casual employees of Cochin Dock Labour Board; and

(c) the total earnings and expenditure of Cochin Port during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) There was no strike by the employees employed by Cochin Port or Cochin Dock Labour Board. Hence, there was no loss of mandays.

(b) Efforts to evolve a formula in consultation with the Unions have not succeeded.

(c) During 1990-91, total earnings of the Cochin Port were Rs.63.65 crores and total expenditure was Rs.53.24 crores.

#### Effect of NRI Deposits on Balance of Payment Position

1557. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the balance of payments position is affected by the investments/deposits of the Non-resident Indians;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the percentage of foreign exchange reserves accounted for by the Non-resident Indian deposits as on December, 31, 1989, 1990 October 31, 1991?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b) The balance of payments position is affected by the deposits of the non-Resident Indians in as much as the net inflow from NRI deposits

constitute an inflow in the Capital Account and thus help finance the deficit in the Current Account. Investments of NRIs also

constitute an inflow in the Capital Account. (c): Foreign exchange reserves position is as given below:-

(Rs. Crores)

<i>Date</i>	<i>F.E. Reserves</i>	<i>Outstanding NRI Deposit Balances</i>
31.12.1989	5277	17,213
31.12.1990	2152	19,863
31.10.1991	6032	20,319

The FE Reserves depend on a number of factors like export earnings, inward remittances, NRI deposits, international aid flows, import expenditure debt repayments etc. These are all variable factors and it is not possible to assess the percentage of FE Reserves accounted for by any one factor.

#### **Purchase of Rubber by STC**

1558. SHRI PALAI K.M. MATHEW:  
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL  
SURESH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of rubber purchased and stocked by the State Trading Corporation this year;

(b) the quantity of rubber purchased by the Rubber Marketing Federation and other Agencies for and on behalf of State Trading Corporation;

(c) whether there is any dispute between the State Trading Corporation and these agencies;

(d) if so, the details thereof and whether the dispute has been settled;

(e) the quantity of rubber released by State Trading Corporation during the last ten months; and

(f) whether the Government propose to direct State Trading Corporation to purchase and stock as much rubber as is required to ensure the floor price to growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) During 1991-92, STC has purchased 8684 metric tonnes of RMA-5 grade of natural rubber from the domestic market (as on 22nd November, 1991). Out of this, 1043 MTs of rubber has been sold and the balance quantity of 7641 metric tonnes of RMA-5 grade of rubber is lying in stock with STC.

(b) As on 22nd November, 1991, 8684 metric tonnes of RMA-5 grade of natural rubber have been procured by the following agencies:-

i)	Kerala State Cooperative Rubber Marketing Federation (KSCRMF)	:	8298 met. tonnes
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ii)	M/s. Pamba Rubber	:	255 met. tonnes
(iii)	M/s. Periyar Rubber	:	78 met. tonnes
(iv)	M/s. Pazhassi Rubber	:	53 met. tonnes

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8684 met. tonnes

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(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The rubber supplied by the Kerala State Cooperative Rubber Marketing Federation (KSCRMF) has been found to be of poor quality by the consuming industry. STC has lodged claims with the KSCRMF in the matter. The dispute has not been settled so far.

(e) During the last ten months, STC has released 7000 metric tonnes of natural rubber.

(f) Government has already directed the State Trading Corporation of India to purchase RMA-4 and RMA-5 grades of natural rubber from the domestic market. STC will continue its purchase operations till the 7-days moving average prices of these grades reach the desired level.

#### **Purchase of Rubber by STC**

1559. SHRI PALAI K.M. MATHEW: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently directed State Trading Corporation to purchase RMA V Grade rubber;

(b) if so, the quantity of rubber purchased by STC and kept in the buffer stock;

(c) whether the Government propose to direct STC to purchase more quantity of RMA V Grade and also ungraded rubber; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government have directed the State Trading Corporation of India in the first week of October, 1991 to purchase RMA-5 grade of natural rubber from the domestic market. The STC has so far purchased about 984 met. tonnes of RMA-5 grade of natural rubber from the domestic market and kept in the stock maintained by them.

(c) and (d). The directions already given to the STC for purchase of RMA-5 grade of rubber does not indicate any limit with regard to quantity to be purchased. Subject to the quality specifications, STC will continue to purchase RMA-5 grade of rubber from the domestic market till the seven days moving average price of RMA-5 grade reaches the desired level. No instructions have been issued to STC to purchase upgraded rubber.

#### **Stock Formula of Rubber**

1560. SHRI PALAI K.M. MATHEW: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the existing stock formula of rubber;

(b) whether the Government have changed or propose to change the above formula;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTERS OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d). Government have not issued any statutory directive or entered into any written agreement with any sector with regard to the stock to be maintained. However, based on informal consultations among the concerned sectors and the understanding reached amongst them, until recently a stock reserve equivalent to two months' consumption had been adopted while calculating the deficit to be met by imports. No imports are expected to be made during the current year.

#### **Narcotics Smuggling**

1561. SHRISURYANARAYANYADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been signed with the neighbouring countries to launch a joint drive to approach smugglers engaged in the smuggling of narcotics; and

(b) whether the Government have also signed the United Nations Anti-Drug Campaign?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) There is no formal agreement for joint drives against narcotics smugglers, but arrangements for exchange of intelligence and cooperation in investigations are available on bilateral basis with Pakistan and through the aegis of the SAARC with other neighbouring countries.

(b) India is a party to all United Nations Conventions on the subject.

#### **Restructuring of NTC Mills**

1562. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "resources for golden hand shake; NTC asked to sell land, machinery" appearing in the Economic Times dated November 13, 1991;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard;

(c) whether there is no other way out to provide compensation to the workers except to dispose of the assets;

(d) if so, the reasons for such a situation; and

(e) the steps taken to ensure the recurrence of such a situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AHSOK GEHLOT): (a). Yes Sir,

(b) to (d). National Textile Corporation has submitted 8th plan proposals which inter-alia envisages amalgamation etc. of certain unviable mills. These proposals are under corporation at different levels with reference to various implications including workers compensation.

(e) To ensure non-recurrence of such a situation in future, it is proposed to make the NTC mills viable through modernisation, amalgamation etc.

[*Translation*]

#### **Enquiry Regarding ST. Kitts Bank accounts.**

1563. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to

refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 7016 on September 13, 1991 and state:

(a) whether the enquiry on the basis of the FIR filed against some persons concerning St. Kitts Bank Accounts has been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which the enquiry is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a). No Sir,

(b) In view of (a) above, does not arise.

(c) it is not possible to indicate as time frame for the completion of investigations.

[English]

#### Strike by RRB's Employees

1564 SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:  
SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of Regional Rural Banks went on nationwide strike on August 20, 1991 and the work of loan distribution is held-up at present;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken on the long standing demands of the employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development has reported that a section of the RRB employ-

ees had gone on strike on 20-08-1991. NABARD has not received any report regarding holding up of loan distribution work.

(b) As per the notice of strike the All India Gramin Bank Workers' Organisation (AIGBWO) have, inter-alia, demanded formation of Rural Bank of India, rectification of alleged anomalies in fixation of pay in sponsor bank pay scales, re-categorisation of branches, regularisation of messengers, payment of arrears in cash, grant of compensatory allowance for serving in rural areas, etc.

(c). There is no proposal to establish a Rural Bank of India. The National Industrial Tribunal setup to decide the pay, allowance and other benefits payable to the employees of the Regional Rural Banks, recommended grant of sponsor bank pay scales but the equation of posts and the fitment formula was left to be decided by Govt. Government had accordingly appointed an Equation Committee to equate the posts in RRB's with those of the sponsor banks. The award of the Tribunal and the recommendations of the Equation Committee have been accepted in toto. The Tribunal has recommended that messengers be given regular pay scales from the date they have been employed on regular basis. Accordingly it has been left to the chairman of

#### Financial Difficulties to Forces

1565. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the report captioned "The Armed Forces Chinks in the Armour" appearing in 'India Today', November 15, 1991.

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



(c) the remedial measures taken by the Government in view of the changed economic situation and growing tensions in the border areas?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The resource constraint has necessitated steps for security economy, resource optimisation, rationalisation and re-prioritisation of programmes/activities of the Armed Forces.

Our Forces continue to be geared to meet any threats from across the border. Government continuously monitor all developments impinging on the country's security and take appropriate measures to ensure effective defence preparedness.

#### **Irregularities in Cantonment Board, Kanpur**

1566. **SHRI M.V. CHANDRAHEKARA MURTHY:** Will the Minister of OF DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No.1365 on August 2, 1991 and state:

(a) whether the local audit officers had also pointed out several financial irregularities by the cantonment Board is not accepting higher offers from another party;

(b) whether the Board had obtained necessary permission from the Department of Environment before damaging the park in question; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR):** (a) to (c) A statement is enclosed.

#### **STATEMENT**

The Local Audit Officer had inter-alia

raised an objection to the acceptance of a bid for Rs.1000/- per month of one Shri Ajay Pandey instead of the offer of Rs.1200/- per month of one Shri Radhey Mohan Sahu in the allotment of a shop on a site bearing Survey No.504, Kanpur Cantonment. Shri Radhey Mohan Sahu did not participate in the auction held on 31.10.81 but made a written offer of Rs.1200/- per month for the same after the auction on 2.11.81. He was asked to deposit six months rent in advance and a sum of Rs.1400/- as security, which he failed to do. The Cantonment Board, Kanpur, thereupon, decided to accept the highest bid of Shri Ajay Pandey, given in the auction. The Government have since approved the conversion 7 Malis quarters for commercial use.

The permission of the Department of Environment is not required as conversion of the site into shops/restaurant is limited to the land on which Malls quarters, covering an area of 1194 Sq.Ft. were located and does not in any way reduce the land under the Mahatma Gandhi Park, which has an area of 5.814 acres.

#### **Recruitment by BSRBs**

1567. **SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has given a ruling that interviews will carry only few marks and the selection will be made on the basis of the performance of the written examination;

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement the Court's observations in the selection of candidates in the Banking Services Examinations;

(c) the time by which the results of the examinations conducted by various BSRBs in 1991 are likely to be declared;

(d) whether the place of posting in respect of girl employees of banks selected on the basis of banking service examinations are changed on the grounds of marriage;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR):** (a) Supreme Court vide its judgement in Civil Appeal No. 10161 of 1983 delivered in 1985 had, inter alia, observed that the weightage to interview in the total selection process should be more than 12.2% for State Level Civil Services.

(b) Keeping in view various factors, including the Judgement of the Supreme Court referred to above, the Committee of Chairmen of Banking Service Recruitment Board which was set up in 1987 under the Convenorship of Dr. T.G.K. Charlu, the then Chairman, Banking Service Recruitment Board, Madras had recommended for reduction of the weightage for interview in the selection process of the officers and the clerical cadre personnel for banking/services. On the basis of these recommendations the Government has since decided in principle to reduce the weightage for interview in the examinations conducted by the Banking Service Recruitment Boards from 33 1/3% to 20% and Boards have been advised through their Central Secretariat to implement the Government decision for the recruitment processes to be undertaken by them with effect from 1st April, 1992.

(c) The results of the examinations conducted by various Banking Service Recruitment Boards in the year 1991 are expected to be declared within six months from the respective dates of the examinations.

(d) to (f) Postings of the selected candi-

dates, including girls, are decided by the banks to whom such candidates have been allotted by the Banking Service Recruitment Boards, taking into account the vacancies available at various places. Though generally considerations like marriage etc. do not affect the place of posting, subject to availability of vacancies, and candidate for appointment to the clerical cadre of the bank could be accommodated at the place of his/her request if it falls within the territorial jurisdiction of the state for which he/she had applied for. In the case of candidates for appointment to the officers cadre, the transfer liability being All India, the request may be accommodated subject to the availability of suitable vacancy and administrative feasibility.

#### **RBI Pension Regulations**

1568. **SHRI RAM KAPSE:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

a) whether the Reserve Bank of India Pension Regulations, 1990 have been placed before each House of Parliament for approval;

b) if so, the details thereof;

c) whether these Regulations have been approved in toto or with modifications;

d) if modified, the details of modifications;

e) whether the Reserve Bank of India has complied with the provisions of Section 9 (A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 read with Rule 34, form 'E' about issuing of notices to all registered trade unions in the bank; and

f) if not, the reasons therefor?

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR):** (a) to (d). Copies of the Reserve

Bank of India Pension Regulations as published in the Gazette of India on 6th April, 1991 have been sent to Rajya Sabha Secretarial/Lok Sabha Secretariat for being placed on the Tables of the respective Houses on 3rd December and 6th December, 1991 respectively. These Regulations were approved with minor modifications by the Government of India in terms of Section 58 (2) (j) of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

(e) and (f). The Pension scheme as introduced in terms of the RBI Pension Regulations, 1990, is in lieu of the existing Contributory Provident Fund Scheme. Reserve Bank of India has reported that the existing employees in the service of the bank as on 1st Nov., 90 were given individual options either to continue to be governed by the CPF Scheme or to come over to the Pension Scheme in lieu of CPF. They were given time of 3 months from 1.11.90 to 31.1.91 to exercise their options. Consequently, based on the legal opinion, notice under Section 9A of Industrial Disputes Act was not considered necessary by the RBI and this view of the Bank is reported by the RBI to have been upheld by the Labour

Ministry in connection with an Industrial Dispute raised by an unrecognised Union the ALC (C), Bombay.

#### **Payment of Dividend by MMTC**

1569. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC) has been making huge profits and paying dividend to the Government; and

(b) if so, the dividend paid by the MMTC to the Government during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) MMTC has been making profits and paying dividend continuously to the Government.

(b) The dividend paid by the MMTC to the Government during the last three years has been as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount (In Rs. Crores)</i>	<i>Percentage of equity</i>
1988-89	7	20
1989-90	7	20
1990-91	10	20

#### **Filing of Nominations by Non-Serious Candidates in Elections**

1570. SHRI TARA CHAND  
KHANDLWAL:  
SHRI LAL K. ADVANI:  
SHRI ATAL BIHARI  
VAJPAYEE:  
SHRI ANNA JOSHI:  
SHRI C.P. MUDALA  
GIRIYAPPA:  
SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:  
Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND

COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether filing of nominations by non-serious independent candidates during elections for Lok Sabha and States Assemblies and death of any such candidate before elections poses threat to the entire electoral process; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) According to existing provisions, death of a candidate whose nomination has been found valid on scrutiny and who has not withdrawn results in countermanding of poll provided the report of his death is received before the commencement of the poll.

(b) The Representation of the people (Amendment) Bill, 1990 which is pending consideration in the Rajya Sabha contains certain proposals to discourage non-serious independent candidates from contesting elections. One such provision is to increase the security deposit in case of an independent candidate to 5000 rupees and in case of a candidate belonging to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe to 25000 rupees. Another proposal is to provide State funding to a certain extent only to the candidates belonging to recognised political parties and not to any independent candidates. The Bill also contains a provision that no election should be countermanded on the death of an independent candidate. It is also proposed to made further in depth study in the matter as a part of general electoral reforms.

{*Translation*}

#### **Security to Candidates Contesting Elections**

\*1571. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provide full security to all the candidates contesting elections;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). In April, 1991, the Election Commission of India had issued instructions to the concerned State Governments to provide adequate security during the General Elections to Lok Sabha and a few State Assemblies in May, June, 1991, to all contesting candidates depending on the nature of risk and threat to their person irrespective of party affiliation. Extra security was to be provided in sensitive areas/pockets. These instructions were reiterated by the Commission for the bye-elections and countermanded elections to be held on 16th November, 1991. The security was to be provided until the completion of election process and if necessary, even thereafter to prevent post election reprisals.

(c). Does not arise.

#### **Improvement in Service Conditions of the Civilian Employees of Army Headquarters canteens in New Delhi**

1572. SHRI RAM SAGAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal for improving the service conditions of the civilian employees of various canteens in New Delhi, run by the Army headquarters; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) There is a Unit Run Canteen (URC) in the Army Headquarters which sells consumer goods obtained through the Canteen Stores Depart-

ment. This URC is a Regimental Canteen run by a management committee. The employees of the URC are not Government employees. The Government, therefore, has no jurisdiction to determine the terms and conditions of service of these employees. The Government have not received any proposal for improving their service conditions.

There are sixteen non-statutory departmental Canteens/Tiffin Rooms located in the three Service Headquarters and Inter Service Organisations. There is no separate Canteen exclusively for the Army Headquarter. There Canteens are run by their respective Management Committees. The employees of these Canteen are governed by rules laid down by the Department of Personnel & Training.

[English]

#### Supply of Spares for Bofors Guns

1573 SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the taking over of the Nobel Industries by the Swedish Government;

(b) whether the take-over will affect the supply of spare parts for the Bofors Guns; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to ensure continuous supply of spares for the Bofors Guns?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Nobel Industries and FFV, a wholly state owned company of Sweden have set up a new company by the name Swedish Ordnance-FFV Bofors AB on 1.1.1991. Nobel Industries and FFV each have a 50% stake in this new company.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The Government has taken adequate steps to ensure the continued supply of spares for the Bofors Guns.

[Translation]

#### Maintenance of Bofors Gun

1574. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to newsitem, captioned "Bofors Bharat Main Apna Daphtar Band Karega" appearing in Nav Bharat Times dated October 11, 1991.

(b) whether the Government have imparted Bofors Gun maintenance training to its engineers so that these guns can be maintained properly in the absence of the foreign engineers, if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to overcome this problem?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Training of engineers in the maintenance and repairs of the weapon system was a part of the contract and has been fulfilled by the suppliers.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

#### Irregularities in Deposits in Lucknow Branch of State Bank of Indore

1575. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints alleging that the officers

of Lucknow branch of State Bank of Indore have shown false entries to the tune of about one crore rupees in their accounts in the months of March/April, 1991;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). State Bank of Indore has reported that they have received a complaint from a staff member against the affairs of their Lucknow branch containing various charges including inflation of deposits. However, during investigation all allegations made were found baseless except that an amount of Rs.25 Lakhs was wrongly added in the accounts of Harijan Avam Nirbal Varg Avas Nigam on 30.3.91, this being the amount of cheque deposited by them in their account which was returned unpaid not debited. The branch manager has been issued a warning by the bank for the lapse. The bank has further reported that the increase in deposits during this period was due to a grant received by a department from the Government and deposited in this account.

[English]

#### **Indo-Canadian Joint Ventures**

1576. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of Indian businessmen visited Canada in June 1991 to explore the possibilities of setting up joint ventures by the two countries;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether a Canadian delegation also

likely to visit India as a follow up of the visit of Indian businessmen; and

(d) the main industries proposed to be represented from the Canadian side and the future plan under the joint ventures including financial commitments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### **STATEMENT**

A delegation of Indian businessmen visited Canada-India Joint Venture Programme sponsored by the Canada-India Business Council in cooperation with the Industrial Cooperation Division of Canadian International Development.. gency. The objective of this programme is to encourage and increase the number of Canadian joint ventures and technical collaborations with India. The programme is stated to have gone reasonably well and the experience gained is expected to be utilised to achieve better results in the remaining part of the programme.

In the second phase of the programme, a Canadian delegation is expected to visit India. The main industries that would be represented from the Canadian side include consultancy, Oil and Gas, Petrochemicals, Telecommunications, Construction, International Marketing, paper and Pulp, power, polymers, Steel; dry cargo containers etc.

#### **Amendments in Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985**

\*1577. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) has sought change in the definition of sick company;

(b) whether the above Board has urged the Government to undertake early implementation of its long pending suggestions for amending the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 to enable the Board to function more effectively;

(c) if so, the broad features of these suggestions; and

(d) the steps have taken or propose to be taken by the Government to remove the various lacunae in the Act affecting the working of the Board?

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

(c) and (d) Comprehensive amendments to the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 are presently under the consideration of Government, Suggestions for amendments received from several agencies including BIFR are being evaluated for consideration of their inclusion in the comprehensive amendments.

[*Translation*]

#### **Closure of Hope Textile Mills, Indore**

1578. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether BIFR have recommended the closure of the Hope Textile Mills located in Indore;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in regard to the persons to be rendered jobless as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b) The case of Hope Textile Mills, Indore, stands registered with BIFR. According to BIFR, the company was under winding up notice as on 30.6.91. But order has been reserved on account of stay order from Supreme Court.

(c) In view of (a) & (b) question does not arise.

[*English*]

#### **Expansion of Container Freight Stations**

1579. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have felt the need for the expansion of containerisation system;

(b) if so, the places or cities/towns identified therefor;

(c) whether container freight stations are proposed to be set up during the current financial year; and

(d) if so, the steps taken thereon?

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

(b) M/s. Rail India Technical & Economic Services in their 'Perspective Plan for Development of containerisation in India' have identified 23 potential places for setting-up Inland Container Depots (ICDs) and 71 places for setting-up container Freight Stations (CFSs) in the horizon years 1989-90 to 1999-2000. Lists of these places are attached as Statements I & II respectively.

(c) and (d) ICDs and CFSs are set-up after conducting feasibility studies to determine their viability on the basis of cargo potential. A list of places where container handling facilities have so far been developed is attached as Statement III.

**STATEMENT - I***Indian Container Depots (ICDs)*

1. Delhi
2. Guwanati
3. Ahmedabad
4. Itane
5. Bangalore
6. Narayanpur Apant
7. Nasix
8. Ludhiana
9. Hyderabad
10. Quilon
11. Coimbatore
12. Vadodara
13. Surat
14. Giridin
15. Ranchi/Jamshedpur
16. Oradabad
17. Truchchirapalli
18. Bhopal
19. Vijayawada

20. Kanpur
21. Veranasi
22. Jal aiguri
23. Anaparti

**STATEMENT - II***Container Freight Stations (CFSs)*

1. Painpet
2. Amritsar
3. Murshidabad
4. Jalgaon
5. Patna
6. Valsad
7. Indore
8. Jaipur
9. Raipur
10. Calicut
11. Madurai
12. Nagpur
13. Anand
14. Saharanpur
15. Faridabad
16. Ghaziabad
17. Mysore
18. Lucknow



19. Walajah Road

20. Trichur

21. Akola

22. Ambala

23. Rohtak

24. Jalandhar

25. Cuttack

26. Agra

27. Udaipur

28. Modinagar

29. Auran abad

30. Durgapur

31. Bijapur

32. Parbani

33. Ahmednagar

34. Miraj

35. Rajemundri

36. Trivandrum

37. Salem

38. Meerut

39. Solapur

40. Rajkot

41. Buldhana

42. Chittor

43. Gwalior

44. Haridwar

45. Khammam

46. Noida

47. Alleppey

48. Mirzapur

49. Pondichery

50. Erode

51. Ongole

52. Kottayam

53. Warangal

54. Tirunelvell

55. Jabalpur

56. Dhule

57. Kolar

58. Guntur

59. Tumkur

60. Hosur

61. Bhadoi

62. Satara

63. Keta/Guna

64. Jamunanagar

65. Ajmer

66. Bhivani

67. Aligarh
68. Surender Nagar
69. Chandigarh
70. Soniat
71. Parwanoo

**STATEMENT - III**

*Placewhere Container Handling Facilities  
have been Established*

1. Ludhiana
2. New Delhi (Pragati Maidan)
3. Patparganj, Delhi
4. Guntur
5. Anaparti
6. Guwahati (Amingaon)
7. Bangalore
8. Coimbatore
9. Panipat
10. Moradabad
11. Ahmedabad
12. Hyderabad
13. Pune
14. Port side Container Terminal at Wadi Bunder Bombay
15. JNPT Port (Import) (Bombay)

16. Kalamboli (export) (New Bombay)
17. Bhandup, Bombay
18. Mulund (Bombay)
19. Port side Container Terminal at Tondiarpet Madras.
20. Royapuram, Madras
21. Virugambakkam (Madras)
22. Jaipur
23. Jalandhar
24. Shalimar (Calcutta).

**Release of Drug Offenders**

1580. SHRI BIJOY KRISHAN HANDIQU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 2000 drug offenders, nearly 50 per cent of whom are foreigners and currently in Indian jails; are likely to be freed due to international pressure and shortage of judges to hear the cases;

(b) if so, the steps the Government propose to take to prevent the offenders from operating in the drug traffic; and

(c) whether the Government propose to amend the law to distinguish between a major drug offence and a minor one?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The law as amended in 1989, provides lesser punishment for offences relating to herbal cannabis and exemption from prosecution for drug addicts volunteering for treatment.

### SCICI Suggestions for changes in Indian Fishing Industry

1581. SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shipping Credit & Investment Corporation of India has made suggestions for radical changes in the fishing Industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) No; Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

12.00 hrs.

### RE. MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received 13 notices of adjournment motion regarding failure of the Government to solve the economic problem of the country which has compelled the working class to go on strike against the anti-people and anti-working class economic and industrial policy of the Government from the following members.

The first Member to give the notice was Shri Birsing Mahato. Then, there are other Members who have their notices. Their names are:

1. Shri Ram Vilas Paswan
2. Shri Lokanath Choudhury
3. Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee
4. Shri Indrajit Gupta
5. Shri Somnath Chatterjee
6. Shri Saifuddin Choudhury
7. Shri Basu Deb Acharia
8. Dr. Sudhir Ray
9. Shri Hannan Mollah
10. Dr. (Shrimati) Malini Bhattacharaya
11. Shri Amar Roypradhan
12. Shri Chitta Basu

I shall have to call out the name of the person who is first in the list and then I will call out the name of the person who is next in the list. I shall have to seek the permission of the House before giving consent to move this Adjournment Motion.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): Nobody is here.

MR. SPEAKER: I am explaining Kalp Nathji. Power Minister is full of Power.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): He has handled very successfully the proposed strike which was to take place in the power sector.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why, he is full of power.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There is one point which I would like to bring to your notice before I put it to the vote of the House. In the Business

Advisory Committee, it was decided that we would be discussing the law and order situation in the country, economic condition in the country, External Affairs and the public sector undertakings. We are in the process of fixing the time for discussion on this issue. But now that it has been brought here, we have to decide. I have said that I am giving the consent to move an Adjournment Motion. If there is opposition, I will ask the Members to get up and say 'Yes' or 'No'. If they are opposed to it, then they can oppose it also.

I take this opportunity to allow a discussion to take place and there will not be any point in saying 'No' to this kind of Adjournment Motion. That is why I am just expressing my views and I am leaving it to the House to take a decision in the matter. It is an opportunity to discuss. If there is a misconception, you will have the opportunity to discuss it also. You can take any decision and my view will not be binding on you.

**SHRI ARJUN SINGH:** Sir, I May not be very conversant with the procedure. I would like to be enlightened on this account that once an Adjournment Motion notice is given and the Speaker calls out the Mover of that Motion and if he is absent and all the 50 hon. Members or the required persons do not stand up suppose, then the Motion is not there any longer. If that is not so, I may kindly be enlightened about it.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I do agree with what you have said. I am following that procedure. At the same time, I am explaining to you. This is a matter relating to the working class in the country and you would be very much interested. But, then, I am not putting any restriction on you; I am leaving it to you. I am strictly following the rule.

**SHRI ARJUN SINGH:** What I want very categorically is that this House and on our part all of us would very much like that the economic situation to be discussed, the workers' problems to be discussed; everything should be discussed, but not through an Adjournment Motion. You have another discussion.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have got your views. I am going to do it.

I give my consent to Shri Bir Sing Mahato who has secured first place in the ballot to move the motion.

1. Shri Birsing Mahato
2. Shri Indrajit Gupta
3. Shri Lokanath Choudhury
4. Shri Somnath Chatterjee
5. Shri Chitta Basu
6. Shri Ram Vilas Paswan
7. Shri Hannan Mollah
8. DR. (Smt.) Malini Bhattacharaya
9. Smt. Geeta Mukherjee
10. Shri Saifuddin Choudhury
11. Dr. Sudhir Ray
12. Shri Basudeb Acharia
13. Shri Amar Roypradhan

Nobody is here and this motion is not before the House.

We go to the next point.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT(Agra):** Sir, What happened to the Zero Hour today?

**MR. SPEAKER:** You leave it, we will have it tomorrow

[*English*]

**SHRI ARJUN SINGH:** If the lights had been out off earlier, probably we would have had the Question Hour.

MR. SPEAKER: With or without lights, we would not have had the Question Hour.

12. 08 hrs.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

**Annual Report of and Review on the working of Aeronautical Development Agency, Bangalore for 1990-91**

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Aeronautical Development Agency, Bangalore, for the year 1990-91 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Aeronautical Development Agency, Bangalore, for the year 1990-91 [Placed in Library. See No.LT. 774/91]

**Tea (Amendment ) Rules, 1991, Imports (Control) (Amendment) Order, 1991 and Annual Report of and Review on the working of Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion council, Bombay, for 1990-91**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Tea (amendment) Rules, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) Published in Notification No. S.O. 382(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th June, 1991 under section 49 of the Tea Act, 1953. [Placed in Library. See No.LT-775/91]
- (2) A copy of the Imports (Control) Amendment) Order, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) Published in

Notification No. S.O 581 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th September, 1991 issued under section 3 of the Imports and Exports (control) Act, 1947.[Placed in Library See No. LT-776/91]

- (3) (i) A copy of the annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1990-91 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A Copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1990-91.[Place in Library. See No. LT-777/91]

**Notification under Major Port Trusts Act, 1963. etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:-
  - (i) G.S.R. 308 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th June, 1991 approving the New Mangalore Port Trust employees (Conduct) Fourth Amendment Regulations. 1991.
  - (ii) G.S.R. 314 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st June, 1991 approving the Paradip Port Employees (recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) (Amendment) Regulations, 1991.

- (iii) G.S.R 322(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th June, 1991 approving the Madras Port Trust (Pensions Fund) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 1991.
- (iv) G.S.R. 326 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1991 approving the Kandla Port Employees (allotment of Residence) Amendment Regulations 1991.
- (v) G.S.R. 506(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th July, 1991 approving the Tuticorin Port Trust (Recruitment of Heads of Department) Regulations. 1991.
- (vi) G.S.R. 510 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th July, 1991 approving the Vikashapatnam Port Employees (Temporary Service) Regulations, 1991.
- (vii) G.S.R. 561 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1991 approving the Calcutta Port Trust Employees (Other than Haldia Dock Complex) Recruitment, Seniority and promotion) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 1991 and Calcutta pilot Service (other than Haldia Dock Complex) (Training, Grading and Seniority) First Amendment Regulations, 1991. [Placed on Library See. No. LT-778/91]
- (2) A copy of the National Welfare Board for Seafarers (Amendment) Rules, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) Published in Notification No. G.S.R. 652 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th October, 1991,

under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. [Placed in Library See No. LT-779/91]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual report (Hindi and English versions) of the Inland Waterways Authority of India for the year 1990-91 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Inland Waterways Authority of India for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library .See No. LT. 780/91]

**Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practice Commission Regulations, 1991**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMETARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGRAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): I beg to lay on the Table.

A copy of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission regulations, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification. No.G.S.R. 283(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th May, 1991 under sub-section (3) of section-66 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969. [Placed in Library See. No LT-781/91]

**Notification Under Savings Banks Act, 1873 and Annual Report of and Review on the working of Industrial Finance Cooperation of India for 1990-91 etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): On behalf of Shri Dal Bir Singh I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifi-

cations (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (5) of section 15 of the government Savings Banks Act, 1873:-

- (i) The Post Office Recurring Deposit (Third Amendment) Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 579 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th September, 1991.
  - (ii) The Post Office Time Deposit (second Amendment) Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 580 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th September, 1991.
  - (iii) The Post Office (Monthly Income Account) (Amendment) Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 581 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th September, 1991. [Placed in Library See No. LT-782/91]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India for the year 1990-91 alongwith a statement of Assets and Liabilities and Profit and Loss Accounts of the Corporation, under sub-section (3) of section 35 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library See. No LT-783/91]
- (3) A copy of Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kamraz Rural Bank, Sopore, for the year 1988-89 together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library See. No. LT-784/91]

- (4) A copy each of the following Annual Reports (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (8) of section 10 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Acts, 1970 and 1980.
- (i) Report on the working and activities of the Punjab National Bank for the year 1990-91 alongwith accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library See. No. LT-785/91]
  - (ii) Report on the working and activities of the Dena Bank for the year 1990-91 alongwith Accounts and auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library See. No. LT-786/91]
  - (iii) Report on the working and activities of the Indian Overseas Bank for the year 1990-91 alongwith Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library See. No LT-787/91]
  - (iv) Report on the working and activities of the New Bank of India for the year 1990-91 alongwith Accounts and Auditors Report thereon. [Placed in Library See. No. LT-788/91]
  - (v) Report on the working and activities of the Punjab and Sind Bank for the year 1990-91 alongwith Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library See. No. LT-789/91]
- (5) A copy of the Union government appropriation Accounts (Telecommunication Services) for the year 1989-90 (Hindi and English versions) [Placed in Library See. No LT-790/91]

**Notifications under Finance Act, 1979  
and customs Act, 1961**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIRAMESWAR  
THAKUR): I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 41 of the Finance Act, 1979:-
- (i) G.S.R. 606 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His Excellency Mr. Hun Sen, Prime Minister of Cambodia and Eleven members of the delegation who visited India from the 3rd to 5th October, 1991 from the payment of foreign travel tax.
- (ii) G.S.R. 617 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th October, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His excellency Mr. Rene Felber, Vice president and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland and six members of delegation who visited India from the 4th to 13th October, 1991 from the Payment of foreign travel tax.
- (iii) G.S.R. 650 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th October, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His Excellency Mr. Adrian Nastase, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Romania and six members of the delegation who visited India from the 29th October to the 1st November, 1991, from

the payment of foreign travel tax.

- (iv) G.S.R. 670 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th November, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His Excellency Mr. Robert G. Mugabe, President of the Republic of Zimbabwe and ten members of the delegation who visited India from the 14th to 16th November, 1991 from the payment of foreign travel tax. [Placed in Library See No. LT-791/91]
- (2) A copy of the Central Excise (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 653 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 1991 under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library See No. LT-792/91]
- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:-
- (i) G.S.R. 550 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th August, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum declaring Acctic Anhydride to be a specified commodity for the purpose of enforcing the special provisions of the Customs Act, 1962 within the specified area along the Indo-Pak Border and Indo-Burma Border.
- (ii) G.S.R. 638 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd October, 1991 together with an explanatory memo-



random making certain amendments to Notification No. 13-Customs/81 dated the 9th February, 1981.

- (iii) G.S.R. 639 (E) and G.S.R. 640 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd October, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to goods specified in the Table appended to the Notification from the whole of the basic additional and auxiliary duties of the Customs leviable thereon.
- (iv) G.S.R. 641 (E) and G.S.R. 642 (E) Published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd October, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to goods specified in the Table appended to the Notification from the whole of the basic additional and auxiliary duties of customs leviable thereon.
- (v) The Shipping Bill and Bill of Export (Form) Regulations, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 552(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th August, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library See No. LT.793/91]

12.09 hrs

**ESTIMATES-COMMITTEE****Action Taken Statements***[English]*

**SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA**  
(Andaman-Nicobar): I beg to lay on the table

statements (Hindi and English versions) showing action taken by government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of:

- (i) Second Report of Estimates Committee (Ninth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Eightieth Report of the Committee (Eighth Lok Sabha) on Ministry of Surface Transport—Dredging Operations in Major Ports.
- (ii) Third Report of Estimates Committee (Ninth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Seventy-ninth Report (Eighth Lok Sabha) on Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department of Health) All India Institute of Medical Sciences.

12.10 hrs.

**STATEMENT BY MINISTER**

**Situation arising out of Cyclonic storm in the Bay of Bengal and Relief Measures undertaken by the Government**

*[English]*

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR):** Sir, I seek leave of the House to make a statement on the situation arising out of the recent cyclonic storm in the Bay of Bengal and the steps taken by the Government for rendering relief to the affected population. Immediately after receipt of the cyclone warning, concerned State Governments and the Union Territory of Pondicherry were contacted and were requested to take all precautionary mea-

[Sh. Balram Jakhar]

asures to minimise the loss to life and property.

A cyclonic storm began to develop in the Bay of Bengal on the 12th November, 1991 and its progress was closely monitored by the India Meteorological Department (IMD) and suitable warnings were issued to the authorities in the entire concerned coastal region in the States of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh and the Union Territory of Pondicherry. This cyclonic storm crossed the Tamil Nadu coast near Karaikal about 30-40 kms. north of Nagapattinam, a little after mid-night, in the early hours of 15th November, 1991. This cyclone generated strong surface winds of gale force 80 to 90 kms. per hr. in short durations and 60 to 70 kms. per hr. for longer durations. There was heavy to very heavy rainfall over coastal areas of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Union Territory of Pondicherry. Under its influence, wide-spread rains were experienced in parts of the States of Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Maharashtra.

As desired by the Prime Minister, I visited Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry and Karnataka on 23rd, 24th and 25th November, 1991 and took an aerial survey of the flood affected areas and had detailed discussions with Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu and the Lt. Governor of Pondicherry. In Bangalore, I had occasion to discuss the situation there with the Revenue and Agriculture Ministers of Karnataka State Government on 25th November, 1991. Hon'ble Members would appreciate that in nearly all the areas I visited, I observed that the governmental machinery is still busy assessing the damage that has occurred in different parts of these States in the wake of the recent cyclone. I therefore stressed upon the Ministers and officers I met that the first priority should be given to organising relief measures followed by providing relief to the farmers in the shape of agricultural inputs to ensure that the forthcoming rabi season may take full advantage of the wide-spread rains that have taken

place. I drew pointed attention of the Ministers and officers to the statement made by the Prime Minister in Hyderabad on 23rd November, 1991 that the States should exercise due caution while incurring expenditure under the Calamity Relief Fund so that they have sufficient funds for relief measures whenever a calamity strikes.

In Andhra Pradesh, I was informed that Rs. 40 crores have been allocated to the various districts out of which Rs. 29 crores were meant for drought relief and the rest for flood relief measures. A sum of Rs. 30 crores is still there in balance with the Andhra Pradesh Government under the C.R.F and they are taking measures to see that relief measures and agricultural inputs to farmers are provided on priority. The Prime Minister himself addressed a meet of Ministers and Officers in Hyderabad and took stock of the relief measures that were being implemented by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh. In Madras, I was informed that a sum of Rs. 9 crores has been allocated by the Tamil Nadu Government for immediate relief measures and they have Rs. 30 crores in balance in their CRF to organise relief measures. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu indicated that in the event of diversification in agriculture as a long-term precaution against seasonal calamities like cyclone and drought, the allocation of rice to the State would have to be increased considerably. Some good preparatory work was done in Tamil Nadu when cyclone warning was received because of which the loss of life was considerably minimised. In Bangalore, I had occasion to visit a few villages apart from carrying out an aerial survey of the affected districts in the Bangalore division. The mud houses of the affected villages in the Bangalore division seem to have collapsed in large numbers and the Karnataka Government is planning to extend assistance to those people whose house have been damaged. I advised the Karnataka government to consider presenting a housing project to the National Housing Bank and HUDCO.

Hon'ble Members may be aware that a Central Reconnaissance Team was also deputed on 23rd and 24th November to

Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu which held discussions with the Officers of these State Governments to assess the assistance in the shape of help from central sources which need to be made available in the affected areas. A separate Central Team would be visiting Pondicherry in the near future to assess the damage that has taken place there because the 9th Finance Commission did not make any recommendation regarding the relief measures to be taken up in the Union Territories and the task of assessing the damage, lies with Central Government.

According to the existing scheme for financing the relief expenditure, which came into force from 1.4.1990, a Calamity Relief Fund has been constituted for each State with an allocated amount, of which 75 per cent is contributed by the Central Government as a non-plan grant in 4 quarterly instalments and the balance 25 per cent is contributed by the State Governments from their own resources. There is an annual allocation of Rs. 804 crores consisting of Rs.603 crores Central contribution and Rs. 201 crores States contribution. The 9th Finance Commission, while recommending the State-wise annual allocation under the CRF had taken into account the average of the ceilings of expenditure approved for management of natural calamities during the last ten years. The State-level Committees headed by the Chief Secretaries of the States are competent to decide on all matters connected with the relief expenditure including the norms of assistance.

Consequent upon the constitution of the Calamity Relief Fund, the State governments are now required to meet the entire expenditure on the management of the natural calamities. The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka have been allocated Rs.86.00 crores, Rs. 39.00 crores and Rs. 27.00 crores respectively under Calamity Relief Fund. Central Government has already released its entire contribution during the current year.

I would like to assure the House that the Government of India is keeping a close watch

on the situation and suitable action is being taken in consultation with the State governments concerned.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT(Agra): Sir, what the Central Government is going to do for the victims of earthquake in Uttar Pradesh where the property worth billions of rupees has been damaged? (*Interruptions*) Something should have been mentioned about Uttar Pradesh also alongwith other states.

MR. SPEAKER: As I have already told you, a separate statement would be issued, later on. Now it is related to drought and floods.

SHRI BAGAWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Sir, I mean to say that people are dying there. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have told you that Government is going to issue a separate statement on it. This statement relates to drought and floods.

[*English*]

Shri P. Chidambaram will make a statement on the Minimum Release Price for Coffee in the afternoon.

Now Shri Rangarajan Kumaramangalam will made a statement regarding Government business for the week commencing the 2nd December, 1991.

12.16 hrs.

#### BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): With you permis-

[Sh. Rangaranjan Kumaramangalam]

sion, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing Monday, 2nd December, 1991, will consist of:

1. Discussion on the Resolution seeking approval of the Proclamation issued by the President on the 11th October, 1991 in relation to the State of Meghalaya.
2. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
3. Consideration and passing of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Amendment Bill, 1991
4. Consideration and passing of the following Bills as passed by Rajya Sabha:-
  - (a) The Family Courts (?Amendment) Bill, 1991
  - (b) The Indian Ports (Amendment) Bill, 1991
  - (c) The Delhi High Court (Amendment) Bill, 1991
  - (d) The Legal Services Authorities (Amendment) Bill, 1991.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT (Agra): Sir, I request that the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:

1. Need to provide Central grants immediately to U.P. Government from the National Road Funds for the construction of roads in the villages of U.P., since These have not yet been released.
2. Need to increase the amount for electrification of U.P. villages to

launch the electrification programme in the villages according to the requirements of the State because the Government has allocated inadequate amount for the same.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA(Jaipur): Sir, I request that the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:

1. Need to provide assistance according to per capita family bases by the Central Government for proper and planned development of the unauthorised colonies.
2. Need to approve the scheme costing Rs. 15.5 crores for providing drinking water to rural areas of Rajasthan.

KUMARI VIMLA VERMA (Seoni): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I request that the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:

1. Need to set up Oil refinery near Shahpura in Jabalpur district of Madhya Pradesh.
2. Need to complete the construction of left bank and distributary canals of Barrage Jabalpur and to provide lift irrigation system in Jabalpur district by narrowing the right bank of the canal within two years.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT(Ajmer) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I request that the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:

1. Need to extend up to Ajmer the superfast train running between Jaipur and Agra Fort .
2. Need to attach a bogie at Jaipur for Ajmer in the "Marudhar Express" running between Jodhpur to Lucknow and increase the reservation quota in it.

[English]

**SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN** (Karad): I request that the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:

1. Need to work out a coordinated policy to take expeditious decisions on irrigation projects pending clearance under the Conservation of Forest Act.

2. Need to delegate more powers to regional offices of the Conservator of Forests for granting clearances of road projects laying of telephone and electrical lines stone queries etc.

**SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI** (Deogarh): I request that the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:

1. Need for a full fledged discussion on electoral reforms.
2. Need to have a discussion on ameliorating the lot of people residing in coal producing states in the country.

**SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri)**: I request that the following item may be included in the next week's agenda:

Need to include the comprehensive Wakf Act, which is in the anvil of Parliament and the Wakf (Amendment) Bill 1984.

**SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar)**: Day before yesterday, almost all political parties, at least all the opposition parties, had pleaded with the government in respect of holding early elections in Delhi. Now next week happens to be a week in which 5th of December falls. And on the 5th of December the term of these two bodies i.e. Delhi Metropolitan Council and the Corporation, expires. Normally elections should have been held before 5th December. They have not been held. And I know that it is not possible to hold them before 5th of December. But all that I would like to insist is that this Parliament must be given an opportunity of discussing the issue before 5th of December so that we

can take from the Government a commitment in respect of giving to the people of Delhi representative bodies like the Corporation and the Metropolitan Council. Therefore, I feel that this commission is a serious omission which cannot be made up later. Therefore, next week itself a discussion on Delhi is warranted.

I would like to draw your attention to the fact that this item number one on Meghalaya had been listed earlier in the week for consideration. I do not know why all of a sudden it disappeared and it became for the next week though in the other House it has been continuing. It was surprising to us that those who had prepared for that, they found that it was missing. How it had happened I do not know.

My last point is that I had requested the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs in your presence when the meeting of the leaders had been convened, that the Government should consider very seriously the need to revive the institution of joint parliamentary committees to examine bills before they are brought before the House. I was assured by the Minister of parliamentary Affairs that this would be done. Till now we do not know what has been the Government's thinking on this because it is directly related to the business that is due to take place in the rest of the session.

**MR. SPEAKER**: On the second point. I would like to say that some mistake in committees we will rectify

[Translation]

**SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi)**: Mr. Speaker, Sir, last time also, as has been mentioned by Shri Advaniji, it was the will of the house that it should be discussed. The hon. Minister is present here. He had assured us That this issue would be taken up in the Business Advisory Committee. As far as I remember, in the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee also, our Members raised it. I would like to ask as to why it is not being discussed according to the will of the House. Everybody was demand-

[Sh. Madan Lal Khurana]

ing holding of elections in Delhi. There was a consensus in the House to have a discussion on it. Why has this item not been included in the next week's agenda? Does the Government want to avoid it? As Shri Advaniji has said that it should be discussed before 5th positively. I want an assurance from the hon. Minister, who is sitting here, that the issue will be discussed before 5th of December positively.

[English]

**SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM.** Mr. Speaker, Sir, many issues have been brought forward. Whatever they have raised, we would place them before the Business Advisory Committee. But, in particular, I would like to respond to what the Leader of the Opposition has said. With regard to the Joint Select Committee system, we have said, 'Yes' we would definitely consider it seriously and definitely by the next week we would most probably be coming forward with the Bills we feel can be brought up immediately to try out that process and then see how it goes.

With regard to the discussion on Delhi, I think it is really the Business Advisory Committee which has to decide are not necessarily Government Business unless we bring Resolutions forward. At the moment, I think the best thing would be that if the Business Advisory Committee is asked to look into the matter of 193 discussion. But, considering that there are so many topics of such large aptitude, I do not know.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI LAL K. ADVANI:** I would like to say why it is necessary.

**SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM:** I totally appreciate the Leader of the Opposition's point of view, the urgency and the necessity. The date is also quite reasonably... (Interruptions). We have no hesitation.

**SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh):** Mr. Minister, I would like to say something, if

you kindly yield for a minute. Sir, I would like to make a recommendation that you were good enough to consider that in the routine norm, you would be admitting the Calling attention almost on a daily basis considering and meeting all other requirements. May I submit as an important issue as Delhi before....

**MR. SPEAKER:** We will consider. But, then, Calling Attention Motion we do not discuss in the House. We will apply the rule and then decide. We will see how it can be done.

**SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM:** Sir, from the Government side, we have no objection at all. But, then, it would really depend on how Business Advisory Committee adjusts the time. We are open to whatever Business Advisory Committee advises and decides.

**MR. SPEAKER:** A point was very nicely made and some door was also opened for you to take a decision. You have sent it to the Business Advisory Committee. Now, we will take a decision in the Business Advisory Committee.

**SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM:** If the hon. Speaker would recollect, in the last Business Advisory Committee meeting it was decided that this matter could be discussed between the Home Minister and the various parties' representative in the first round. But, they are insisting on discussing it in the House. If it is to be discussed in the House, it has to be decided by the Business Advisory Committee. But, our Home Minister is most willing to meet the Members of parliament.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Let him invite them.

**SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM:** We have decided to invite them.

**MR. SPEAKER:** If you have to say something on the floor of the House, you can say something on the floor of the House. Otherwise, you decide in the Business Advisory Committee

12.29 hrs

## BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

## Eighth Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRIRANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 27th November, 1991".

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 27th November, 1991"

*The Motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER: Now we shall take up the legislative business...

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. PREMDHUMAL (Hamirpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: No, today we are not having it...

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No, I say, today we are not having it. We have gone to the other item. Please leave it. Please do not swing it like this. If you make it on Monday, it does not make any difference.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: It is very important, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not swing it like this. Now we have gone to the other item. On the coming day we will take up. But then let us not swing it like that. It does not look nice.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Gopichettipalayam): It is a very serious matter, Sir, affecting the people of Tamil Nadu.

MR. SPEAKER: We will consider it. I also may ask the Minister to look into it. Do not twist the procedure of the House to suit your convenience. Now that we have gone to the other item, we will take it up on Monday. I promise you, we will take it up on Monday. Please sit down now.

12.31 hrs.

TEA COMPANIES (ACQUISITION AND  
TRANSFER OF SICK TEA UNITS)  
AMENDMENT BILL - *CONTD.*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now we are taking up the legislative Business. Further discussion on the motion for consideration of the Tea Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Sick Tea Units) Amendment Bill moved on 28th November, 1991. Shri Pius Tirkey is not here. Shri K.M. Mathew.

SHRI PALA K.M. MATHEW (Idukki): I thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. This Bill has only very limited purposes, so, I confine myself to one or two points only.

Some four companies have been nationalised. A commissioner to pay the amounts payable to the employees has been appointed. The claims were received late and those late claims will also be considered. This is what the purport or the gist of the Bill is. But what I want to bring to the notice of the Minister, through you, Sir, is that in tea estates, the conditions of the working people are very poor. In my own State of Kerala, there are so many tea estates and in all those estates, the remuneration and the payments

[Sh. Pala K.M. Mathew]

received by the workers and the staff are very insufficient. Many of the workers are living in poverty and squalor. The basic facilities in the estates, like electricity, drinking water and water for other purposes, and roads through the estates, are in very poor condition and in a very bad shape. They have got a very serious housing problem also. Many of them are huddled in small lines and life in those lines is very difficult and very miserable also. I would urge upon the hon. Minister, through you, to take notice of the poor conditions and the poor payments obtained by the workers and the staff in the tea estates. That is all, Sir.

[*Translation*]

12.32 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARAGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a Commissioner has been appointed to settle the issue of compensation payable to the tea estate workers. The Commissioner will finalise all their pending cases. I want to say that the entire tea industry depends on women-workers. We can't think of tea industry without women. I want to tell you one thing that the condition of women engaged in tea industry is not good.

Secondly, I want to submit that Assam, West Bengal, Kerala and Tamil Nadu produce 98 per cent of tea. It is mainly produced in Assam and West Bengal. During the middle of the 19th century not only women but their family members also were engaged in tea industry. But priority has been given to women because of their fingers are comparatively very soft and that is why they can pluck the tea leaves efficiently whereas the male hands are not much useful for the purpose. Therefore, this industry has always been depending upon women. The percentage of women workers is 46. Women are treated there as bonded labourers. They are appointed there on contract basis for 5 years. After five years they are removed. They are

employed on contract basis only. There is no arrangement of taking them to their houses from the place of their duty. With the result, these women work as labourers in the fields. They live in small cottages which are called labour lines. They are leading a miserable life worst than an animal. The Central government enacted the Tea Estate Workers Act in 1951. But the State Government does not give due importance to it. After three years, the State Government enacted a law in 1954. The rules under this act for the implementation of the law were framed in September 1955. You had passed the law in 1951 but it was enforced in April, 1959. The Central Government passed the legislation in 1951 and the state Governments gave it the shape of a rule and implemented it after eight years. This is just one example to showing as to how the legislations are treated.

Subsequently, in 1981 you moved an amending bill in the Parliament which was implemented with effect from 26th January, 1991. You made a good choice of the day of implementation. The Labour Ministry of Government of India conducted a survey of tea gardens in 1979 but only those gardens which were registered till 1991 were covered under the survey and the rest were omitted. This survey inflicted a blow of poverty on the labourers as a result of which the number of women workers is on the decrease. On the other hand, it was feasible if women labourers worked more and their number grew. The women are not being given equal wages as well. The male workers get 10-18 paise more in their wages while they do less work but the women are paid less and put in more labour. That is why the number of women workers has decreased. Similarly, the women while going to work in the tea gardens, used to leave their children behind in the creches but there too they were not given adequate facilities. This fact has also been revealed to you through a report. Not only that, the women working in the tea gardens get nominal medical facilities and these too of a very poor quality. There is no facility of school education for them. Then there are no toilets, no bathrooms in the house where the labourers reside and there is no such arrangement available to the women folk. This



is such a situation which needs to be vividly considered.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that the women employed to pluck the tea-leaves are asked to do hard labour. They are asked to carry 30-40 kgs. of weight in their baskets. Thus these women have to do the job of a coolie too due to which they get tired. The Trade Unions are only engaged in receiving donation due to the union from the tea gardens. These people are offered work by the corporation of the contractor. Thus, the law of the jungle prevails. What I mean to say is that the women get nominal facilities in the tea gardens. Hindustan Majdoor Sabha is only collecting in donations by threatening them. Therefore, I request you to kindly improve the condition of workers. There are 57 lakh of them. If their condition is not improved, they may be forced to resort to change religion and embrace Christianity. I would like to make an humble submission to the hon. Minister that the situation there is very critical. There is nothing these poor people can call their own. They wear torn clothes, there is no educational facility of housing facility. If they are paid less wages and continue to be poor, the Christian missionaries will take advantage of it. The missionaries offer them the temptation of providing every facility once they convert to Christianity. Therefore, not only Hindu labourers but Muslims also are embracing Christianity due to poverty. This should not be allowed to The Vishwa Hindu parishad will have to reconvert not only such Hindus who had embraced Islam but also those who are becoming Christians.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have portrayed the plight of these poor tea-garden workers. I hope that their condition will be improved. I would, through you, like to request the hon. Minister to kindly consider my constructive suggestions for reply during his speech and accept them.

[English]

**SHRI K. THULASIAH VANDAYAR** (Thanjavur): Sir, tea is a common beverage which every citizen of this country consumes.

The women of the gardens are a poem sympathy because they are not properly sheltered and their children's education is not looked after. So, there should be compulsory proper shelter and safety for those people.

The finest tea is exported and the last grade tea is to be consumed by our people. For this, they should prepare nutritious tea in a hygienic and healthier way.

In South India, especially in the Nilgiris, the lot of the people is very concerning the workers who depend upon this, live in a condition which is unhygienic and pitiable. They do not have even proper clothes and shoes to wear. These children are uncared. This matter should be taken up for the betterment of the toiling workers. Tea, which gives foreign exchange to our exchequer should be streamlined and our production should be made substantial. With these words, Sir, I request the Minister to see that the health of the people and the production of tea is better in our country.

**SHRI P.C. CHACKO** (Trichur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. This Bill which is before the House is an amendment to the Indian Tea Companies Act, 1985. This Bill is moved not with any substantial purpose but for a very minor amendment to the existing Act. I am not sure whether the hon. Minister has gone deep into the matter as to what necessitated such a change in this Act, because in 1985 certain tea companies were nationalised and this legislation is to substantiate that step already taken.

Sir, as we have seen, in the morning the Leftist friends were airing their apprehensions on the unfounded charges of privatisation and things like that. I wish they should be present in this House today. In 1985, the government of India had taken over four sick tea companies and nationalised them. Now for the sake of the workers' cause, the Government is before this House for amending the Tea Companies Act. In retrospection, we are bound to think that the sickness of the Tea Companies also might

have happened because of the irresponsible strike by the Trade Unions as the one going on today in this country. There are so many factors which contribute to the sickness of the tea companies. Such irresponsible strikes might have also contributed. So, I request the hon. Minister to analyse this matter a little more. The Tea Trading Corporation of India is the nodal agency entrusted by the Government of India at the time of take-over of sick tea units. In fact, the Tea Trading Corporation of India should have remitted the statutory dues which was due to the workers at that time and a specific date was also mentioned in the Act itself. But the Tea Trading Corporation of India could not remit Rs. 1.28 crore which was due to the workers at that time. That is why this amendment is necessitated. I request the hon. Minister to verify whether the Tea Trading Corporation of India or anybody responsible for the running of these take-over units are at fault. If a private company does not pay the statutory liability which is due to the workers, nobody is going to come before this House with a legislation. They will be taken to task and they will be prosecuted. We are for the workers interest. We give wholehearted support to this amendment Bill because we are interested in the cause of the workers unlike the Left front trade-union leaders. Today is a sad day in the history of the country because lakhs and lakhs of workers are driven to the street, not knowing why they are asked to strike, not knowing what is the reason for the unauthorised, unlawful strike. These leaders have driven the workers to the street. They have converted this august House a platform for their propoganda today, throwing all the norms, all the conventions of this House in the wind I am not going into the details.

I am only mentioning that they do not support the cause of the workers. They are putting the workers into all sorts of harassment. Sir one day strike means Rs. 800 crores production loss in this country. Senior Left trade-union leaders who are also Members of this House can be happy today that they inflicted an injury of Rs. 800 crores

on this poor nation. That is all they could achieve on this day. These sorts of things are happening in this country.

This Government, in 1985 made a legislation for taking over of sick tea companies. Today for the workers' cause, even for a small thing, for making statutory payments also, we are coming before this House for amendment. This shows the sincerity and commitment of this Government to the cause of workers. I would request our young dynamic Minister who piloted this Bill to go into the details. If any officials of the Tea Trading Corporation have erred, they should not be allowed to go scot-free because we have to look after the interests of the workers. I also want to know whether only other statutory liabilities are to be paid. Then has my esteemed friend, Shri Salman Khursheed to come before the House with another amendment? This is another lacuna in our legislative process. I would like to request you to apply your mind. Suppose Rs. 1.28 crores due to the workers are paid now, though late, we have rectified the whole thing. If there is any more statutory due to be paid, again the valuable time of this august house would be taken for another amendment. This cannot be allowed. Because of lack of time, I am not going into the details.

The hon Minister of State of Commerce Shri P. Chidambaram once replied in the House telling that tea is doing very all companies are doing very well. When I expressed my apprehension he was trying to pacify me. But tea prices are always fluctuating. It may be good now. But what about the sickness of the tea companies? Are we going on war-footing to eradicate the sickness at all? This is the main question.

I may just make one observation. The per acre productivity of tea in this country is the lowest in the world. Some of my friends have cited statistics in this House. I am not going into the details. Until and unless we achieve a competitive productivity right in the world, we just cannot survive. May be because of fluctuation of tea, the present situation may be good enough. But that alone will not help us to solve this problem.

*(Acquisition & Transfer of*

Sickness will recur sickness will go on and we will have to take over more and more of tea estates because we are concerned about the workers. We are not paying lip sympathy to them like the Left front trade union leaders. We are sincere to the workers. So, we have to take more and more tea estates, though we have no resources. So, we have to take steps to eradicate sickness of the tea estates. I have made a suggestion. But I do not know how far the Government is serious about it. I would request both the Ministers that the Government may draw out a very comprehensive re-plantation programme for the Indian tea. Of course it requires a lot of investment. A separate fund may be provided to find out the sources to execute the re-plantation scheme for the Indian tea. Now the productivity is 1600 tonnes or 1700 tonnes per acre. That is what is cited here yesterday, when the world average is 3, 000 kg. per hectare. If this is the productivity, our output in tea will only be 50% of world output. So, for that, we have to go in for high-yielding varieties. Our old plantations cannot survive now. So, we have to have a very scientific and large-scale re-plantation scheme. There is a good model scheme being implemented by the Minister for rubber. The re-plantation scheme is to be introduced and financial assistance should also be made available to the sick units. Taking over always cannot be a solution because the government may not be having the resources. Taking over and development of abandoned estates comes under the definition of financing as per the guidelines of the Reserve Bank of India. But very seldom such abandoned estates are given finance by the financial institutions. So, Government should give instructions that the financial institutions should also take a liberal attitude for assisting these abandoned tea companies for the revival of such estates.

I support this Bill for amending the Tea Companies Act 1985.

I also request the hon. Minister to inform us what action is taken on the lapses of the tea trade that I have pointed out.

With these words, I support this amendment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you.

SHRI P. C. THOMAS (Mavattupuzha):  
Sir, I am happy that the government has brought this Bill to rectify certain defects which have come in the past and which are mainly regarding the dues which are to be paid to the employees. What has been discussed here is of great importance today as workers are being misled by lot of trade unions and we have been hearing the hue and cry here in the Lok Sabha by the leaders of some of the Opposition parties. Actually, what exactly they want is not being made clear even now. The Government has very clearly and categorically stated that it is not against public undertakings and the Government has also shown by this Bill that whenever the Public undertakings or public Corporations have failed, the Government has always a mind to come to the rescue especially when it affected the workers.

Here I would like to mention about the working of the public undertakings. I think it is very necessary to make a mention about this, because we go on hearing all types of criticism against the view of the Government with regard to the public undertakings, though the Government has made it very clear that the view of the Government is very much to safeguard the public undertakings and to see that the working of the public undertakings is brought forth in a better way. The Opposition alleges that the Government is going to wind up the public undertakings and to see that the sick units are going to be killed. That is not the attitude of the Government. The attitude of the Government is to see that the public undertakings do in a better way. Now we know that efficiency is something which we lack in all fields, in every field, in the field of production, industry, agriculture and in politics, and everywhere. The government has taken a very stern view in this regard to see that the efficiency in all fields especially in the fields of industry, exports, earning of more foreign exchange etc. increases.

I congratulate the Ministry headed by Shri P. Chidambaram which is ably supported and aided by the Deputy Minister here. They are doing very well in the field of

export. With in a very short time, say, about a quarter of a year, our exports have increased. Our EXIM policy is something on the basis of which we have found that the exports of our products could be increased to a great extent. The proportion of increase of exports come to 10% in the past. It has come to almost 93% from about 84% which was the percentage before about four months.

13.00 hrs.

Within this short time, we could obtain this position; we could achieve such an achievement. If we concentrate on exports, if we lay much stress on this policy and give support to this policy, I think we can achieve much more. A negative attitude has been taken by some of the Opposition parties as far as this policy is concerned. I think this is time when we have to strengthen the policy of the Government in this regard and to get better results in this regard.

With regard to tea, the export of tea has come to a statement position. As far as the export of the past three years is concerned, this is the situation. In 1988-89, it was 193.7 million kgs. In 1989-90, we could increase it only up to 209.3 million kgs. In 1990-91, it has decreased. The statistics shows that it has come down to 201.9 million kgs. So, we have a target of about 285 million kgs at present. I am sure we will be able to achieve this target. But to achieve this we have to increase our production of tea. The production of tea, I think, is also facing stagnancy in this regard. In 1989 it was about 684 million kgs whereas in 1988 it was 777 million kgs. In 1990-91 it has increased up to 718.67 million kgs. But this is not a happy situation. This is not a leading step which we could take. The stagnancy of our improvement in export is because of every many factors including the increase in domestic consumption.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri P.C. Thomas, you can continue after Lunch.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: All right, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned for Lunch to meet once again at 2. P.M.

13.02 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till fourteen of the clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

TEA COMPANIES (ACQUISITION AND  
TRANSFER OF SICK TEA UNITS)  
AMENDMENT BILL- *CONTEND*,

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri P.C. Thomas was on his legs. He may continue his speech.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: I am almost finishing my speech. I was telling that we must step up our production and for that the Government has to take all steps and the cooperation of all the workers and all other concerned is necessary for this.

I also would stress on the need to strengthen the research organisations. We have two research organisations; one in the north and the other in the south. We have to give more strength to these organisations and we have to produce better quality tea keeping in view the larger perspective. I would support this Bill saying that we have to ponder as to whether tea estates or for that matter any agricultural product could be entrusted to the public sector undertaking as such. We see that the TTCL has been actually a failure in this regard. There may be so many reasons. It may be because of mismanagement; it may be because of very many other reasons also. But we see the Government or the Government corporations are very poor cultivators. I don't think that cultivation is to be ever entrusted to such type of undertakings. We have to see if at all

necessary whether something more is to be done in this regard to see that production of tea and other agricultural products could be increased.

Thanking you for the opportunity that you have given me, I support this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri P. Chidambaram to make a statement.

14.14 hrs

### STATEMENT BY MINISTER

#### Minimum release price for coffee

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): The coffee marketing year is from 1st January to 31st December. The Minimum Release price for coffee ought to be announced before the commencement of the coffee marketing year. The Cost Accounts Branch of the Finance Ministry completed its study which is done once in five years, in 1989-90. Hence, the MRP for 1990 was announced only in March 1990. For succeeding years, the MRP is updated, based on actual data and information gathered from a random sample of small and big estates. The last such update was made in March 1991 and MRP for 1991 was announced only in March, 1991.

When I was in Bangalore two weeks ago, I promised that MRP for 1992 will be announced before 30th November, 1991, and that the method for determining MRP would also be made transparent. I have pleasure today in announcing the MRP.

The Coffee Board sought data and information from 600 estates chosen on a random basis. Based on such information, the cost of cultivation has been worked out as Rs. 14.51 per kg in the case of Arabica and Rs. 10.95 per Kg. in the case of Robusta.

After taking into consideration crop charges, development expenses, return on capital and other charges, the cost of production has been worked out at Rs.23.93 per Kg for Arabica and Rs. 19.21 per Kg for Robusta. Last year, the corresponding MRP was Rs. 21.38 per Kg for Arabica and Rs. 17.32 per Kg for Robusta. Hon'ble Members will appreciate that the increase in the MRP works out to 11.93% in the case of Arabica and 10.91% in the case of Robusta.

MRP forms the basis for fixation of floor price for internal pool sale for auction of coffee by the Coffee Board.

The Coffee Board is also the authority to determine the Price Differential Scale for every season. This is done strictly on the basis of last two years' average market performance of different grades of coffee. After taking into account all relevant considerations, the Coffee Board has, yesterday, finalised the gross initial payment to be made to coffee growers for the season 1991-92 at Rs. 11 per point. Last year the initial payment was Rs. 9 per point. Hon'ble Members will appreciate that the initial payment for 1991-92 is, therefore, a substantial increase over the initial payment last year. I am also pleased to announce that the Coffee Board has decided that the initial payment of Rs. 11 per point will be made without deduction of purchase tax. Purchase taxes of respective States will be deducted from the second instalment of payment.

The initial payment is not strictly related to MRP but coffee growers would always like to know what proportion of MRP is being granted as initial payment.

Let me take 4 benchmark grades Arabica Parchment, Arabica Cherry, Robusta Parchment and Robusta Cherry. The average points for these four benchmark grades would be 90, 65, 67 and 60 respectively. Based on the average points, the initial payment per KG at the rate of Rs. 11 per point for these 4 benchmark grades and as a proportion of MRP are given below in the form of a table.

<i>GRADE</i>	<i>Average Points</i>	<i>Initial payment</i>	<i>Proportion of MRP</i>
		<i>Rs.</i>	
Arabica Parchment	90	19.80	82.74%
Arabica cherry	65	14.30	59.75%
Robusta Parchment	67	14.74	76.73%
Robusta Cherry	60	13.20	68.71%

I may add that these percentages are substantially higher than the percentages of initial payment as a proportion of MRP in the last finalised year that is the year 1990 which was only 58%.

I am sure that coffee growers will welcome that decisions taken on minimum Release Price as well as the decision taken on initial payment for the season 1991.92.

14.17 hrs.

**THE COMPANIES (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF SICK TEA UNITS) AMENDMENT BILL—*CONTD.***

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Again, we take up further discussion on this Bill. Shri Rasa Singh Rawat.

[*Translation*]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT(Ajmer): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome the Tea Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of sick tea Units) Amendment Bill, 1991 moved by the Government but I would simultaneously like to urge upon the Government, through you, that the problem of the workers working in these tea gardens or tea industries-be they managed by the corporation or the

contractor - is very pitiable. Just now, the preceding speakers have highlighted the condition of the women workers working there but there are child labourers too and child labour is a crime under law but because their delicate little fingers are considered to be useful for plucking tea leaves, they are therefore employed in the gardens and exploited by extracting more work and paid less.

Sir, I would through you, like to bring it to notice of the Government that the labourers working in the tea gardens of Assam are made to work more but are paid less that too not on time and then there are no proper residential facilities available the colonies they reside in so such so that there are no basic necessities or facilities like toilet, bathroom etc. present there. What to speak of educational and medical facilities and doctors etc. their basic necessities are not fulfilled. I have to say it with regret that the labour unions active amongst these workers do collect donations from them but do not fulfil their responsibilities in a proper manner, whether they are INTUC people or those of Hind Mazdoor Sabha. They only exploit the workers by extracting donation from them or fulfil their vested interests in collusion with the management.

I would, therefore like to request the Government to pay pay full attention to the workers of the tea-gardens.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today India is facing another problem. Tea is our national drink. It is not only an integral part of our foreign trade but also a profitable industry in the country itself; it is one of our main source of foreign exchange earning, it is a chief crop and also a major industry and a trade. Despite all this problem that our country is confronted with at present is that the tea consumption in the country has increased to such an extent that India has lost her first position in its export; this position has been gained by Sri Lanka and India has been pushed back to just second position. Moreover, other countries like Kenya, China etc. have not only started producing tea but have been coming forward. Therefore, measures will have to be taken so that we do not suffer any setback in export of tea and we do not lose our position. It is not a matter only of a single state. As a matter of fact, the maximum consumption of tea is in Maharashtra, then comes Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Rajasthan, Punjab and so on. "Every time is tea time". People take tea throughout the day; the Government will have to pay attention to it. It is the responsibility of the health experts to tell whether tea is harmful for health or not but the Government will have to pay attention to control the tea consumption on the country in order to earn foreign exchange, encourage export of tea and to improve the condition of the workers of tea plantations. We will have to put a restraint on our habits so that tea continues to be our chief source of our foreign exchange. If the Government pays attention to it, I think, the continuous increase in tea consumption can be checked, if we go on to consume the whole production of tea in the country itself we would find ourselves in the same position as related by an Urdu poet in the following couplet:

"Gaflat Ki Duniyan Mein Agar Yeh Halat Rahi,

Ayenge Kamastal Kabul Se Aur Kafan Japan Se".

Therefore it is essential to pay attention to tea industry.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, the activities of ULFA in Assam have also affected the tea industry. Offices of tea estates are in Calcutta while tea plantations are there in the hilly areas of Assam and Darjeeling. As a matter of fact tea offices should either be at the same place or in the nearby areas of tea plantations so that the officials may visit the place to see the condition of labourers, work and acquaint themselves with their problems. This would help them to find out a way to improve the financial condition of the labourers.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we should not take measures for the development of tea industry so that we may attain the export target we have fixed. For this purpose we will have to increase the tea production. Earlier tea was produced only in a few states like Assam, Bengal, Tamil Nadu etc., but it is a matter of great satisfaction that the Government for the first time, have realised that the tea is also helpful in improving the economy. Keeping this fact in view the Government has chalked out a plan to encourage tea cultivation in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh. about Rs. 9 Kharab, 9 crores are proposed to be spent under a long term project which has already been approved. I would like to submit that 50,000 hectare land in 25 districts of Uttar Pradesh has been selected for the purpose. Tea plantation should be encouraged particularly in 8 hilly districts where the financial condition of the people has become deplorable due to the earthquake. Tea plantations in these areas would help to improve their condition. It would not only help to meet their requirements but also to achieve the export target and earn foreign exchange. This would also bring about an improvement in the economic condition of the people of hill areas.

Sir, in addition to all this, I would like to submit that the tendency of profiteering has been on the increase. The tea companies as well as the agents or the traders are pocketing the whole profit. They spent a meagre amount on the welfare of the labourers out of their profit. Through you, I would urge upon the government to pay a little attention to the welfare of the labourers also.

When the Government enacted the Tea Plantations Labourers Act in 1951, We thought that it would help improve the condition of the labourers of tea plantations. But I regret to say that after that no State Government bothered to enact a law for tea plantations and for tea plantation labourers for four years. It took quite a long time, it was only after about 7-8 years that some State Governments enacted laws in this regard. When the Government's the parliament's attention was invited to it., an amendment was made in 1982. Since then the Government has started paying some attention to it but not to the extent required. Laws are enacted but not implemented properly. Tea Plantations were nationalised and the claims filed in this regard were not settled within the prescribed period. But at the same time we will have to see that whether the tea plantations are in private sector or in public sector they must run in profit. Labourers should not be exploited there the Government should also see how the production of tea can be increased? Only then we will be able to grow best quality tea. We will be able to compete in the world market and the tea industry will continue to flourish. We will be able to maintain the earlier situation when tea was exported after meeting the requirements of the country. The Government should be cautions enough to see that we may not lose this source of earning foreign exchange.

With these words I think you for the time given to me.

[English]

SHRI BALIN KULI (Lakhimpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I have stood up to support this Bill and in support of this Bill, I wish to speak a few words.

Sir, this Bill is very important from various points of view. As I belong to one of the tea growing States namely, Assam, I am very much concerned about this Bill and the tea industry.

Sir, tea is one of the ten foreign exchange

earning items of the country. It brings crores of foreign exchange to our country. Secondly, tea industry has been creating tremendous employment potentiality in the country, particularly in our State of Assam. Nearly 40 lakhs people in our State are depending on this industry. Their lives and culture are inseparable from the tea industry of Assam. In Assam alone, there are 758 tea gardens. More than 50 per cent of tea which is exported is produced from these gardens. But, Sir, there is no modernisation of tea plantation in Assam or in other parts of the country. Very old system of plantation is still persisting in tea gardens. The factories are also not modernised. They are running with old machines due to which accidents occur frequently thereby causing loss of lives of the workers.

Sir, I strongly support taking over of sick tea gardens by the Government. But, Sir, merely taking over by the Government will not solve the problems involved in the sick tea gardens. Government must also find out the causes of the loss incurred by those tea gardens. In Assam, there are many sick tea gardens taken over by the Government. But their problems are still the same. After taking over, the government must place good and efficient machinery for overhauling the old machinery of the sick tea gardens.

Modern methods such as use of fertilizers etc. should also be applied to multiply the tea production.

Sir, before concluding, I want to draw the attention of the House about the plight of the workers in tea gardens. Sufficient number of houses are not available for them. Modern amenities are denied to the workers in the tea gardens. There are no drinking water facilities. There is no electricity and no scope for any amusement. Good educational institutions are not provided for them. Agreements with trade unions and Government are not fully implemented. Facilities such as housing, drinking water and electricity are still not provided to them in sufficient quantity.

Once again, I appeal to the Government



to give a serious thought on the betterment of the tea industry of our country and I urge upon the government to completely ban the selling of tea gardens by private companies. Individual tea growers of Assam should be given encouragement. There are many individual tea growers and owners of small plantations in Assam. They should be encouraged by giving more and more facilities both in cash and kind.

Though this august House, I demand that the Government should compel the tea companies of Assam to invest some portion of their profit for the development of the State of Assam. I also demand that the tea companies must shift their headquarters to Assam from other States.

With these words, I conclude while supporting the Bill.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, as has been pointed out by many speakers from both sides of the House, this essentially is a very simple Bill. This is also essentially a Bill beneficial to the working class of our country and it expresses the concern and sensitivity of this Government towards the legitimate demands and claims of the working class of this country. It is unfortunate that we stand to pass this Bill today in circumstances where the whole House is not present. There should be consensus in our country and in this House on all beneficial provisions when it comes to the working class.

In essence, the Bill concerns only a matter of extension of limitation in order to accept, receive and adjudicate upon claims of workers of the four companies that have been nationalised. Some doubts have been raised from this part of the House as to whether there was some negligence, whether there was an oversight or deliberate wrong doing on behalf of the TICI or any official in delaying the matter of payment of these claims. I should like to point out, at the very outset and make it clear that this is not the case of negligence and this is not a case

where any persons has deliberately overlooked the claims of any worker. This is simply a matter of workers being unable to organise themselves to place their claims before the claims Commissioner within the limitation period including the additional grace period of a month that is provided. We are given to understand that this may have been caused due to the disturbed conditions in the States of West Bengal and Assam, disturbed conditions in which there was large scale absenteeism. Workers were not available and they could not get together to make their claims. Since so many workers are involved and since claims of more than one crore are involved, it was felt necessary to take steps to ensure that their claims are adjudicated and justice is done to the working class.

In the course of the debate on this Bill, several important issues were raised. I should like to thank all the hon. Members from both sides of the floor for having shown deep concern both for the state of the tea industry as well as the state of the workers of the tea industry. In particular, I should like to mention with appreciation the words of hon. Member Shri Girdharilal Bhargava who went to the extent of speaking of the *Komallingers* of young girls who are asked to work without adequate compensation and pay. He also expressed his hope and desire that when I return to make what he expressed was *meethi-meethi* speech sweet speech - I would be able to pay adequate attention to the points that he had raised.

Sir, when it comes to either plucking of tea or making a cup of tea, I think, we can all say without any reservation, that the ladies' hand is the best. When the ladies stand and stir the tea cup in the home, I hope...

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): The Labour Law provides that a person may be employed only when he attains the age of 18 years and he is entitled to certain facilities of labour welfare. I would like to seek a clarification from him as to whether the cases of such labourers like the working women or

girls in the tea-gardens of Assam as well as other places, who are below 18 years ranging from 11 to 15 years of age and whose names cannot be registered according to the labour rules which provides certain basic facilities to the labourers have been considered in order to ensure the benefits of the court's decision which are not applicable to them mainly because of their under age, to which they are entitled otherwise.

[*English*]

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: If the hon. Member will permit me, I will come back to this point specifically.

[*Translation*]

With your permission I would like to clarify our stand regarding the labour rules later on. I will explain it separately.

[*English*]

Sir, the points which were generally raised by most Members were points that related basically to the sickness of the tea industry, basically to the causes of low productivity, basically as to the causes of fall in the export targets, basically to the causes of inadequate beneficial provisions to the workers in the tea industry. I should like this House to share the information that is available with us as to the progress that has been made in all these fields.

To begin with, Sir, these claims in the present case relate to 3285 workers. All claims of these four tea estates were made after the time of limitation. The total amount of funds that have been placed at the disposal of TTCI - Tea Trading Corporation of India - is Rs. 1.68 crore. Once this bill is passed, we have adequate finance available to look after all the claims that have been made. I might add here that one hon. Member has raised an apprehension and a query as to whether there were any other statutory claims or whether there were any other legiti-

mate claims of the workers that had not been met.

I can give only a solemn assurance to this House that there is no such scheme to our knowledge pending; and if any such thing is brought to our knowledge, we would take immediate action to ensure that full justice is done to the workers of the tea industry.

As far as various schemes concerning refurbishing and the improvement of the tea industry by way of production and quality are concerned, I would like quickly to mention that this year the production upto September is up by 23 million kg of tea as compared to last year. There is, to some extent, fluctuation from year to year because the tea in India is grown in areas which are prone to bad weather, and the bad weather, as you know - coming from the State of Karnataka - can make a heavy toll on the production of tea and coffee. In addition to this, the disturbed conditions in the State of West Bengal and in the District of Darjeeling as well as the State of Assam have caused problems for production.

The export target for 1991-92 is 210 million kg valued at Rs. 1200 crores as compared to 199 million kg valued at Rs. 1,044 crores in the year 1990-91. And I would like to share with you and the House that till date we are this year keeping well on target that we have put to ourselves. The productivity is, in fact, constantly going up and we are making reasonable contribution towards research efforts for providing high yielding quality and providing better production.

The Tea Research Association has recently been brought under the Ministry of Commerce having been earlier funded partly by the ICAR and partly by the Ministry of Commerce. And you will be glad to know that it has already identified a high quality, a high yielding variety of tea bushes which will soon be introduced into the estates. The research and development strategy with thrust on production remains a priority with us and we are giving it full attention. We are also in the

process of giving finishing/finalising touches to a ten-year plan producing as much as 1000 million kg by the year 2000 AD, Considering that we are at present only at a figure which is one-fourth of that, the target seems ambitious. But we have reasonable causes to believe that the effort and the endeavour that is being put into the research and the support that is being given to the tea industry will help us in the next ten years to reach the target of 1000 million kilogrammes.

The plan for the next ten years involves extensive plantation in new areas, extension of existing plantation in filling and replenishment of presently planted bushes and replantation where bushes have become very old.

Mr. Rawat, an hon. Member, made a mention about the possibility of starting of tea industries in certain districts of Uttar Pradesh. The Government welcomes this suggestion and we will make the best possible effort to ensure that tea plantation in Uttar Pradesh is given maximum incentives.

As you will probably know, tea first came to India in the State of what is now the State of Uttar Pradesh. There are six very sick tea gardens in the State of Uttar Pradesh providing good quality of tea but a very very low productivity margin. I myself scheduled to visit Lucknow to be in touch with the State authorities to discuss the plan for reviving the tea gardens in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

Some of the other schemes that we have already under way for increasing production include a Tea Plantation Finance Scheme, the Tea Board's loan for re-planting, extension planting and replacement planting. Loans are given by the Tea Board at the rate of Rs.69,000 per hectare for gardens in the plains, and Rs.79,000 per hectare for gardens in the hills.

Secondly, tea machinery and irrigation equipment hire purchase schemes, the Tea Board's loans for irrigation equipment and tea machinery loan is given up to Rs.10 lakhs to a garden for machinery and up to Rs.

15 lakhs for tea bagging, packeting machinery at any point of time.

Thirdly, the tea replantation subsidy for replanting old bushes, the rate of subsidy is Rs.10,400 per hectare for the gardens in the plains and Rs.12,400 per hectare for gardens in the hills and, Rs.15,000 per hectare for the Darjeeling area.

Fourthly, tea area rejuvenation and consolidation scheme a subsidy for rejuvenation pruning and in-filling the rate of subsidy is Rs.3,000 per hectare for rejuvenation and in-filling without inter-planting.

Fifthly, a new tea units financing scheme, special loans and subsidy for extending tea cultivation in the non-traditional areas, the rate of loans under the scheme is Rs.40,000 per hectare and the rate of subsidy is Rs.25,000 per hectare.

Sixthly, under the Darjeeling Interest Subsidy Scheme, Special scheme for revival of Darjeeling gardens, which have been languishing on account of high cost of production, loans are given from Banks and the Tea Board pays 5.1 per cent interest subsidy on these loans.

Seventhly, for inter-subsidy on bank loans for irrigation and drainage finance is provided by the Board at the rate of 4 per cent and finally there is a scheme for inter-subsidy on extension planting which is given at the rate of 3 per cent.

On the export front, our problem is two-fold. One is the problem of stagnation in production largely because new tracts of land are not so easily available for extensive planting. But even where they are available and production increases, we have the problem of growing internal consumption. Between 50 to 20 millions of kilogrammes of tea is consumed extra every year. While we cannot discourage the increase of consumption in the country, at the same time, we have to ensure that the increase in consumption does not outstrip production so that our export targets can be met, tea being a very major export item as far as our country is concerned.

[Sh. Salman Khursheed]

An important decision that we have taken in the area of exports is to give a full rebate on excise on packet tea exports. Small scale packeters up to a turnover of Rs. 1.5 crores have been exempted from paying excise duty. Steps are taken to introduce special incentive schemes for small growers and taking to tea cultivation, specially in the area of Nilgiris. Exports of tea under bond has been allowed, scales of financing of loan components of the tea plantation scheme and the new tea units financing schemes have been revised upwards, and the Plantation Development coordination Committee has been constituted with representatives from the State Governments for better coordination between the Centre, States and the Tea trade and the industry.

Some hon. Members raised doubts about the pristine quality of Darjeeling tea, or the so-called Darjeeling tea that is sold, and also expressed some grave concern about diluting and defusing of the reputation of Darjeeling Tea. I would like to inform the House that the Tea Board specifically assigns the Darjeeling Tea logo only to those packeters which contain at least 60 per cent of Darjeeling Tea. Some concern was also expressed regarding the intention to import tea from outside and a question is often asked, while we are such a vast tea producing country, why should we have to use foreign exchange to import tea. I would like to clarify that the import of tea is allowed specifically for re-export purposes after value addition and not for domestic consumption.

The hon. member, Shri Mumtaz Ansari, has very rightly said, when reflecting upon sick tea estates, that mere acquiring or nationalising of tea estates is not the answer. The answer is to be able to nurse them back to health, and give them back to proper management. He also expressed concern about all the employees of the various tea estates that have been nationalised and what the Government's intention was regarding those employees. I have said that the Government's intentions regarding the work force, regarding the employees, the

labour force of tea industry and as for the whole working class of the country, are very honourable. We are sensitive and concern and, therefore, all the employees of the gardens that were taken over by the TTCL were retained. And, therefore, we have today come here to ensure that the claims are justifiably adjudicated.

Sir, the sickness itself, we tried to identify. The sickness of most gardens have been identified as being caused by indifferent management, sometimes due to inadequate financial availability of investment. Tea Board has been advised to get onus of such tea gardens, to draw up rehabilitation plans and to assist them as per those plans.

One of the objectives of the acquisition of these sick tea estates was to nurse them back to health and, while we were nursing them back to health, to ensure that the workers of those tea estates were not adversely affected.

So far as not so sick estates are concerned, the healthy tea estates are concerned, and those areas which are doing well in production of tea, Sir, a question has arisen as to why substantial part of the profits, the income of those tea estates, is not being ploughed back into the tea industry but is fact being diverted to other more profitable ventures and other industries. We now have incentives, thanks to the honourable Finance Minister, under Section 33 (a) (b) of the Income-tax Act to utilise profits for ploughing back into the tea estates, and the disincentive is to apply those funds elsewhere. The incentive under the Income-tax Act was deeply appreciated by the tea industry.

Sir, quite legitimately, a concern was expressed about a provision that is being made for the benefit of the workers. And here, I would like to refer to the specific question raised about minors being employed in tea estates. As far as I understand the working of the tea industry, I would not say that the people below the age of 18 years are not employed but it is not for the Ministry of Commerce, it is not for the Tea Board to

apply the entire law of the land. The different agencies, including the State Government, have to apply different areas of the law. Labour legislation is applicable to workers in the tea estates just as it is applicable to workers elsewhere. To the extent that the Tea Board or the Ministry of Commerce are in the picture of any violation of any law, we would take action promptly any immediately. But knowing the manner in which the tea is being plugged, Sir, it appears to me that it would be more convenient for tea to be plugged by a person who can atleast look over the height of tea bushes and for a very small child, who is not tall enough to look over the height of tea bushes, to plug the tea effectively may not be that convenient or possible.

But to the extent that the hon. Member feels concerned, if he has any specific details on any specific incidents for estates where such a violation is taking place, we will certainly take the utmost steps that are available to us to ensure that such violations of the law do not take place.

In addition to the steps that have been taken to nurse the tea industry and enhance production of tea, we have not over-looked labour welfare in the tea, plantations, which is a legitimate concern expressed by Members of this House. The welfare activities are broadly classified under two manor heads - educational stipend and general welfare.

Under educational stipend, the wards of tea garden workers are given grant for continuing studies above the primary stage. This includes tuition fees, hostel charges. A sum of Rs.4.07 lakhs was disbursed as stipend and book grant of Rs. 12,000 as Nehru awards during 1989-90.

Under general welfare scheme, assistance is given to educational institutions, hospitals, health clinics, Indian Red Cross Society, St. John Ambulance Association. The scheme covers financial aid for construction of educational institutions, hostel buildings, health centres, hospitals and for expansion of educational and vocational training and specialised treatment facilities

for the benefit of the tea garden workers and their families. Also scheme for financial assistance for disabled plantation workers and their dependance has also been introduced. During 1989-90 Rs. 13.42 lakhs was disbursed under the general welfare scheme.

In addition to this, the Tea Board provides financial assistance for kidney transplantation, technical training in Jalpaiguri polytechnic, Scouting and guiding in West Bengal, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Sports activities were also given financial support from Tea Board.

In summary, there has not been any case really for us to feel that the welfare of the tea labour has in any way been neglected or in any way been overlooked.

From one section of the House a demand was raised that since West Bengal Tea Corporation is already looking after certain tea gardens with great deal of efficiency why do we not hand over these four gardens to the West Bengal Tea Corporation. We have already received a formal letter to this effect from the Chief Minister of West Bengal asking that the West Bengal Tea Development Corporation be given over these tea gardens. The matter is under consideration. The Government does not mince words on this. We clearly feel that it is not the work of the Ministry of Commerce or the Government of India to run tea gardens. Our work and duty and obligation is to assist the tea industry in maximising production, in maximising export, improving the quantity and quality. While we improve the quality of tea we also stand committed to improve the quality of workers who produce that tea. So serious consideration is being given to the proposal that has come from West Bengal as well as other proposals that are available with the Ministry of Commerce as to the future of these four tea estates.

As I said, this is a minor amending Bill. We have already taken a lot of time in discussing this bill. I commend the Bill to the House as a beneficial prince of legislation that would come handy to many of the workers of the tea industry.

15.00 hrs

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we take up amendments to the motion for consideration.

I shall now put amendment Nos. 1 and 3 moved by Shri Girdhari Lai Bhargava and Professor Rasa Singh Rawat to the vote of the House.

*Amendment Nos 1 and 3 were put and  
Negatived*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the bill to amend the Tea Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Sick Tea Units) Act, 1985 be taken into consideration".

*The Motion was adopted*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

*The Motion was adopted*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is: "That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title Stand Part of the Bill.

*The Motion was Adopted.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the  
Long Title were Added to the Bill*

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the bill be passed".

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

*The Motion was adopted*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS: (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMRAMANGALAM) : Sir, I would like to congratulate our young Minister for piloting his maiden bill so successfully.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Heartiest congratulations.

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK (Buldana): Sir, I also welcome Shri Chitta Basu who has participated in the Government Business.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I have come to participate in the Resolution on Unemployment. I think you will allow me to speak on this resolution.

15.02 hrs

[English]

RESOLUTION RE UNEMPLOYMENT—  
CONTD.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Before further discussion on the resolution regarding unemployment by Shri Tej Narayan Singh is resumed, I would like to mention that 3 hours and 49 minutes have already been taken on this Resolution, thus exhausting the time allotted for its discussion. The House has now to allot time for further discussion on this resolution. Is it the pleasure of the House that time allotted for this resolution be extended by one hour?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The time is extended by one hour more.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Ujberia):** Sir, the House should unanimously congratulate those thousands and lakhs of workers and employees who took part in the successful industrial strike today all over the country. We should also unanimously condemn the brutal police attack against the striking workers in Mayapuri in Delhi and massive arrest in Tamil Nadu and Bhopal and some other parts of the country. The strike is totally successful. They have drawn the attention of the Government against their policies.

**SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN (Tirunelveli):** there is no strike in Tamil Nadu. The strike is complete failure. He is misleading the House.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** This is not proper to discuss it at this point of time.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Shri Charles, may I request you to start your talk.

**SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum):** Sir, the problem of unemployment has assumed a serious dimension and day-by-day we all know it is becoming more acute. This phenomena of unemployment is increasing in spite of the fact that the main thrust of our Five Year Plans was not only growth of the economy by increasing production but also generation of more employment opportunities especially in the rural and to the weaker section of this great country. The list of presently unemployed persons registered with the Employment Exchanges all over the country is really staggering.

The total number is supposed to be about thirty-two million. In Kerala alone, there are about thirty lakhs unemployment youth registered in the employment exchanges. The peculiar situation in Kerala is that a large percentage of the unemployed registered with the employment exchanges is of those who have completed their matriculation, those who are graduates and even post-graduates. So, the problem of educated unemployed is the main problem of Kerala.

When compared to the number of persons registered in the employment exchanges, the percentage of employment given to the really unemployed is very meagre, and Kerala's position is very peculiar. In Kerala, even for appointment to the last grade post, selection is made by the Public Service Commission. Almost all the public undertakings and quasi-government concerns are also under the purview of the Kerala Public Service Commission. So, whenever there is even a post of last-grade servant vacant, naturally the vacancy has to be referred to the Public Service Commission which makes the selection. Then what for are the employment exchanges there in Kerala? The funny thing is for six months - not even for 180 days, for 179 days only - the employment exchange candidate can be allowed to continue in the government service. So, on completion of six months, they are left and another set of persons is called for from the employment exchange, if by that time the Public Service Commission is unable to give regular employment. So, the position in Kerala is that there are several thousands of women from the rural areas who have registered their names in the employment exchanges and are waiting to get employment for the last more than 21-22 years. In my constituency, Trivandrum, I personally know that the present day lists of candidates being recommended by the employment exchanges are of those candidates who had registered their names 21 years back. So, after registering their names in the employment exchange, they have to wait for more than 21 years. And what for? Just to get the post of a part-time sweeper, because only the part-time sweeper's post is left outside the purview of the Public Service Commission. As I said earlier, all the other vacancies are filled through the Public Service Commission which takes a long time. As you know, Sir, there are hurdles to get a regular appointment through the Public Service Commission.

So, what I mean to say is even the very existence of the employment exchanges has become absolutely of no use for the unemployed youth of our country.

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In this context, what I would suggest is we have to chalk out massive programmes like the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, which is one of the biggest, largest and the most employment-generating projects given to this country by our late beloved Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi. On an earlier occasion I have stated in this House that was the first time that our Panchayats in the rural areas have had the opportunity of getting five, six or seven lakhs of rupees together and there was a direction that at least fifty per cent of this amount should be given to the rural folk through employment generation and the component of material shall be less than fifty per cent. Like that we have to chalk out large schemes, especially when ours is an agricultural country. So, agro-based industries have to be built up which alone will save the rural folk of our country.

As you know, even agriculture, the work is only seasonal. Those who get some employment in the agricultural sector are getting it only seasonally. In all the other months, they are out of employment. Some part-time self-employment schemes will have to be provided for them. In this context, I would also suggest one thing. There is a ministry for processing of fruits - Ministry of Food Processing. I think, if my memory is correct, it was established in 1988. In all these three years, I do not think much progress has been done by that ministry. The statistics show.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI A. CHARLES: After all it is Private Member's business. I will take some more time. I may be given two more minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are a number of speakers to speak. The time extended is one hour. The time allotted to you is over.

SHRI A. CHARLES: Sir, you have to extend it by more time, because it is a

question of unemployment which is the biggest problem of our country today. (Interruption)

AN HON. MEMBER: Everybody will have to speak. (Interruptions)

SHRI A. CHARLES: If you conduct a study, it will be known that in the last five years, one-third of the time of this august House has been taken by the Opposition for unnecessary, ...\*...\*...and unproductive business.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): Sir, who is ...\*...\*

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I expunge the word.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. CHARLES: I never meant any body ...\*...\*. You are very much national like me. (Interruptions)

Sir, the food processing industry has to be encouraged. According to the statistics, 45 per cent of the fruits grown all over the country are being wasted because of lack of facilities for processing in the country. According to the statistics, the amount of this 45 per cent of the fruits comes to nearly Rs. 5,000 crores. Rs. 5,000 crores worth of fruits are being wasted every year because there is no facility for processing them. The poor farmers are also not in a position to get the remunerative price. If fruits worth Rs. 100 are processed we will get Rs. 200. My suggestion is that if these fruits worth Rs. 5,000 crores are processed, we may get Rs. 10,000 crores per year. I recommend that this industry may be encouraged.

One of the most weaker sections neglected in our country is the traditional fishermen of the coastal belt. There is about 30 kilometres of coastal area in my constitu-

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.



ency. You cannot explain the agony of those poor traditional fishermen. There may be 3 to 4 months of fish-catching season in a year. All the other time, they cannot do so because of the monsoon or because of the vagaries of nature and they are unable to earn their livelihood. Even their huts are washed away. Nobody can describe their agony. They are totally neglected and some action has to be taken to help them. Crores of rupees worth tuna fish are reported to be dying their natural death because we are not having sufficient facility for deep-sea fishing, in most of the long coastal belt of the country. If some facilities are given to the fishermen they will get employment and crores of rupees worth foreign exchange could be earned. We all know that Japan, Taiwan and other small countries come to our ocean and they catch our fish. They are having such latest technology and big vessel. We have to see that fish industry is encouraged.

Then, about the industrial sickness, if I begin to say anything, my friends on the other side will get annoyed.

In the Eighth Lok Sabha, as a member of the Estimates Committee I had an occasion to visit some of the textile mills of West Bengal, and in one particular mill we saw that one worker was handling two looms and we did not know what happened there because in Kerala I have seen that one worker was handling four looms. So we asked a pointed question whether there are any norms fixed for managing the looms. The officers were silent. When we repeatedly asked, the truth came out. There was a labour problem and the workers refused to handle more than two looms. Then the Labour Minister of that Government interfered and a settlement was arrived at that one worker need handle only two looms. As a result, where there should be 500 workers, only there are 1000 workers.

In the Seventh Plan alone about Rs. 7500 crores was spent on modernisation of textile mills and I may say, most of the amount was a sheer waste because as a result of modernisation nothing came out, the mills are still sick. There are other reasons

for the sickness of the industry, which were not looked into. What I mean to say is that sickness of industry should be removed and whenever there is modernisation, we have to take care of the interests of the workers because modernisation often leads to unemployment. All these things will have to be taken into consideration.

Finally, I would appeal one thing to the hon. Members on the other side. The new Industrial Policy was sufficiently discussed when we discussed the Demands for Grants. We have to be aware of the global changes. We cannot live like Rip Van Winkle without being aware of what has been happening for the last several years. We cannot close our eyes to the changes that are taking place. What is happening all over the world-- even in the socialist countries? In this country we have had to pledge our gold at one point of time and we are fortunate that the present Government in its wisdom has taken back the gold that was pledged by the previous Government. But unfortunately our friends on the other side are not aware of what is happening in the Soviet Union. There was a news item recently that gold worth several crores of rupees has been sold in the Soviet Union. Even the Head of that State, Mr. Gorbachev, was not aware that valuable gold has been sold. Without the knowledge of the Head of the State crores of rupees worth of gold was sold in the Soviet Union. We are very unhappy about it because all these years the Soviet Union has stood by us. We have to be aware of such changes taking place. Our Prime Minister has categorically stated that this Government stands for continuity with change. So, we are here for continuity, we also continue the basis of the planning that has been already laid down. That is the foundation of our economy.

15.18 hrs.

(RAO RAM SINGH *in the Chair*)

We are aware of the global changes and simply saying that we are knocking at the door of the IMF does not solve the problem. Our Finance Minister also categorically gave

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an assurance that all the conditionalities of IMF will be placed before this House in this Session of Parliament. Also, there is an assurance that the public undertakings will not be closed down and none of the workers will be retrenched and the interests of the workers will be taken care of. The conditionalities of the IMF will be placed in this august House and everything will be taken care of. I would request the hon. Members from the Opposition whether today's strike is in the larger interests of the nation. It is only to give a wrong impression, a wrong message to the nation that this strike has been called. You want to make political capital out of it. I am sure the nation will know about the truth. Who took the decision about the strike today? Is it not the leaders sitting in the Five Star hotels? If you take the secret ballot of the workers, I am sure a large majority of the workers will not support the strike. So, in the larger interests of the nation you will have to cooperate with the present Government so that our economy will be stabilized and we are on the right path. Unfortunately you are again starting the old game of joining with the destabilising forces and ruining the future of the country. The Janata Dai brothers are not seen anywhere here. I do not want to comment anything on that. But let us be more pragmatic, let us be aware of the changes that are taking place all over the world and let us learn from those lessons. Let us make an earnest effort with unanimity for the better future of the country.

Sir, then, population explosion is a major problem for us. Unfortunately we are unable to give the message of family planning properly throughout the country. Whatever financial growth we have achieved, whatever industrial growth we have achieved, all have been eaten away by the population explosion. While the wealth increases in arithmetical proportions, the population increases in geometrical proportions. We have to make an earnest effort to see that the family planning message of maximum two children in a family is conveyed throughout the country. If that is not done, whichever party comes to power and whatever decision you take, all

will be of no avail. So, I plead that irrespective of party politics, we have to join together and chalk out schemes to give employment opportunities to the weaker sections of our rural folk so that they may have a better future in this country and they will love this country and have a better life.

**SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to make a submission. Just now we have received a frantic call from Calcutta that the Home Secretary of the Government of West Bengal has issued a circular asking agricultural labourers to participate in the industrial strike. (*Interruptions*) He is violating the Conduct Rules and he is violating the spirit of the Constitution. He cannot force the people to join the strike. We want the Government to tell us something about it. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am on this point which he has just now raised. I do not know what is the authenticity of the report. He is accusing an I.A. S. officer of a State Government. Where is the basis for it? I do not know whether you shall allow these things to go on record.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Mr. K.P. Singh Deo says that a telephone call has been received.

(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Sir, you are creating a sinister precedent. He is after all a Government officer and you are involving an I.A.S. officer without authenticating the news. (*Interruptions*) I protest against this and I think this should not be a part of the record of the House, because it has not been authenticated. Unless the Chairman authenticates it, I think, it should not go into the record of the House. (*Interruptions*)

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** What Mr. K.P. Singh Deo said is that apparently a telephone call has been received. So, I cannot be sure that the telephone call is authentic. There should be something in black and white.

(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA** (Andaman & Nicobar Islands): Sir, it is reported in the Bengali newspaper. (*Interruptions*)

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** If it is reported in the newspaper, you kindly produce the paper and put it to the Speaker tomorrow morning not at present.

You can put it before the Speaker, any paper cutting or any circular which the hon. Minister, Miss Mamata Banerjee has said about.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPTT. OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE:** I have said that I support him.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** You can put it before the speaker. If he admits it, then it can be discussed tomorrow. Now we will continue with the Private Members' Business.

(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:** The particular Minister is taking part in maligning the State Government. The Central Minister went and beat an officer, which is part of hooliganism.

(*Interruptions*)

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please sit down.

Kindly do not shout at the chair. Please sit down. Your behaviour is very condemnable. Will you please sit down?

(*Interruptions*)

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I will not tolerate such behaviour. When I am on my feet, you should sit down. The hon. Minister has got a right to say something.

(*Interruptions*)

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** You have got the right to have your say. And this side has got the right to have its say. Now, I did not hear anything in which he was trying to run down any State Government official.

Gentlemen, I request you to kindly maintain discipline in the House. I do not want to take action against any Member, but kindly refrain from shouting at the Chair. Gentlemen, try to behave in a disciplined manner.

I will give my decision according to my conscience and I can assure of my impartiality when I am sitting in this chair.

Miss Mamata Banerjee has said, there is something in the Bengali newspaper. She was quoting from that newspaper. I have said, if there is something in the Bengali newspaper, kindly put the paper cutting before the Speaker. If he allows a debate or any discussion on the subject, it is up to him. The hon. Speaker will give his ruling. But nothing against the honour or character of any officer was ever mentioned. All that she mentioned was that Bengali newspaper says that certain officer has encouraged the strike. If that is in the newspaper, she can put it before the hon. speaker. The hon. Speaker can give his ruling.

Otherwise at present, I am not prepared to take up this point. This is Private Members' business which will continue.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Mr Chairman, I rise to support the Resolution. The Resolution is very simple and very straight-forward in its approach. The resolution states that this House takes into consideration the situation arising out of the growing unemployment in the country.

Naturally the national Parliament is expected to take into consideration the situation arising out of unemployment in our country. This Resolution also urges upon the Government to take up a package of programme a set of programme to meet the situation arising out of this growing unem-

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ployment. Therefore there is nothing which can be objected to.

Therefore, I would firstly implore upon the Government and the Members sitting on the Treasury benches that this is a statement of the reality of the situation and also I appeal to the Government to take appropriate action to meet the growing menace of unemployment. Therefore, there is nothing to be opposed.

I hope the hon. Members belonging to the treasury benches will also join us in having this resolution unanimously passed by this House.

Unemployment is growing. I would not take much of your time to give you or reel out all the figures. But it is generally assumed that the number of unemployed today at the present moment exceeds more than 10 crores including urban unemployed, rural unemployed and underemployed. Therefore, of the total population of 86 crores, one for each ten persons of the country is unemployed.

This is a very menacing situation that we are facing today. The Government is not unaware of the facts. The Government have already taken certain measures. I am constrained to say that certain measures taken by the Government do not create employment. I refer to that because that is very important today.

There is a move to denigrate the public sector. On the question of employment, let us understand the real situation. As the figures indicate, the growth rate of employment is negative in the private sector. I take it that the hon. Minister of Labour will agree with me that so far as the growth rate of employment is concerned, it is negative in the private sector.

I remember a very important sentence of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. She said in this House and I quote "The Private Sector is really private." I think she was right. The private

sector is really private. We have got no right to know what is happening in the private sector. In connection with the employment situation, I find that for years together, the employment growth rate in the private sector has been negative.

On the other hand, Mr. Finance Minister, you will be happy to know, in spite of many defects, in spite of many shortcomings, the public sector has provided employment at an annual rate of growth of 2.5%.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): They continue to go on strike like this.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Don't be angry with the strikers. But you should also know what is happening.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY (Alipurduar): This is only the beginning.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: There will be no strike, there is no doubt, if you pursue your policy.

It has become a fashion today to decry or to denigrate the public sector. I mention this that even to face the most menacing problem of our country, the public sector has a positive role to play and it has been playing a positive role. We are denigrating them. The menacing situation regarding employment potential has been a cumulative result of the industrial and economic policy pursued by the Government of India for about four decades. It is not your fault, Mr. Finance Minister. Nor is it the fault of the National Front Government. Have a little liberal attitude. Have that understanding of the real situation of the country. This unemployment problem has been the accumulated problem that we have to face today. It is not the result of one Government's policy or the policy of one Finance Minister or the result of the policy of one Minister of Industries.

It is the cumulative result of the policy pursued by the Government of India for the last four decades. I think the hon. Finance Minister will not disagree with me. He has

also commented on this. On some occasions, I do not like to quote him, he has also commented that this problem has been created by a series of policies pursued by the Government. Now, my only question to the members belonging to the Congress Party is: Would you continue to pursue these processes, these policies which have created unemployment, which have allowed the unemployment problem to assume the most menacing proportion - of our society? Or, do you feel that there should be a need of change of policies? If there is a need of change of policies at least to reduce the unemployment problem, create more employment potential, to generate more jobs, you should think over it.

Now, coming to the subject under discussion today, I would like to say something. Sir, this morning, you noticed that we demanded the withdrawal of the Industrial and Economic Policies of the Government, reversal of those Policies. It is not the demand of the individual Members of this House. This demand has been backed by a large section of the working people of our country. It is not only the industrial workers, not only the workers engaged in the Public Sector, not only the workers engaged in the Private Sector who participated in the strike but also, I am proud to say, the agricultural workers in West Bengal participated in the strike. They participated in it not at the instance of the Home Secretary or anybody else, not at the instance of any officer but at the instance of their own social and political awareness.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: And at the instance of the Government there.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I disagree with you. I honestly disagree with you because you are not connected with West Bengal. I happen to be a political activist of West Bengal. I have been returned to this Parliament several times by those people on our own political and economic awareness. There is no Nandyal. There has been no repetition of Nandyal episode. There has been no difference of a margin of 5.80 lakh votes which is a record made in the Guinness Book etc. (*Interruptions*) West Bengal is not like

Bihar or Uttar Pradesh or Nandyal. We have been elected on the political awareness, social awareness and the political activities that we have been pursuing in our state. But this Government is denigrating the value of life; you are denigrating the electoral system, you are denigrating the Public Sector and denigrating everything - the honesty and every moral value. This is another cynicism that has overtaken this country and that will spell disaster to this country.

Further, I would like to say that you are free to have your own views. You are free to run the Government as you like. At the same time, we are also free to launch a struggle against you. We have also got the right, the democratic right to organise people, to mobilise the people to defect your anti-people and anti-national policies.

MR. CHAIRMAN: None of you is speaking on unemployment problem.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, I want the hon. Finance Minister take note of these things. He should take note that this accumulated unemployment problem has been the result of the economic and industrial policies pursued by the consecutive Governments. Now I want to have a change of it.

Coming to the Resolution, the spirit of the Resolution is that there should be some radical programmes. But radical programmes cannot be formulated unless the industrial and economic policies are framed in such a way to help it. I feel that the economic and industrial policies must be reversed as early as possible.

Sir, as I have mentioned earlier, the Public Sector provides employment. But to my great dismay I find that this Public Sector is being denigrated and uprooted.... I have some Press Note. I may be wrong because I have not yet had any White Paper or any statement on the status of the Public Sector. That has not yet been officially circulated to any Member of this House.

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But from the press briefings I find that the Government of India has come to this conclusion that there are about 54 sick units in the public sector. And out of that 19 sick units are unviable; they cannot be brought back to health. They have decided to close it down. I am not sure whether my facts are correct or not. It is from a newspaper report. But I would be happy if a proper status paper is given on this.

I am told that of these 54 sick units, 15 units are in the State of West Bengal which provides employment to about one lakh people. How can I meet this menace of unemployment if the Government proceeds to close down about 15 public sector undertakings in West Bengal? I was mentioning only about one State which provides employment to about one lakh workers in the State. If that is the policy, then this policy of the Government is not to create employment. The policy of the Government is to create unemployment, to destroy employment, not to generate employment, not to generate jobs but to destroy and devour jobs. Therefore, I have raised this question.

Now the Government says and the hon. Finance Minister is saying about that septennate. I do not know what are the ingredients and components of that septennate. I am told that Rs. 200 crores has been set apart for national renewal programme. What is the rationale of this? Why not keep Rs. 150 crores or Rs. 250 crores? What is the estimate? What is the rationale of having that quantum? This is not known to anybody. Therefore, on all these things, the Government is taking a casual approach to the most menacing problem of our country. The Government has come out with a Bill that the Government companies, the public sector undertakings will be also under the jurisdiction of that Act which means, the quick Government companies would be also under the purview of the BIFR. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: BIFR means

Board of Industrial Financial Rights. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The original Act does not provide for the inclusion of the Government companies. The original Act does not provide that jurisdiction to the Government. Now the Government wants to amend that Act to include the Government companies. He was very right; he was very honest in Bangkok. I think, if he has got the conviction, he must say, "yes, there is no other way out other than to close down the unviable units."

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: And replace them by more efficient units.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: But your intention is to close down the public sector units. And you say, no, no, we do not want that. We refer it to the BIFR." I think, it sounds very ridiculous. BIFR is also a semi-judicial body which also awards for the closure of the unit and you say that you are not for closure and you are for revival.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: It can also revive.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: If the BIFR gives an award that a unit cannot be revived and it should be closed down, are you going to oppose that decision? (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Chitta Basuji, please wind up.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I never exceed my time. Therefore, the Government has got the policy - through you I want to drive home my point to the Government and to this Parliament - which is not to create more employment. The Government's policy is to destroy the potentials of employment.

This is because, the International Monetary Fund wants that our economy and industrial policy should be so radically changed as to be globally integrated. What is this global integration? It is Mr. Basu, who wants a new world order. He wants that capitalism should prevail over the world. He

wants that all the socialistic system of production should go down the drain. Our Finance Minister is taking inspiration from Mr. Basu's speeches. He condemns the Chinese Government; he condemns the socialist economy and he says that communism and socialism have collapsed and they are dead and it is only the capitalism which is the ultimate progress of the human kind. That is the understanding of the Finance Minister of a country like India. I think, the whole thing depends on the philosophy that the Government assumes. I am opposed to that philosophy. That philosophy is to strengthen the capitalism in this country; that philosophy is meant to allow the multinational corporations to loot our resources; that philosophy is meant to make our country eternally and perpetually dependent on the western world and on western camps which leads to unemployment, which leads to heavy indebtedness of the people of our country, which leads to heavy pauperisation of our society and which leads to social tension.

I think, today, the people have given notice for an industrial strike. But that day will not be very far when the entire working class of our country including millions of our country will revolt against you and show the path of salvation for the people of India—an era of prosperity and an era of happiness.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House had extended the period by only one hour. The hon. Member who moved the Private Members' Resolution and who has to reply to the debate is not here. So I will request the Minister to intervene.

SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA (Silchar): Sir, not a single Member from this side has got a chance. We did not get any chance, though the period had been extended by one hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then you should have gone for extending the period by more than one hour. I think, Shri Basu represented your point of view also.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA. Sir, this

is a very important subject and an opportunity should be given to us.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am bound by the time. If anybody has got any right to speak then it has to be from the BJP side.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Sir, I will take only five minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, I am sorry. When the House extend the period by one hour, at that time you should have asked it to extend the same by an hour and a half. Now, the Minister many intervene.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): I am very grateful to the hon. Member, Shri Tej Narayan Singh, who is unfortunately absent today, for having moved this resolution and drawing the attention of the nation to a very very important and crucial problem that our country is facing which is unemployment.

Unemployment is a national problem and this House had the opportunity of discussing it. We have, in the course of the discussion, received a lot of suggestions from the hon. Members. It may not be possible for me to answer to each and every point. I would prefer to deal with the subject in a much broader perspective.

According to the weekly status concept, in the beginning of 1990 we had 16 million unemployed in this country. Over and above that, the number of severely unemployed people was 12 million. If we add this to the category of the people who are unemployed, then at the beginning of 1990 the total number of unemployed in this country is 28 million. During 1990-95 there will be a net addition of unemployed to the tune of 37 million which would mean that by 1995 the total number of unemployed in this country will be 65 million. During 1995-2000 there will be a net addition of 41 million unemployed and by 2000 AD the unemployment figure in the country is going to be 106 million. This figure, by the end of the century, is a very very big number and it is not easy for the Government to

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tackle this problem. Therefore when we are formulating our policies, we have to take into account this particular aspect. We already have 852 million people in the country and as we are always reminded on the television everyday we have an addition of 44,685 people. Therefore the unemployment is really a very big problem for us.

I have with me an approach paper which has been prepared by the Planning Commission for the 8th Five Year Plan. It has been circulated to all the State Governments and it is going to be placed before the National Development Council towards the end of next month. The Government of India is very very clear in its objective as to how it is going to proceed during the 8th Five Year Plan. The objective that has been set for the 8th Five Year Plan is "generating adequate employment to achieve near full employment level by the turn of the century". Therefore the number one priority of the Government of India is going to be on how to solve the unemployment problem in the 8th Five Year Plan.

We are very conscious that whatever development takes place in this country, whatever employment generation that we are able to make in this country will not mean anything until and unless we are able to check the population growth. Therefore during the 8th Five Year Plan the second priority that we are setting is containing population growth through active people's cooperation.

Therefore, the first and the second priorities of the Government of India for the English Five Year Plan are to generate employment and to control population respectively. But, it is not enough to say that this is our objective. We will have to present to this country, a concrete plan of action as to how we are going to tackle this problem. The Prime Minister had recently constituted a Cabinet Sub-Committee for boosting employment and this Cabinet Sub-Committee is headed by Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission. The

Members are Shri Arjun Singh, Minister for Human Resource Development; Shri Manmohan Singh, Minister of Finance; Shrimati Sheila Kaul, Minister of Urban Development; Shri Sitaram Kesri, Minister of Welfare; myself; Shrimati Margaret Alva and Prof. P J Kurien. I am quoting this only to emphasise the point that we are in the Government - very much serious about this problem and we applying our mind to it. This Sub-Committee of which I am also a member, has been assigned with a job of coming with concrete proposals as to how we are going to achieve near-full employment by the turn of the century. We have been given three months' time by the Prime Minister to work on this. Therefore, we are going into much of the details.'

I fully share the sentiments expressed by this august House. I am fully in agreement with all the good points and suggestions that have been made by the hon. Members. I can only assure that while the Cabinet Sub-Committee meets to make concrete proposals to generate employment, we will also take into consideration, the suggestions of each and every hon. Member. In fact, I propose to circulate the whole debate on this subject to all the members of the Cabinet sub-Committee. On behalf of the Cabinet Sub-Committee, I can assure that all the points that have been made by the hon. Members on the floor of this House during the debate on this particular Resolution will be taken note of. Since the Government itself is seized of the matter, it is taking steps and in fact our priority in the Eighth Plan is to tackle unemployment and to control population. And since the hon. Member who has moved this Resolution is not present here, I would request the House to reject this Resolution.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The question is: "This House do consider the situation arising out of growing unemployment in the country and recommend to the Government to take urgent measures to tackle the same".

*The Motion was Negatived.*



15.59 hrs.

**RESOLUTION RE SETPS FOR ROOT-  
ING OUT CASTE STRUGGLE**

[*English*]

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The House shall now take up the next Resolution, to be moved by Dr. K. V. R. Chowdary, on 'steps for rooting out caste struggle.

Before we take up the discussion on this Resolution, the House has to fix the time. I suggest that a period of two hours can be fixed, unless the hon. Members have got something else to say. Is the period of two hours okay?

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** Yes.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Then, the time fixed for this Resolution is two hours. Now, Dr. K V R Chowdary.

**DR. K.V.R.CHOWDARY (Rajamundry):** I beg to move:

"This House expresses its concern over the caste struggle going on in different parts of the country and urges upon the Government to take urgent steps for rooting it out".

Sir, in the villages, the caste struggle is on the increase.

[*Translation*]

"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move that "This House expresses its concern over the caste struggle going on in different parts of the country and urges upon the Government to take urgent steps for rooting it out".

I am moving this Resolution as in villages the caste struggle is increasing.

Sir, the caste conflicts in villages throughout the country are going up every-

day. At the dawn of independence every body in the country expected that we will have a casteless and creedless society. Now, even after four decades of our independence that dream remained a dream. We failed to usher in an era and a society which is casteless and creedless society.

In fact the caste struggles are on the increase. We find in news papers everyday the caste conflicts consuming property and life everywhere in the country. What is the main reasons for the conflicts based on caste? There were tir s when the atmosphere in the villages was quite cordial. There was a perfect understanding and co-operation between different castes and communities. In fact the entire village used to live like one indivisible family. Persons belonging to various trades like weaver, potters, ironsmiths etc. used to lend all co-operation to agriculturists and agricultural workers. That cordial atmosphere and amity between various sections of the society is very much missing now. Political parties are mainly responsible for this changed situation. Political parties encourage one section of the people against the other for their own benefit. They provoke one caste against the other. This mischief played by political parties which pit one against another added fuel to fire. Before independence the situation was different. There were no elections. There was no voting. There was no democracy then. But we have misused our independence. We are not true to democracy. Some time back, Harijans used to be prevented from voting Now we have gone a step ahead. Sir, we see in newspapers that during the bye recent elections, in the very constituency where the Prime Minister himself was a candidate, there were no voters at the polling booths, yet the ballot boxes were full of votes. That is the sort of situation prevailing today. I think once the caste system disappears there will not be much scope for such incidents. People belonging to Scheduled Castes were given certain facilities under the constitution. They were also given a right to move the court if anybody abuses them by their caste names. But what is happening? If

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\*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Telugu.

[Dr. K.V.R. Chowdary]

any person lodges a complaint in a police station if somebody belonging to upper caste calls him a Harijan, he is immediately directed to file the case in a mobile court. But are they in a position to go and file a case in any court? We have to understand in what a pitiable condition they are living now. We have to understand the poverty and

16.00 hrs.

Negligence under which the villages are reeling now. Even a farmer, with a maximum allowed land under land ceiling Act is not able to earn as much as a clerk or a typist in Government service earns. In Andhra Pradesh, the ceiling limit is 12 acres. The maximum income that one can expect on a 12 acre holding is around Rs. 30,000 to 35,000. Thus their average monthly income doesn't exceed Rs. 2,500 per month. If this is the position of a farmer with a maximum land allowed under ceiling Act, one can well imagine the position of small farmers with negligible holdings and the agricultural labourers. As though this is not sufficient, the government is imposing all kinds of taxes on these very poor people. The government is not at all bothered about the conditions of the poor in rural areas. The Government has no consideration for these poverty stricken people. The Government has rubbed salt on the wound by increasing the fertilizer prices. Added to these miseries, is the unending castewar which goes on everywhere everyday. False cases of that are being lodged against the Dalits. Certain people encourage the persons belonging to one particular caste to lodge such false cases against the persons belonging to another caste. Naturally there will be a retaliation coming from the other section. This is leading to more and more caste wars every where. Tsundur is a case on the point. Atrocities are being perpetrated on Scheduled Castes every where. So the need of the hour is to root out caste system. If the caste system is not wiped out, we may have to see more and more such atrocities in the days to come. Now Harijans have been given right to file a case against the person who abuses them invoking the caste name.

People belonging to certain castes are provoking some other castes to abuse yet another Scheduled Caste. Thus the people who actually provoke one against the other are being allowed to go scot free. These Scheduled Caste persons who lodge such complaints have to attend the courts quite frequently. They are forced to incur loss of money and time. They are completely deprived of their livelihood. Hence it is better to register all the cases instead of asking them to file the case in a mobile court. We have to understand the condition of a poor man whose monthly income hardly exceeds Rs. 300/- p.m. He is not in a position to go to the court to get justice. Hence we have to see that the poor Scheduled Caste person is spared from this harassment. The Government has to take necessary steps in this direction. The Tsundur and other incidents are the outcome of provocations and retaliations. Going to Court for getting justice is quite justified in other matters. But not in the cases of social injustice. If there is a prima facie case, the case has to be registered promptly and the enquiry should be conducted by DSP. The culprits should be punished immediately. Otherwise this particular facility provided to Scheduled Castes will have no meaning at all. The clashes between Castes will come down.

Now the time has come to think about wiping out caste system for our society. Caste system came into existence on the basis of the profession or trade the people perused. That was a profession based caste system. Now the times have changed. We are living in a different type of society now. There is no nexus between the caste and the profession any more. The nexus is broken now. Earlier, Brahmins were concerned with religion and teaching, Kashatriyas were the rulers, Vaishyas perused trade. Potters used to make pots and weavers were only engaged in weaving. Now that is not the position today. No profession is any more restricted to any one particular community. Anybody can do any job now. For example, take weaving. Persons belonging to all the castes are now involved in weaving industry. Even labourers come from all sections and all castes of the society. Earlier only people

belonging to Scheduled Castes were involved in shoe-making. Now we see even Brahmins engaged in the shoe business. There is dignity of labour. Every profession, every trade acquired respect in the society. Hence, when there is no nexus between the caste and the trade, the caste system becomes redundant.

Every one should have proper education. Every one should try to come up. Then only the country can progress. Castes and communities should not divide the nation anymore. We should also think of the steps that we must take to wipe out caste system. Caste-based reservations should be done away with after 10 years. We must take the steps necessary to do away reservations to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward classes. We must try to uplift the people belonging to these sections so that they will be better educated and better placed in the society. We must strive for a society where there is no need for any reservation based on castes or communities. In such a society there will no more be any atrocity on anyone. Everybody will forget his caste. In a profession based society prominence will only be given to the work but not the caste.

Sir, let me say a word about population control. In rural areas, people are not really bothered about family planning. The method of implementation of Family Planning Programme is defective. At present Rs. 120/- are being paid to a person who undergoes an operation. This incentive is not even equal to three days' wages. If a government servant undergoes a family planning operation, he gets the benefit of nearly 40 to 50 thousand rupees. But if a poor villager undergoes an operation, he is being paid only Rs. 120/-. Rupees 30/- to 40/- goes to the doctors and nurses. So he gets the benefit of only Rs. 80/-. How ridiculous is to think that with an incentive which is not equal to the wages of couple of days, the people in the rural areas go for family planning. Everybody thinks of urban areas and nobody is ever bothered about rural areas. Taxes are being imposed only on the rural people. Land Revenue rates are being increased. Cess and drainage cess is also being collected

only from the rural masses. This villages are being sucked out endlessly. Villages are being reduced to a condition where they are not economically viable any more. These poverty ridden villages are becoming the hot beds of caste wars. Atleast now we must pay proper attention to the village development. We must also strive for the unity and amity between different section of society. We must work to create a society where there is no more any need for religion or caste. Our Constitutions speaks of socialistic pattern of society. But unfortunately the present Government is perusing policies which are quite opposite to that cherished goal.

The reservation system should go atleast after ten years. Proper attention should be paid for the around development of the villages. The economic conditions in the villages must improve. In a prosperous and economically sound village, there will not be any caste conflicts. The benefits, like reservation etc. should be applicable to the people belonging to all castes. The Government should also work for the upliftment of the people who are economically backward. Since the nexus between caste and trade is already broken, the Government should take necessary steps that are necessary for wiping out this system. Since all the atrocities are being perpetrated in the name of caste, our efforts should be directed towards elimination of the caste-based society. Development programmes should be undertaken in villages. Thus the energies of the people will be diverted towards development. We should do away with caste-based society. Development programmes should be undertaken in villages. Thus the energies of the people will be diverted towards development. We should do away with caste-based politics. Everybody in the society, to whichever caste or community he may belong to should get equal chances for his advancement. The family planning programme should be made more effective. The incentive has to be quite attractive. Offering incentive of ten to forty thousand Rupees to government employees will not serve the purpose. Hence the incentive for family planning operation to the rural poor should be made more attractive. If crores of people in the rural areas undergo

[Dr. K.V.R. Chowdary]

the operation, then we will succeed in effectively controlling the population growth. Allotting more money for this programme will yield rich dividends later. We have to remember that we are human-beings first. Humanism should be the basis for our policies. We should adopt the policies which are humanitarian. Even among the upper castes, there are many people who are really poor. We must also try to work for their upliftment. Help must go to the needy to whichever caste he may belong to. Let us try to create a society where there is no fear or favour to any one to whichever community or caste he or she may belong to.

Sir, with these words, I move this resolution for consideration and adopted of the House.

[English]

**SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK** (Buldana): Mr. Chairman Sir, I think this Resolution seeking steps to root out caste struggle is one of the most important Resolutions that have come before the House. Since the beginning of the 10th Lok Sabha, in the Budget Session itself, the issue of atrocities was discussed at length and the Government has also come forward with determination to face this problem which has been there in our century for the last several centuries.

The meeting of the Chief Ministers on 4th and 5th October to discuss the problem of atrocities was also one of the most important steps taken by this Government.

Sir, when we are discussing this issue today, I would like to just point out an incident which had happened in the first week of September in the Parbhani District of Maharashtra in a small village called Pimpri Deshmukh. In this village, one Ambadas Savane, a Dalit police constable was guarding a Maruti temple for several years. He was performing a hereditary job of a guard. One night, when it was raining very heavily, the Ambadas Savane just tried to enter the temple

to take shelter from the heavy rain and to protect himself. Though he was guarding that Maruti temple for several years, those people who were sitting inside the temple thought that since Ambadas was an untouchable, a Dalit, he has no right to enter the temple. Therefore, all those assembled in temple pelted stones at Ambadas Savane and he died because of the pelting of those stones.

This clearly indicates Maharashtra which has been a progressive States, there such type of incidents are taking place today. The reports which appear in the press and our visits to parts of Marathwada reveal that still there are places where the Dalits, the down-trodden sections of the society cannot enter the temples. But, Sir, today, the issue is not the entry into temples or to secure a right to enter the temples, the issue before the down-trodden sections of the society is to live in equality with the rest of the sections of the society with dignity. That is what is lacking today.

The Chief Ministers Conference on Atrocities had taken several decisions. I do congratulate the hon. Welfare Minister that ever since he took over this Ministry, he has been vigorously working hard towards evolving strategies, programmes and action plans to give justice to the weaker sections, the down-trodden people. But however hard and committed the Welfare Minister may be, the people who have been sabotaging the efforts of the Government of a Welfare State, they will try to sabotage the Government's efforts today also. The Chief Ministers Conference had decided that the backlog of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes vacancies will be cleared by 31st March, 1992. We have only four months' time.

**SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE** (Aurangabad): Sir, there is no Quorum in the House.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Let the Quorum Bell be rung.....

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Now, there is Quorum.

**SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK:**

I was saying that we have just four months' time. The backlog is huge. The backlog in Group A Services of the Central Government, it is 5331 for Scheduled Castes and it is 1393 for Scheduled Tribes. The backlog in Group B Services of the Central Government, it is 10497 for Scheduled Castes and it is 2222 for Scheduled Tribes. The backlog in Group C Services of the Central Government, it is 3,36,880 for Scheduled Castes.

And for STs the backlog is 1,7133. In Group D, for SC, it is 3,21,795 and for ST 72,353. Such a huge backlog we have with us.

The Government has committed to complete it in the presence of all the Chief Ministers; not only that, they have tried to take all the Chief Ministers into confidence; and all the Chief Ministers and the Union Government put together have decided that in four months, by 31st March, 1992, we are going to complete the backlog.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Backlog in what?

**SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK:**

Backlog of SC & ST in employment. I have quoted the figures of backlog in the various groups.

Earlier, on several occasions, whether it was any Government of any party, such type of commitments have been made. The Constitution provided that in the first ten years of the Republic we will provide reservation facilities this will be implemented properly and with that we will try to uplift the weaker-sections, the down-trodden sections of the society. Ten years passed. We failed to provide justice; we failed to provide equality; we failed to provide equality; we failed to provide employment; we failed to provide education; and we failed to provide jobs. This period had to be extended; it has been extended four times. Now I want to ask the hon. Minister that if by 31st March, 1992, whether it is the Union Government or the State Government, they failed to fulfil the backlog of SC&ST, then what will follow from there?

**SHRI P M SAYEED (Lakshadweep):**

You ask the Minister to lift the ban.

**SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK:**

About the ban, the Minister of State for Personnel and Administrative Reforms has said in a statement that special recruitment drive has been undertaken. This is the reply of the Minister. The reports actually say that there is a ban on fresh recruitment in the Central Government/Ministries and Departments. Since the hon. Minister was not here and has come just now, I would like to repeat it. If by 31st March, 1992, the decision of the Chief Ministers' Conference to complete the backlog of SC&ST is not fulfilled, then what is going to follow from there because the backlog is huge and the drive which has been undertaken by the Government as a special drive with regard to SC&ST, that drive has got no mining at all.

Apart from this, about the atrocities also, that Conference has taken several decisions. Atrocities have been increasing year after year. The latest figure shows that last year the crimes against SC were 6810 against ST 3572.

Section 4 of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Prevention of Atrocities Act provides for action against those officers who have willfully neglected their duty in implementing this Act. Till date, there have been no officers who have faced any action under this Section. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to see that steps should be taken to enforce this Act effectively.

Several things have been happening which have been against the interests of the weaker sections. But yesterday only in Maharashtra a decision, following the measures decided in the Chief Ministers' Conference was taken to appoint 38 Additional Collectors everywhere in Maharashtra specially to deal with cases relating to atrocities and problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. And I think that such measures, if taken everywhere in the country, may help to resolve the problem as early as possible.

[Sh. Mukul Balkrishna Wasnik]

I am just winding up.

There have been many things, but other speakers would also be taking up different points. One point about which within Parliament and outside Parliament several organisations have been demonstrating and taking up the issue is concerning the recognition of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Employees' Association. Those employees from the weaker sections who have been facing difficulties, whether those of casteism, whether it concerns promotion postings, want that the Government should recognise their association. Unless and until the Government recognises these associations, even if they have to be present at the meetings called by the Parliamentary Committee on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the management does not give them permission to attend the meetings and therefore they have to take leave to attend such meetings. Not only that. The non-recognition has created several problems and therefore I will request the hon. Minister to take up this issue and see that the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Employees Association is given recognition as early as possible.

Lastly, I congratulate the hon. Minister, once again, for this zealous efforts. We will try to contribute from our side whatever strength is required to implement the Government's commitments and with this I conclude.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer):  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the resolution moved by Dr. K.V.R Chowdary. In fact, the caste-conflict is growing day by day in the country. The casteism is the main reason of it. The recent elections in Bihar, the efforts to arraign a section against the other in the name of Mandal Commission in the country, the atrocities committed on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the clash between Brahmin and Non-Brahman or Jat and Rajput or so on are the

various forms of the caste-conflicts.

We should not be narrow minded and go on on repeating that back-log of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes be cleared. The conflict and race ; among the upper-castes against one another, division of votes on caste lines and incitement to communalism to gain political mileage are major threats to the country.

Sir, through you I would like to say to the hon. Minister also to think for a while about the factors responsible for the caste-system taking roots in our country before I draw the attention of this House towards these evils of the casteism and caste-conflicts. I am not supporting the casteism any way. It is a stigma on the country and a major obstacle in the way of democracy. Its absolute eradication from the very root of the country will bring only the caste-conflicts to an end. Our main granth 'Ved' tells 'MANURBHAVA' which means be a human. Our bages in order to strengthen the social system contemplated VARNASHRAM. They inserted the MANTRA, BARAHMANOASYA MUKHMASIT, BAHOO RAJANYAKRITAH in it. Sometimes the meaning of the Mantra is interpreted wrongly. It means that our society is a body of which Brahman is a unit only whose duty is to contemplate. And the right to meditate was not based on Birth. In the then society, the group of thinkers was begun to be called Brahman. The Brahman was compared like a mouth to the social body. It was based neither on caste nor on Birth.

'BRAHMANOJASYA MUKHMASIT,  
BAHOO RAJANYA KRITAH'

Those are Brahman who are diligent in knowledge and meditation it and who try to emancipate the society as a whole. A man does not become a brahaaman just for his birth in a Brahman family. Maharishi Vyas became a Brahman for possessing a great knowledge and Valmiki despite his low-birth was categorised as Brahman for his great deeds. The 'Ved' also provides;

**"AJYESHTHASAH AKANISHTHASAH"**

one is neither high nor low. Even Yogeshwar Krishna has said in Gita.

**"CHATURVARANYAMAYASRISHTAM  
GUN KARM VIBHA-GSHAH"**

The four Varnas have been created on the basis of virtue and deeds. The ved tells, "AJAYESHTHA-SAH AKANISHTHASAH" which means one is neither high nor low.

**"SAHGCHACHHDHWAM SAMWADHA-  
WAM, SAMANO MANTRAH SAMITI  
SAMANI"**

The word 'Society' was derived from the veda and it was based on equality. A man according to his merits or demerits could be a Brahman or Shudra. At that time neither the Brahman suffered from superiority complex nor the Shudra from inferiority. Both felt themselves just a man only. Today also even in the western countries there is a division of labour. Someone becomes a machanic, some a mistiry, some a army personnel, some a businessman and trader. Any one is not expert in every field. Like-wise our Rishis also had set up a system of varna without having a feeling of high or low. Unfortunately, during the medieval when the country was enchained in slavery, some of the persons become the custodians of religion, who confined education limited to a few. They in order to keep themselves higher pushed back the rest of the society at bottom.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Rishis of India also had propagated that we all are the children of one God. Each of us born in this land of India irrespective to our castes is the child of same God who is our parent. They did not suffer from the feelings of higher lower. All of our saints repeated the same thing. All the social reformers such as Guru Nanak, Kabir, Dadu, Eknath, Gyaneshwar, Sant Tukaram, Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati, Swami Vivekanand, Ram Krishna Paramhansa, Mahatama Gandhianand Raja Ram Mohan Roy etc. have always opposed the caste-system. It must be opposed even today and then only the harmony and

spontaneity can prevail in the society. But unfortunately, it has increased instead of decreasing after the freedom. Earlier the Arya-Smajis did not write Surnames denoting their castes before their names as a result of Arya Samaj movement launched in Punjab and Haryana many persons beonging to the so called low-castes after their studies in the Gurukuls became pandits, scholars and well-positional men. No one could say that he was of this or that caste. But later on they approached top the chiefs and patrons of the Arya-Samaj to obtain the caste-certificates as from it they were able to get the reservation benefits. The caste-system has further strengthened in the name of reservation. I am not against this facility. It should be continued but in its name to create a conflict between one class and other and a feeling of back-wards and forwards in the society is not conducive. There is a separate caste-system even among the lower castes. They too have a sort of conflicts among them selves. Those who have become educated, well positioned or have become a parliamentarian take the men of their own caste as some what inferiors. They hesitate to talk with their own men.

Mr. Chairman, Sir it is urge of the time that there should not be difference between what we say and what we do The caste-stem is a barrier to democracy. In the elections all the parties should issue tickets on the basis of ability, popularly and performance of work(not on the caste). Ticket is given to the person belonging to a particular caste which is dominant in a particular area. This trend leads to casteism. Vote and daugher should be given to a person of the same caste. This feeling is an obstacle to democratic process. I am not blaming any single political party. All political parties are responsible for it. I would like to submit that if we discourage casteism in this august House in which all the citizens of the country have deep faith and from which the entire country seeks guidance, it will be a right step. Therefore, it would be the best thing if we take a pledge here that we will stop using surnames and make a law that no surnames would be used with the names of children in schools. Thus nobody will know the surnames and thus all feelings

[Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat]

of superiority and inferiority will come to an end.....(*Interruptions*)..... Hon. Members, please do not oppose the good ideas.....(*Interruptions*).....

SHRI AYUB KHAN (Jhunjhunu): Why is this changed atmosphere today?

PROF. RASASINGH RAWAT: Sir, all of us would create such atmosphere and the Parliament of this country would contribute to it. Laws are there that the untroucharibility is a sin and that it is a criminal offence but in spite of all that there are narrow-minded people in society. Some are ignorant and some have a sense of pride for their caste and due to this people misbehave with people of other castes. It is a stigma on all. This was not the intention of the people who had knowledge of religion. Religious matters slipped into the hands of some unscrupulous people when the country was enslaved and they misinterpreted our religion, otherwise one and all were free to visit temples. God is not the privilege of any single community. Therefore, all these factors should be kept in mind.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit all his because we are here to shoulder many responsibilities. Though we make many submissions in this House in this regard but in our practical lives outside Parliament we instigate casteism. People of different castes cannot enter any polling booth to cast their vote to the candidate belonging to some other caste. Lathis are wielded there.

Fight among people takes place and the people of weaker sections are not allowed at all to caste their vote. If the struggling parties happen to be equally powerful, a fierce fight breaks out which knows no end. After the elections are over and people are elected, even then tension and struggle among castes continue. This caste tension and caste struggle are harmful to the nation and to the society. Therefore, I would like to urge the Government to put casteism to an end.

I would like to submit one more thing,

reservation must be there, backlog must be cleared but society must not be divided. United society is a must. Our society would disintegrate if attempts were made to divide it on caste lines and the evils inherent in it were highlighted. Consequently the nation would disintegrate and if nation disintegrates, our existence will be jeopardised. Therefore, we should rise above our petty political interests and oppose this casteism and caste struggle tooth and nail and not allow it to thrive anywhere.

Tolerance has been the greatest quality of Hinduism. Sir, 'Live and let live' has been our motto. Keeping in view our principle of "Unity in Diversity", we should forget all our differences of opinions and get united. We all are the citizens of the same country, the children of Mother India and sons and daughters of one God. Therefore, we should all unite to root out the evils in our society. We should not try to disintegrate it by highlighting its evils. Education and laws relating to social welfare should be propagated to the maximum possible extent and the status raised but the benefits that should have accrued to weaker sections has not accrued to them. The poor becomes poorer and the rich richer. Reservation on economic grounds should be made for all irrespective of castes. With these words I welcome the Resolution. I would also submit that if a person is found

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA (Jadavpur): Sir, there can be no doubt whatsoever that as the Motion says there has been a very real accentuation of caste struggle for the last 10-15 years in this country. Of course, caste struggle has become more visible. It is coming up more in media. It is being registered by the public. But, even apart from that we think that there is a very real accentuation of caste struggle as well. Why has there been this accentuation of caste struggle?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Caste or class

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA: It is not that caste oppression



had not been there before. Some of our speakers have spoken about the ancient times. But, when, as we have been told, cast was based on professional differentiation, even then one profession was considered to higher than the other. The then power structure in the society had utilised caste and caste oppression even at that time. If this has not been so, then in our ancient Hindu epics, we would not have had the myth about Shambhuka who was beheaded by Rama himself and about Eklavya whose thumb was cut-off. We would not have had this myth. This myth shows that the hegemony, the power structure in that society had to be maintained and caste was even at that stage an instrument of that. However, now we are moving towards the 21st Century. When we are moving towards the 21st Century, we find that all these ancient evils of our society are being resuscitated in a stronger form and the castiest poison is spreading all over our social fabric. Now, I would like to say that this castiest evil in the present day is not just the remnant of certain old social evils, but it is, at the same time, a new phenomenon. I would say that the new ruling classes of India in the 20th Century find caste still useful in maintaining their social and political hegemony and that is why caste continues to be there in India moving towards the 21st Century. Otherwise, in spite of equality being prescribed for every citizen of India, irrespective of caste, creed, community, in spite of forty four year during which reservations for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been there, why is it that only a very small segment of the so-called Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been able to get the benefits of these reservations? You know in some of these ancient Hindu scriptures, *shudras* and women have been equated. Punishments to be given to *shudras* and punishments to be given to women are similar and even today there is some analogy between the social space allowed then. That is why I am saying that just because we in India have had one woman Prime Minister, just because we have had some one or two women in very high places, that does not reflect the general status of women. Similarly, a few people from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in high places in society

do not reflect the general status of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. It is my submission that if the party which has been in power in India for the lengthiest time of the last forty-four years had been serious about this, if they had observed how the inequalities are persisting, then they would have surely taken other measures, supplementary measures, which would have made reservations redundant by now. Today we would not have to have reservations at all. I am very glad to notice that our young parliamentarian, the hon. Mukul Wasnik has been very candid about the failures of the Government... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK:  
Of all government.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA: Yes, all governments. But we have had government by one party for the longest period after Independence. .

SHRI INDERJIT (Darjeeling): One short question. Your party has been in power in West Bengal for twenty years. What has your party done towards the elimination of casteism?

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA: Yes, I will come that certainly.

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK:  
In the same manner she will also criticise the Bengal Government.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA: Well, if the Bengal Government has in any way been neglectful of the caste situation, I will certainly criticise the West Bengal Government.

SHRI INDERJIT: What has been done constructively, that is what I would like to know.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA: Certainly, Sir, please give me a chance.

Sir, not only that, massive unemployment which is a result of the wrong-headed

[Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya]

policies of the party which has been in power, has made reservation itself a very thorny issue today. Failure to provide employment in general has led to further accentuation of the bitterness between castes. What happened during the anti-Mandal agitation? The students were deliberately provoked by certain motivated political forces and there were certain students from the upper castes who felt that their chances of getting employment were being lessened simply because of the fact that certain new reservations were being introduced. So, these misguided young people thought that the cause of unemployment was reservations, whereas this is not at all so. If, in fact, the Government had succeeded in lessening the employment problem, then we would have found that caste tension also would have been lessened.

Again, I would say that if the various modes of land reforms- I do not mean revolutionary land reforms but land reforms in accordance with the Constitution, such as, the provisions regarding the land ceiling, giving of land to the landless, giving *bargadars* their right to till a particular piece of land - had been implemented by the government, by the different State Governments in the different States also, then I feel that caste tension would have been lessened by this time.

I now come to West Bengal. As a matter of fact in West Bengal- through a series of peasants' struggles, I am not saying that this is just because of the Left Front Government, but there has been a long series of peasants' struggles - it was possible to bring together the peasants in accordance with the class line rather than the caste line. The oppressed in the agricultural sector, the exploited in the agricultural sector, the landless peasants, the agricultural labourers, the small and middle peasants have all congregated. came together within the ambit, under the umbrella of the peasants' struggle and they struck out against the big landlords. So, through a series of peasants' struggles, we have been able to bring the exploited in the agricultural sector together and finally after the coming

of the Left Front Government certain preliminary and elementary land reforms had been enacted. This is by no means the ultimate of what we want to do. we cannot do it within this Constitution. But what little of land reforms we have done succeeded in not only giving the poor peasant self-confidence but also at the same time it has reduced the caste tension in the countryside.

Of course, the caste differences are still there. I do not say that people in West Bengal have risen above casteism. It is not that at all, because West Bengal is not isolated. Whatever happens in the rest of India, it is reflected to some extent in West Bengal as well. But, we have been able, through land reforms, to ease and hold in control this casteist poison. The space within which it can spread has been reduced.

Now, in the Resolution it is said that:

This House expresses its concern over the caste struggle going on in different parts of the country and urges upon the Government to take urgent steps for rooting it out".

You cannot root out the caste struggle because the struggle will always be there, so long as caste oppression is there. What has to be rooted out? While I completely agree with this Resolution, I would at the same time, like to say that if you want to root out caste struggle, you can only do it by rooting out caste oppression. Why is there, today, accelerated and accentuated caste struggle it is there because oppressed people are now fighting back. They are no longer prepared to be subdued. They are no longer prepared to obey whatever the casteist society tells them that enhances their oppression.

16.54 hrs.

[SHRI P.M. SAYEED *in the Chair*]

They are not prepared to take it lying down. This is precisely because the 'so-called' lower castes are struggling. I say 'so-called' because I certainly do not think that they are really low. They have been kept low.

Now they do not want to remain low, any longer. This is precisely why the struggles are accentuated. It is because that the political struggle between the oppressed and the oppressor is becoming more intense that caste struggle also, apparently is becoming more intense. Sometimes we find that what is actually a struggle between the landlord and the peasant is couched in caste terms. Actually it is not a caste struggle. Actually it is a struggle for the peasants' rights. Actually it is a struggle for land. Actually it is a struggle for the agricultural labourers' demands for wages. But it gets couched in caste terms because it suits the oppressor. Sometimes, also we find that wherever there is the struggle against oppression there is deliberate effort by motivated forces to divert it, to give it a casteist turn and I think that all of us who pride ourselves as being citizens of India, it is our duty to divest the struggle between the oppressor and the oppressed of these caste terms, from these communal terms and to put this struggle in its proper position because this is a struggle which is a just struggle, it is a struggle which has to be carried forward and therefore, its casteist husk has to be removed and the real core of the struggle, the content of the struggle has to be brought out.

Sir, at the end I will say that much has been said about reservation. I have also expressed my own views about reservation. Of course, in our society there is still rampant inequity on the basis of caste—not just on the basis of class, but also on the basis of caste. There are certain Scheduled Tribes, there are certain Scheduled Castes who, apart from being economically some of the most deprived sections in society are also socially disadvantaged. Can you imagine that in free India a person can be burnt to death for drinking water out of a well? A well is reserved for the upper castes and if a person does not belong to the so-called upper caste, if that person drinks water out of that well, he or she is burnt to death. Can we imagine it? Is this the modern India that we pride ourselves about? Our hon. Member Mukujji has mentioned the incident in Marathwada. There is not just one Marathwada in India today, there are many

many, hundreds and thousands of Marathwadas and so long as this inequality is there, there is no question of going away with the reservations. However, it has to be admitted by the Government that so far it has done very little by way of taking measures which would make reservation meaningful and - subsequently at a stage would render reservations meaningless. For this, I think I have already suggested certain measures. These measures are land reforms, these measures are giving our people the right to employment, universal employment has to be there because without employment, without the opportunities for employment being widened, social tensions will increase and these will increase in the name of caste, in the name of community—one person in a community will say that 'because of the other community I am not getting any job'. A person in one caste will say that 'because of this other caste I am not getting any job'. This is the perversion, you see, of the social reality; these perversions will go on so long as the basic problems of unemployment, so long as the basic problem of the land in the country remaining in the hands of very few people will be there. So, land reforms, guaranteeing of employment to the citizens of India and literacy, universal compulsory literacy, the barest minimum for which is that schooling should be made free, should be effected.

17.00 hrs.

In West Bengal schooling has been made free and today we find that because schooling has been made free, there has been a certain sense of dignity among the poor and there has been a sense of self-confidence among the poor. They feel that they can get education. The children who could not cross the threshold of schools are now coming to schools. So free compulsory school education is a must.

Sir, I remember an anecdote which was narrated to me by a very old folk artist in West Bengal. He is from the Scheduled Caste and he is over 70 years now. When he was very young, he had gone to the school. Even though he was from Scheduled Caste and even though his family was very poor, he

[Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya]

was sent to school. They used to earn their living by dacoity, but somehow the child has been sent to school. When he went to school, he was not allowed to sit on the same bench with other boys. One day, a new Head Master came to the school. When he saw this young boy sitting on a *chattai* and the other boys sitting on the benches he went to this lad— took him by hand led him to the bench and made him sit there. The old folk artist said with tears in his eyes that that turned the entire course of his life. After that day, he could recognise himself to be a citizen of India, as one with equal rights with other citizens of India. I think that this anecdote shows that what had been an individual incident, if that had been the general scenario, then the problem that we are talking of today would have been a non-problem by now. So, I conclude my speech supporting this Resolution.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Trichur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are deliberating on a very important and very vital subject which is agitating the conscience of every Indian citizen. Unfortunately, this subject also happens to be a subject matter of apportioning blame politically. Even seasoned Members and so-called senior Members also are viewing this subject not in a dispassionate manner, but in a highly sectarian manner and that is one thing which pains me very much. I am supporting this Resolution moved by the hon. Member irrespective of the party consideration. Every Member in this House every Party and every section of this House will agree in supporting the government and extending the government all support to root out this evil. I would like to go back a little into the history of this very subject.

Sir, my friend from BJP was almost supporting '*chathurvarnyam*'. It takes us back to almost five thousand years when people were divided on caste basis. When this '*chathurvarnyam*' was introduced in the society, this evil started and it is still being perpetrated in our society. A modern '*chathurvarnyam*' is being inflicted upon the society by the political masters. That is the

unfortunate tragedy of the society. We have been seeing in recent times also that for political gain, many of the political parties, those who champion the cause of social transformation, are also using this caste to further their causes.

This is unfortunately the saddest part of it. The caste system which is in the blood and in the society is very very deep rooted. To root out that one has to be mentally reformed. Mrs Malini Bhattacharay was saying that because of the peasant struggle in Bengal things have changed. I do not know in which world she is living. I am coming from a State where most revolutionary land reforms are being practised. It is not only a matter of Bengal but also of Kerala. It is not the contribution of communism. It is the contribution of the national movement started much before communism. I am not opposing them, what I am trying to, these land reforms alone are not going to help. If anybody wants to suggest something, they put the blame on the Government. Unfortunately for anything Marxist anticongress jargons have become very unbearable. Mrs Bhattacharaya says it is not possible to do anything within the Constitutional framework. Now ultimately where is the trouble? The trouble is with the Indian Constitution! The poor Indian constitution has been made the ultimate victim. After 75 years of practising communism in the Soviet Union, ultimately as they have said, the State is withering away. We are witnessing the withering away of Soviet Union. That is happening. Do not blame the Constitution but blame ourselves.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA: I have not bailed the Constitution. I consider our Constitution to be a very progressive one.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: You said, it is not possible in the constitution. I was very carefully hearing your speech. I have great appreciation for you.

It is said that eradication of unemployment is not possible; eradication of casteism is not possible. You finally find a solace in blaming the Constitution, blaming the system.

You said what the constitution has achieved during the last 40 years> Madam your Party and my Party, all the Parties in the House are equally guilty of this. Even today take your child to a school. There is a column, what caste do you belong to. The poor child does not know which caste he or she belongs to and asks he mother it in the evening. This is in the mind, not in the system; not in the constitution, not in west Bengal or Maharashtra. This is in our mind. Are we prepared to root out this?

Here, the reservation was introduced by the Congress Government. We know the evil of caste system which has been prevailing in the country for centuries and generations has to be rooted out. With the social outlook, those who were deprived of the benefits and progress of the society have to be brought forward. For that the Congress Government has introduced reservation and that the congress Government has introduced reservation and that is being improved on many occasions. If there is any shortcoming in that, it is something which we together have to work and improve upon it.

Now what is happening? The society in India, especially in U.P. and Bihar is divided on caste line. Who are the protagonists of this? Can the Left Parties in this House without a prick of conscience deny that? You are supporting those people who are surviving and thriving on caste feelings who are fomenting caste feelings. For their votes they are depending solely on caste feelings. You may all recollect the famous theory of Dr. Lohia. He said, "In India not class struggle, but caste struggle is going to survive." It is an unfortunate situation in the country. Even today, even at the fag end of the 20th century, what the progressive, so-called Left Parties are doing? They are going and supporting the Parties which are fomenting communalism and casteism. That is their one-point programme against the congress government. This anti-Congressism has reach a stage where nothing can be seen in its reality. this negativism is taking you to supporting caste with all your tall claims and declarations. It is happening.

T have a very few suggestions to make

I support the spirit of this resolution.

If you apportion the blame politically, if X Government is in the State, then you say that that government is responsible. Shri Ram Vilas Paswan has raised some issues here and he has narrated some events which have happened in Jawaharlal Nehru University which is one of the most outstanding and prestigious institutions of this country. What has happened there is not a matter of credit to any party. It is not a single party's concern. Every one of us should feel ashamed of that. This Government with all powers at its command, should deal with such people very sternly. But, at the same time, this caste feeling which is in the mind of the people is allowed to develop a natural growth. That is being allowed. That is being given a dignity. That is being given a position in the society. That unfortunately is happening. So, the progressive parties, the left parties, should once for all decide that even if you lose the election, even if you lose the government, you will not support any casteist party for votes' sake. Can you take a decision like that? This is unfortunately the present situation in this country. Every political party has to take a decision. You may say that, more than anybody else, probably the Chaturvarnam is responsible for this problem. It has resulted in this problem. But today who is responsible for propagating this problem? One has to ask his conscience.

Anything in our curriculum, in our educational institution, including the very application form which a child or her parent is filling up to get admission, there this provision of caste will arouse the feeling should be completely eliminated. Many incidents are happening because of this. If more such incidents are happening, some people are happy. They find a joy in it. That should not be the attitude. Stern action should be taken whichever Government it is, whichever party it is, and whichever State it is. We are united on this point. We should have a healthy mental attitude towards this problem. At least we can have a beginning here. It may take many more years to solve this problem. We

cannot treat this problems on a par with the problem of land reforms. Land Reforms are implemented completely. Caste is still ruling the roost. So, this is only peripheral approach. This is only a superfluous and negative approach to this problem. If we give up this negative approach to this problem, then we can solve it.

My humble request is, let us have a fair and proper analysis of the problem. If we are unable to identify the problem, in its true sense, then we are never this going to solve problem.

The joint action of all the political parties and a consensus among all the major political parties can only find a solution to this very vital and basic issue. I hope the Government will try to bring it about either through the national integration council or in some such forum. The Government should try to evolve a code of conduct. All the major political parties should come to a common opinion, a common code of conduct. There should be a common action programme. Then only this evil can be rooted out, at least contained, or at least controlled to a possible extent.

With these words, I support the spirit of this resolution.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY (Alipurduars): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government has certainly made some efforts to fight casteism in our country but these are not enough. Our religion is also responsible for casteism. If casteism ends, Hinduism is likely to end. Without a Brahmin no religious ceremony can be performed. Scheduled Caste people cannot sit with Brahmin to perform 'Puja' because if it is done, God will become their enemy. No tribal can become a Shankaracharya. One must be Brahmin for  
..... \*\* .....

Caste system is still continuing....(*Interruptions*)

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: By saying so he is encouraging caste struggle...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Pius Tirkey, this is not in good taste.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Hasty enactment of law cannot help in abolishing this evil. We must contemplate seriously to find out the methods to root out this social evil. Vested interests in society promote such things. though people occupying high offices succeed in getting their children married in other casts but it is not possible for the people of poorer sections. Unless you raise their social status, this evil will continue to spread in our society.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as you know this is a vast country. People speak many languages here. We cannot force anybody to speak a particular language. People wear different clothes. Conditions differ in even Urban and rural areas. Regionalism is also gaining ground now. In all these diversities there is a sort of unity also. But equal participation of people is absent. Even in Delhi many good schools are there for education of children. You are following a dual policy, on the one hand you talk of abolition of English schools and on the other hand, you promote English. A quiet different scenario exists in schools in the States. In Bengal Bengali is taught. Similarly, Hindi in Bihar, Tamil in Madras and Telugu in Andhra Pradesh is taught. Here in Delhi Tamil speaking and Telugu speaking people teach their children English. Good convent schools should also be opened in rural areas. Children are unable to get good education there. The statistics reveal that huge funds are spent on education in Delhi. That is why the people living in Delhi consider themselves fortunate and everyone tries settle here. so long as this imbalance in development continues, the malaise would be there.

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Majority of people take recourse to different planks at different occasions for their interests. Sometimes they choose caste, sometimes religion and at other time they choose language. This trend should also be contained and they should be united. Now coming to the atrocities committed on Harijans, I ask who is responsible for that is going on? If the person responsible for this belongs to this party, then he should be expelled from the party at once and if the representative present in this House is elected by the members of a particular community, then that community should not vote for that representative in future. Why are such atrocities on Harijans not committed in West Bengal though there are upper castes? It is because political consciousness is there. They change the rulers when needed. If people of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes do not change their way of thinking and always go on following other footsteps, they would always be the loser. Such things do not occur in West Bengal, though a vast majority of Scheduled Castes is there. No Brahman or upper caste person can do any harm to them. If any upper caste person dares, he will be discarded by the people of his own caste. Therefore the people belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and people belonging to weaker sections should also rethink in political terms. Otherwise the same assurances would continue to be given here. Some Minister declares that quotas of reserved seats would be fulfilled, good schools would be opened in villages and all these schemes would start before 31 of March. People are fed up with such assurances.

Why are the people of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes unable to safeguard their rights even in independent India. We should seriously think over the matter. Cases of atrocities have come to light where people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been killed, ladies have been set on fire and children have been burnt alive at some places. Such incidents also occur in Delhi. This means that the process of political consciousness should be accelerated. I do not hold the opinion that they can be educated overnight and education is

not everything if it does not change their line of thinking.

There was nothing perpetual about one's religion. People embraced Islam to escape atrocities by Muslims. Sometimes they embraced Hinduism. There were occasions when they sought safety with tribals, they embraced some other religion. Now if any way is left for them, it is to join a political party. If the Congress cannot protect them from atrocities, they would not even support the congress. They would have to come forward with dignity now.

Casteism would end only when we are able to end all educational and economic disparities. then nobody would be able to remove us from power. Land reforms are the need of the hour. Agricultural labourers own small pieces of land i.e. one fourth of the total land and those who never do farming work, own 3/4 of the total farming land in India. The Government has the right to acquire all that land and distribute it among the landless poor people of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes within a period of two or three months who are the real tillers. Only then it could be said that the intentions of the government are clear and it is prepared to fight casteism.

[English]

SHRI PALA K.M. MATHEW (Idukki):  
Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak a few words on this most vital issue agitating the minds of the people all over the country.

Sir, the Resolution consists of two parts. One is the concern of all of us over the caste struggle going on in the country. There is no dispute about that. And the other one is urgency of exterminating the caste struggle in the country. Now so many suggestions have been made by my preceding speakers and I do not want to repeat any of the problems or suggestions which have already been made here. We know what are the goings on regarding the caste struggle in the country. The caste struggle, the caste structure and other problems connected with

[Sh. Pala K.M. Mathew]

the caste struggle are well known to everybody and it needs no elaborate repetition. And I do not want to go into that. The challenge before us is how to blot it out. How to eradicate this evil which is rampant in our society? For that I think we have to go deep into the causes of the caste struggles that are going on in the country. A few aspects of this deep problem have already been discussed here. So it is not necessary for me to go into all that again.

As has already been stated and put forth here, the caste system has come into existence some four or five thousand years ago. Our society is based on *Chaturvarna*, which is at least four thousand years old. This *Chaturvarna*-Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vysyas and Sudras - was based on professional differences and there was a kind of harmony existing in the society. Harmony in the sense that each of the *varnas* accepted the fact that the other has to exist in the society for doing a particular kind of work or job which were allotted to them socially and historically in an informal way. So each caste accepted that the other caste has to exist in the society. I think this has been the case throughout the history. Now the problem especially during the last hundred or fifty years is that this social harmony or harmony of the caste based on *Chaturvarna* has been disturbed and now certain different social equations are coming up. That is the basis of the problem. As some of the hon. speakers pointed out, this is what forms the basis of the present caste struggle and problems and difficulties connected with it.

We know that there are about four or five thousand castes and sub-castes in this country. We have got all the world religions in our country. We have got a thousand odd speaking languages in this country. It is said that India is a country which worships more than thirty lakhs of different gods which means on an average five to six different gods are worshipped in each village. It also means that we are living in a society which has got immense diversity and which if disturbed to a dangerous extent will ruin even the society.

All these different forces, all these different castes, all these different social equations have to be kept in a proper equilibrium so that the society may survive. The problem is, we have to find unity in diversity in the vast diversity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member, may continue on the next occasion.

17.30 hrs.

#### HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

#### Changes in credit Policy of RBI to contain inflation

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up the Half-an-Hour discussion. Shri Sharad Dighe.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): Sir, I beg to raise this Half-an-Hour discussion on the points arising out of the answer given by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance on November 22, 1991 to Starred Question No.24 regarding changes in credit policy of RBI to contain inflation.

Sir, the question on 22.11.1991 on this subject, in its part (a) read like this:

"Whether the Reserve Bank of India announced in October 1991 certain changes in its credit policy with a view to curbing and containing inflation."

The answer was: "Yes Sir."

Part (b) of that question was:

"If so, the details thereof".

The answer was:

"The key changes made by the Reserve Bank of India in the credit policy included a one per cent point



*Discussion Changes in credit**to contain inflation*

increase in the bank rate, a 1.5 per cent point increase in the lending rates and increase in the shorter term deposit rates, increase in export credit interest rate, liberalisation of export refinance and reduction in cash margins, withdrawal of certain refinance facilities and reduction in the interest rate of bank's cash balances with the Reserve Bank of India."

Part (c) that question was:

"The extent to which the inflationary growth is likely to be brought down thereby and this target, if any, fixed to be achieved in the regard during 1991-92".

The answer was:

"In the current financial year the inflation rate as per provisional data on a year-on-year basis has reached 16.7% on 24.8.1991. The inflation rate has fallen to 13.3% in the week ended October 26, 1991. The endeavour is to bring down inflation rate still further."

Now, the credit policy always has far-reaching implications for the growth of this country. Even though in this reply it has been stated that the credit policy included a one per cent point increase in the bank rate, it is of course true that the bank rate was raised first to 11% in July and subsequently to 12% in October. But as far as the lending rate is concerned, the answer said "1.5 per cent point increase in lending rates". As far as my information goes, this was the most drastic measure that was taken and as far as minimum lending rate of commercial banks is concerned, the rate was raised from 16% to 17% in April and from 17% to 18.5% in July. Finally, it was raised from 18.5 per cent to 20 per cent in October. These rates will apply to borrowers who borrow more than Rs. 2 lakhs; and since it is the floor-rate, the banks are free to charge any rate above the prescribed minimum. Therefore, in fact, according to my information, the average rate is varying from

24 per cent to 25 per cent, as far as the lending rates of the commercial banks are concerned. I should say that the old money lenders would also blush on hearing the very heavy rates of lending as far as the commercial banks are concerned. It is very interesting to note as to whether it has resulted in lowering the inflation and whether it has resulted in lowering the wholesale Price Index.

The inflation during the current year was abovering around 14 per cent to 15 per cent. After rising continuously in the current year, the Wholesale Price Index of all the commodities registered a welcome decline to 208.9 on September 21, 1991 from the peak of 209.2, which it reached in the preceding week. The annual rate of inflation which touched a high of 15.7 per cent, at the end of September 14, on a point to point basis fell moderately to 15.1 per cent and the inflation rate further declined to 13.5 per cent during the week ended October 26.

But, at the very same time, the Wholesale Price Index rose back to 205.2. Now, in the fifth week of November, the Wholesale Price Index is 210.1, thus reversing the downward trend what spanned for a brief period of three weeks.

Therefore, my submission is that the credit crunch is not at all resulting in the reduction of the Wholesale Price Index; and it is resulting in the increase in the prices all over the country. The abnormal high lending rates are likely to be counter-productive because high cost of borrowing would generally be passed on to the final consumer, thereby fuelling inflation. This monetarist approach to contain inflation has reflected in the measures taken by the Reserve Bank of India. It does not seem to be catering specifically to meet the current situation. The need to promote growth is, as per amount, as in the past and viewed from this perspective, the omnibus credit crunch is likely to hurt the productive sector, especially the small and medium firms. Whereas the large industries have got access to other resources. As far as the small and medium manufacturers are concerned, they solely depend

[Sh. Sharad Dighe]

upon the lending of the commercial banks and any credit crunch to this extent will affect production, will affect ultimately the employment.

Therefore, there is no reason why the lending rates should be hiked to abnormally high levels, as has been done by the Reserve Bank through the commercial banks. This will only fuel inflation. Therefore, earlier the lending rates are brought down, to reasonable levels, the better it would be for promoting growth which is a good thing.

The Reserve Bank of India can effectively control, as it has been controlling the total quantum of incremental credit of commercial banks. It is not necessary to control this by raising abnormally the bank lending rates, as far as these commercial banks are concerned. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to look into the matter and review this policy, as far as the credit crunch of the commercial banks are concerned.

**SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai):** Mr. Chairman Sir, the Government has increased the bank rate and at the same time, it has increased the lending rates also. The bank rate has been increased by one per cent and the lending rate has been increased by 1.5 per cent. This will create problems for the small traders. The big traders will go scot-free and the burden will be on the small traders. This aspect should be reviewed.

Secondly, in respect of short term deposits, they have been affected and by this, the small deposits are not being mopped up. If these small deposits are also paid higher interests, then the small amounts would be accumulated and this would probably facilitate the Government to reduce the money supply.

Thirdly, interest has been increased in respect of export credit. This increase in interest will certainly create inflation. It will not reduce inflation. My submission is that inflation cannot be checked up only by the reduction in money supply in the market.

Commodity supplies should also be increased at the same time. These measures have not been adopted by the Government. So, my question is: would the government actually review the position and change its credit policy to have the desired effect?

**SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh):** Sir, it is common knowledge that the state of economy of our country was in shambles when this Government came to office and thanks to the Government for having taken a large number of measures to correct the situation to bring back the deailed economy on the rails. The new economic policy has enumerated so many measures. I would not like to read the reply as Shri Sharad Dighe has already referred to the reply wherein measures taken by the Reserve Bank in regard to the credit policy in October, are given. They had taken some point to point increase in bank rates, increase in the lending rates, increase in short term deposit rates, increase in export credit interest rates and so many other steps. But Sir, it is a disturbing feature and not a matter of gratification that after taking so many measures, the desired result is yet to be achieved. The inflation figure has touched the double digit. It has touched 16.7 now and that is not declining remarkably and that naturally disturbs everybody. I would like to point out about the RBI's busy session credit policy announcement of 8th October. The RBI had announced the busy session policy and while doing so, the Governor has said, "We have done all that we could towards the objective of controlling money supply and curbing inflation." He says that last efforts have been done. This is clear from his statement. Very hard measures have been taken. According to RBI, they have a programme of bringing down the inflation rate to 9 per cent by the end of 31st March, 1992. So, what else the Government is proposing to do to bring it down to 9 per cent? Of course, the government is worried, they are realising and they are thinking of taking so many steps. I would like to know whether they would also think of taking some steps as was done in the early 1970s. What is the Government doing about checking proliferation of black money, curbing Government expenditure and cutting down

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waste? They had stated earlier also on the Floor of the House that they had issued instructions in this regard. But I think no such remarkable measures have come to our notice about checking black money, curbing Government expenditure and unproductive expenditure. As you know, the task is gigantic and having taken so many measures also, the desired result is not being achieved. So, I would like to know the government's thinking in this direction.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THANKUR): Mr. Chairman Sir, these three questions were answered by my colleague, Shri Dalbir Singh when the hon. Member who raised this issue was not present here and naturally, this followed the discussion as desired by the hon. Member. First of all, I would like to clarify that so far as the answered to the questions are concerned, they are complete, correct and they answer the issues relating to the questions. Now, I am coming to the queries further raised. I quite appreciate that the senior Members have raised many issues relating to the health of the economy and the effect of these policy decisions particularly with regard to the higher rate of inflation and the increased rates of lending. So far as the first question whether there has been any change in the policy, the details are briefly given. The basic changes are only two. The first change was an increase of one per cent in the deposit rate and an increase of one and a half per cent in the lending rates.

The third question was about the rate of inflation. There also two basis figures as available on two particular dates, that is right from 24th August to some date in October were indicated. On 24th of August, viz. a little before the Police was framed, the rate was 16.69 and it came down to 13.33 on 26th of October 1991.

We quite appreciate the fact that when economic measures are changed, hon. Members Shri Dighe and others are naturally concerned about two things. One is the increase in credit rates and the second is in respect of inflation.

With regard to the credit rates, there is only one per cent increase. So far as the depositors are concerned, everybody welcomes it. By raising it from 11 to 12 per cent, we wanted to give more incentives to those people who want to save. Thereby we are trying to conserve and we are trying to restrain the rate of inflation as well. That is why this increase was given. We are all aware that there were a number of other tentative schemes and the Bank had been the sufferer in the past. Therefore, it was considered essential that there should be some reasonable increase in the rates and that is why this one per cent increase was given by way of giving more incentives for depositors to save. There by more money can be brought into the Bank, augmenting the bank deposits and enabling the banks to lend the money available to the small scale sector, to the marginal farmers and also to the industrial sector.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: I have no grievance about the Bank rate. I was concerned about the lending rates.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: I am coming to that. Both go side by side. There is always a difference in deposit rate and in lending rate. This is a corresponding thing and it must be appreciated that in the banking industry, both cannot be equal. Once the deposit rate is increased, the lending rate has to be consecutively increased. After making all the provisions for expenditure, ect. out of this lending only, we would be able to run the bank. This is the normal practice.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: That is not the corresponding increase. That was an increase by one per cent and this is an increase by 20 per cent.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THANKUR: The hon. Member will appreciate this. I said, with qualifications, it cannot be at par with that. It has to be always more. Because when we lend money, the expenses connected with lending, appraisal of the schemes, monitoring of the schemes, follow up of the schemes, and so on will be there. You know we do not get 100 per cent all the time. Recovery is not

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there. The expenses are there. Therefore we have to appreciate the lending rate by 1.5 per cent. It is a most reasonable thing that could be done. It has always been done like this. In the Banking Policy, it has to be done.

**SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:** The Minister has not heard what I have said. I have said that this increase of lending rate of 1.5 per cent is not correct. I have given the figures. It comes to 28 per cent.

**SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR:** I am coming to that. The rate of increase is only 1.5 per cent that I would categorically say. There should not be any confusion about it. (*Interruptions*) Please hear the whole thing and then you can put supplementary questions. I am here.

I will give you the position of short term loans. We have said, upto Rs. 7500/- it has been raised from 10 per cent to 11.5 per cent. Over Rs. 7500 to Rs. 15,000, we have raised it from 11.5 per cent to 13 per cent. Over Rs. 15,000, to Rs. 25,000, we have raised it from 12 per cent to 13.5 per cent. Over Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000, we have raised it from 14 per cent to 15.5 per cent. Over Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 2 lakh, we have raised it from 15 per cent to 16.5 per cent. Over Rs. 2 lakh, the minimum increase was 18.5 per cent and now it is 20 per cent.

So, uniformly we have raised this rate by 1.5 per cent.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Hon. Minister, even then, according to him, there is a gap of 8 per cent.

**SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE** (Dumdum): Interest tax can also be collected from them.

**SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR:** That is another question. Those who are liable to pay tax is another issue which I will discuss later on. Shri Dighe had rightly pointed out one thing which we are also concerned with. But the question is earlier also, the minimum

rate was 18.5 per cent. It was not an absolute rate. After Rs. 2 lakh, depending on the nature of advance, banks were free to lend at higher rates even earlier also before we raised it. Even now, the minimum rate would be only 20 per cent. But they are free to negotiate, taking into consideration the various aspects like loan, security and so on. This was also there in the past. It is there even today. But our understanding is that earlier it used to be 20 per cent to 22 per cent instead of 18.5 per cent and now it has gone up, in some cases to the extent of 22 per cent to 23 per cent. We have informations regarding this.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Even then, there is a gap of five per cent.

**SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR:** In absolute terms, after certain level in the industries, certain discretion is to be given to banks with regard to lending.

So far as small lending is concerned, we have a fixed rate. After Rs. 2 lakh, if there is a larger lending, there have been discretions from party to party, from project to project. There will so many other aspects, like examination, standing of the parties, security and so on.

Therefore, this is a practice which was followed in the past and by enhancing it by 1.5 per cent in October does not mean that we have brought out a new policy. This is what is to be appreciated.

If there has been any particular case and if the hon. Member brings it to our notice, we will examine it.

**SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:** I have no particular case.

**SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR:** But in general, this is the policy which we used to follow in the past and is being followed today also.

Regarding term loans also for SSI, Agriculture, small transport (Upto two vehicles), the raise upto Rs. 7500 is 11 per cent, pre-

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viously, it was 10 per cent. From Rs. 7500 to Rs. 15,000, from 11.5 per cent, it has been increased to 13 per cent.

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And from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 25,000 earlier it was 12 per cent; now it is 13.5 per cent. Over Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000, it was 18 per cent, now it is 14 per cent; even slight reduction is there. Now, over Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 2 lakhs, in place of Rs. 14,000, it is Rs. 15,000; over Rs. 2 Lakhs, from Rs. 14,000 to Rs. 15,000. So, these are at the minimum rates. At the higher rate, above Rs. 2 lakhs, no small entrepreneur, small man will suffer by an increase; and everybody who is getting one per cent in the deposit, there is no difficulty; from the industry, there has been no difficulty; by and large, it has been well received.

The question is what is the effect of this? The effect I would like to mention humbly is that by and large deposits of the banks have gone up; they are going up though there are many constraints in the banking industry that we can separately discuss and debate. We have got a Special Report from the special Committee, Narasimhan Committee; that will be discussed separately in due course. But, at the moment, I could say that so far as the effects of these things are concerned, inflation is not as higher or anything on account of this increase. We have already given the figures: In August, it was 69 per cent; then it came down to 13.33 per cent; around that it is ranging. Even on the 16th slightly it had gone up. (*Interruptions*) I am myself saying. I will be faithful to the House. On the 9th, it was 13.51 per cent; on the 16th November, it had gone slightly up, 13.67 per cent.

**SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:**

That means even seasonality could not have an impact.

**SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR:** No, no, Professor, I am giving you the date. I am telling you from the data; the data is there. It is obvious that from 16 per cent it has come down to 13.3 per cent. It is the data; nobody

disputes the data. We will sort it out. But the fact is that reduction is substantial - 3 per cent. This has been accepted; nobody disputes it. It should be more. We ourselves have said. The Reserve Bank itself has said that our desire is to bring it in one digit and that is upto March 1992. Efforts are being made in this direction and there has been a decrease; decrease is, no doubt, substantial, 3 per cent in these few months' time after taking the new initiative. But there are persisting factor in the economy, inbuilt economy and the economy which we had inherited because my friends very nicely stated about the state of the economy. We had the economy in such a difficult situation which the new Government faced; we had no foreign exchange; reserve was so low; other difficulties were there, internal and external difficulties of foreign exchange, imports of fertiliser, crude oil. In spite of that, within a very short period, no country can claim that from the reserve of Rs. 1900 crores maximum we had. The Prime Minister earlier announced that it reached to Rs. 6000 crores. The other day, it was announced in the other House that it had reached to Rs. 6700 crores. Today, I am happy to inform the House that it has reached to Rs. 6900 crores; everyday, it is increasing; and our hon. Members should kindly appreciate the achievements of the Government, you see, in this regard.

**SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:** I want the House to be enlightened about it.

**SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR:** We have gone from Rs. 6000 crores to Rs. 7000 crores. You will please appreciate that the increase has been there and our results are increasing. It has reached Rs. 7000 crores. Our target is Rs. 10,000 crores, and we are trying for it. All the efforts are being made. Therefore, it should be appreciated that the initiatives taken by the hon. Finance Minister under the overall guidance of the hon. Prime Minister have started yielding results. It will take some more time to bring about complete stability and to all round progress. We are determined to do it.

**SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:** One question he has not answered. Is it true that the credit

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crunch has adversely affected the whole sale price Index? The wholesale price index has started rising now.

**SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum):** Is the Minister yielding? May I ask a question? (*Interruptions*)

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** This is a Half-an-Hour debate. Only three Members are allowed to ask questions. Otherwise, it will be setting a bad precedent.

**SHRI A. CHARLES:** Is it not the fact that RBI has issued guidelines to deduct at source income-tax on amounts over and above Rs. 2500 and it has seriously affected the deposit position and has created hardship for small deposit holders?

**SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:** Some of the points I had raised still remain to be unanswered.

**SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR:** I am coming to that.

**SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:** I asked about black money and about curtailing of government expenditure and other things. While talking all these things, have they kept in mind the growth rate of developmental GDP, and whether it will be affected adversely? Is that guarantee there? Shri Dighe and other have also referred to the impact of inflation, black money and Government expenditure on the GDP. Are any positive steps going to be taken?

**SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR:** I would say that to our knowledge these rates they have not brought about any adverse effect; to some extent they have contained inflation. But there remains a lot to be done so far as inflation is concerned. The government is concerned about inflation and we are keen to reduce it as early as possible and ultimately to bring to one digit, as has been already announced by the hon. Finance Minister.

So far as the RBI is concerned, they

have taken the necessary measures. It is a continuous on-going process and in a complex and big economy the RBI as the controlling authority so far as the money supply is concerned, and the monetary policies are concerned, has to take some steps. And to that extent, as announced by the governor of RBI they have done what was considered absolutely necessary. And in course of time if further steps are necessary, after taking into consideration the latest facts and figures, further decisions will be taken. Decisions are taken from time to time. A continuous review is being made by the RBI. In any Government, every time, it has been done. It will be done in future also.

So far as this black money is concerned, hon. Members are aware that only the other day I had explained the genesis of the three schemes which we have got. One is the National Housing Bank Scheme, second is the foreign Remittances Scheme and the third the India development Bonds. We have got positive response from them. But we had originally planned it for four months. Only two months have passed since the operation of these two schemes and we have extended the time by two more months till 31st January 1992. Now, after the spread of the news and information literature there is response from different countries, from NRIs particularly and we are hopeful that during the next two months we will get very good response further.

So far the government expenditure is concerned, the hon. Finance Minister has announced in this House that all steps are being taken to contain the government expenditure. We have given a message of utmost economy and austerity in the government expenditure. There are obvious difficulties in containing the committed expenditure. But there are areas, in which efforts are being made, effective steps are being taken to ensure that the government expenditure is controlled and a message of austerity of the hon. Finance Minister and also that of utmost economy has gone down. Efforts are being made at all levels to ensure to the extent feasible and practicable to reduce and curtail the expenses, contain the

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government. That is a must in our economy  
...(Interruptions)

SHRIP.C. CHACKO (Trichur): The hon. Member has asked about the income-tax deduction... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: The hon. Members will appreciate as to why this income-tax deduction scheme is there. Those who are not in taxable net they need not pay any tax and they have to provide only a letter that they have not to pay. Those who are tax assesseees, they have to state their tax assessment number. But would the hon. Members feel those who not paying tax ... (Interruptions)

SHRI A.CHARLES: It is only Rs. 2,500.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: Yes, Rs. 2,500 is the income. We have certain cases. It has been noticed by the banking industry that there are some assesseees who have opened the bank accounts and have deposits but not paying any income-tax. What did this income-tax reduction mean? what should have? There is no hardship. As explained by the hon. Finance Minister, there is no major effect of this reduction so far as the banking industry is concerned. There are some here and there and particularly that kind of deposit, where the people have deposit the money possibly from parallel economy and they will be certainly affected. And we cannot give any relief to such accounts. So far as the normal accounts are concerned, there is no difficulty, they can give a statement or they can give their assessment number. And if a reduction is made, there is no hardship and they will get the benefit of the reduction in their Income-tax Assessment in the case of those who are assesseees. Those who are not assesseees, they have nothing to do ... (Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: A question was asked as to whether it has affected the deposits of the banks. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: The hon. Finance Minister has said that it has not affected the deposits. That is the information.

A few people here and there, who are trying to take undue advantage are making hue and cry. You bring any case of a regular depositor who says that he has drawn on account of this. This is not so. If some steps are taken which are beneficial to our country's revenue, to get some money in time from the people, from whom the money is due, should we not appreciate such steps? (Interruptions) We are looking into this matter. I do not think that is any intention to create any hardship to anybody.

*Sir, with your permission, I only want to mention that these progressive steps, as envisaged in our election manifesto, are firmly and faithfully being implemented. They are showing results. And it takes time to reorganise the entire economy. But the results are obvious, apparent.*

We have been able to get the gold back, which was a problem at one time. In order to save our commitments, we sent 46 tonnes of gold and they have been redeemed fully. For another 20 tonnes of gold, part payment has been made and the rest of the payment will be made on the due date of the 4th December. So we have done all that and positive results are there. It is being appreciated by the masses and also by the intellectuals, the business community and also the foreign investors. Therefore, a marginal change here and there should not be considered as a very difficult situation. This is a growing economy. Some sacrifices, some restraint will be necessary in the best interest of the economy itself.

With these words, I thank the hon. Member who raised this discussion and gave us an opportunity to clarify the position. But one thing I would like to mention - it was mentioned in the other House - that after seeing the success of the government policies, some people are trying to create hue and cry. They made the news that there is going to be devaluation. There is no question of devaluation. we are having a stronger position today. we have got the best of results now. Everyday our reserves are increasing. Where is the question of devaluation? Now people try to create mischief.

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Today there is uncalled for strike. I am told that it has gone as a flop because people are not with them. Now we should not create conditions where our economy should suffer. Even one hour's labour should not go in waste. Therefore, my appeal to the House will be that a time has come when we should reconstruct our economy. We all should put our head and heart together and try to restore the economy to its original height and also to go further so that in the comity of nations our

economic position would be strong, we will be able to really help the people of our country and raise our head high in the world.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The House now stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow on December 2, 1991.

18.17 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, December 2, 1991/Agrahavana 11, 1913 (Saka)*