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TENTH LOK SABHA

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Corrigenda to
Lok Sabha Debates
(English Version)

Friday, March 18, 1994/Pushyamba 27, 1915 (Saka)

<u>Col./ Line</u>	<u>For</u>	<u>Read</u>
69/12	SHRI TARIT BRAN TOPDAR	SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR
108/16	2365	3365
139/3	SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA	SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA
179/8(From below)	PARLIAMENT	PARLIAMENTARY
281/5	(a) to (c)	(a) to (b)
282/12(From Below)	After FINANCE add, And MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS	
344/12(From Below)	SHRI MOHAN RAWLE	SHRI MOHAN RAWALE
467/16	After 'the' add MINISTER OF	
572/7	SHRI ASHOK ANANT RAO DESHMUKH	SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH

CONTENTS

(Tenth Series, Vol. XXIX Ninth Session 1994/1915 (Saka)
No. 16, Friday, March 18, 1994/Phalgun 27, 1915 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions:	1-42
* Starred Questions Nos. 301 to 305	1-16
Short Notice Question No. 2	43-51
Written Answers to Questions:	52-528
* Starred Questions Nos. 306 to 320	52-74
Unstarred Questions Nos. 3343 to 3506 and 3508 to 3575	75-525
Homage to Martyrs of Indian National Army	529-532
Announcement By Speaker Sitting of Lok Sabha on 29th and 30th March, 1994	533-545
Paper Laid on the Table	546-570
Committee on Public Undertakings	571
Twenty-Ninth & Thirtieth Reports - <i>Presented</i>	
Standing Committee on Energy	571
Fourth Report - <i>Presented</i>	

* The Singh + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

(ii)

COLUMNS

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377	572
(i) Need to allocate more funds for telecommunications development in Kerala	
Prof. Savithri Lakshmanan	572
(ii) Need to extend Monopoly Cotton Procurement Scheme to Maharashtra for a further period of ten years	
Shri Ashok Anandrao Deshmukh	572
(iii) Need for early construction of Sambalpur - Talcher railway line in Orissa	
Shri Sriballav Panigrahi	573
(iv) Need to start NCC air-wing battalion in Karad in Maharashtra for better use of air-strip there	
Shri Prithviraj D. Chavan	574
(v) Need to issue a commemorative stamp in the memory of late Shri Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna	
Maj. Gen. (Retd) Bhuwan Chandra Khanduri	574
(vi) Need for construction of a railway overbridge at Dalmianagar in Bihar	
Shri Ram Prasad Singh	575
(vii) Need to hold negotiations with the Joint Action Committee of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Associations of employees about their charter of demands	
Shri Muhi Ram Seikia	576
(viii) Need to extend Orissa gas pipe line to Ferozabad, Shikohabad and Agra, in Uttar Pradesh	
Shri Prabhu Dayal Katheria	577
GENERAL BUDGET -1994 - 1995 - General Discussion	578-738
Shri Ram Kapse	578-593

(iii)

COLUMNS

Shri Murlı Deora	594-627
Shri Sharad Yadav	628-646
Prof. Susanta Chakraborty	647-657
Shri Lokanath Choudhury	658-667
Shri P.G. Narayanan	668-675
Shri Ramesh Chennithala	675-687
Shri Kashiram Rana	688-697
Shri H.D. Devegowda	697-708
Shri Praful Patel	709-720
Dr. (Shrimati) Padma	720-724
Shri Sobhanadreswara Rao Vadde	725-738

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, March, 18 1994/Phalguna
27, 1915 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock*

(MR.SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Credit Card Facility

*301. SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVISINGH PATIL: Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain banks are providing credit card facility to its customers;

(b) if so, whether some banks are proving such cards with photographs so as to avoid the frauds;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to issue guidelines to all the banks to provide credit cards with photographs;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS(DR.ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have reported that they have not issued any instructions to the banks for issue of credit cards with photographs. Such instructions have not been considered necessary by the RBI since most of the credit card issuing banks have introduced other measures to check frauds on the lines adopted by international credit card organisations

[English]

SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVISINGH PATIL: Would the Minister inform the house as to how many and which Indian Foreign Banks, functioning in India, have started the ATM system and the system of cards, smart cards and smarter cards in India.

[Translation]

DR.ABRAR AHMED: Mr.Speaker, Sir at present there are ten Indian banks and six foreign banks which are giving this

facility. In addition, there are twenty banks which are tagged with ten Indian banks and are providing the card facility. The names of these ten banks are:

(English)

Andhra Bank, Bank of Baroda, Bank of India, Vijaya Bank, Central Bank of India, State Bank of India, State Bank of Mysore, State Bank of Hyderabad, State Bank of Patiala and Foreign Banks are : ANZ Grindlays Bank, Citi Bank, Hong Kong Bank, Shanghai Bank Corporation Ltd., Standard Chartered Bank, Bank of America, National Trust and Servicing Association and American Express Bank.

[Translation]

Regarding the twenty such banks which include nationalised banks and the private banks. I can send the list to the hon. Member, if you direct so.

MR.SPEAKER: please send it.

(English)

SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVISINGH PATIL: We are, at present, starting the system of issuing cards. Now if we see the records of other banks in other countries, they are introducing smart cards, which is a French invention. So far it is more in use in telephone services and there are other fields where smart cards are being introduced with the help of this French invention. There are other companies which are developing software to mount various services on the single smart card so that the cost of card gets reduced and also the burden of carrying it by the holder is reduced. To increase the business faster and to make payments in trade and commerce fully and quickly

these systems are being developed.

In this respect, I would like to know that in the situation after liberalisation and linking up of our economy and trade and commerce with global system, what steps the Reserve Bank of India and the Government of India propose to take in overcoming the constraints now being faced in competing with the card business by foreign banks operating in India:

Can I ask one more small question with this ?

MR.SPEAKER: if it is closely related to it!

SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVISINGH PATIL: Yes, Sir, it is related with this. I would like to know whether there are any restrictions on the code of conduct of Indian Banks for being associated with MES, i.e. Member Establishment.

I want to know whether the banks which are trying to do it are facing some constraints. Now the Bank of Baroda has started a subsidiary. Probably it will not be facing this constraint. So, I would like to know whether the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India are trying to expedite this whole situation so that we do not fall behind the world situation in the banking system.

DR.ABRAR AHMED: So far as the hon. Member wants to know about the level of competition through credit cards, I would like to state that under the present credit card system, RBI gives permission to EEFC Account holders. Besides that, this facility cannot be availed of abroad through any other card. The rest of the card-holders can avail this facility in their country.

MR.SPEAKER: Is there any 'smart card' facility proposed to be introduced which would record all informations if fed into the computer. It would also require basic infrastructure.

(English)

SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVISINGH PATIL: In the telephone system also they are introducing them.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE(SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): The credit card business is a growing part of the world financial transactions and I must confess to you that our banking system is not effectively equipped to handle it. In many other countries there are electronic scanners so that at the very time a card is presented, it is linked to the main computer of the issuing bank and it can be checked whether it is genuine or not. We do not have that sort of facility and we have to move in that direction.

SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVISINGH PATIL: Will we not fall behind if we lack that system because the foreign banks functioning in India will go ahead and the Indian banks will be in difficulties and how are we going to face the situation?

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I do appreciate this concern. We have tried over the year to accelerate the pace of computerisation. We have met with resistance from the trade unions, we have been trying to persuade them. In the last one year we have made special efforts. We have made some progress. But I do recognise that this is an area where there is need for faster computerisation. May be I think the view of this house should be taken note of by our trade union movements.

(Translation)

SHRIMATI BHAVANA CHIKHLIA: It has been asked in part 'C' of the question as to whether the Government propose to issue direction to all the banks to provide photo-credit cards. In reply to this, the hon.Minister said that "the Reserve Bank of India has informed that it has issued no direction to banks regarding issuing of photo-credit cards. The Reserve Bank of India did not deem it necessary to issue such orders" The hon.Minister also said that the credit card is very much in use today. Besides the incidents of theft of these cards are also on the increase. Does the Government propose to direct the Reserve Bank of India or formulate itself, a scheme of issuing photo-credit cards to the people?

[English]

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: The experience all over the world is that the issuing of photographs is not very common; also available evidence show that printing of a photograph is no assurance for the prevention of frauds.

SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG: I would like to know from the hon.Minister, how many frauds have been reported to have been committed in the scheduled banks throughout India due to this credit card facility, how many have been detected and amount involved.

[Translation]

DR.ABRAR AHMED: The information about the incident of fraud involved in the credit card facility worth Rs.10 thousand is not send to to RBI. The frauds between Rs.10,001 to Rs.One crore are sent to the RBI. There has been only one such

incident till date, which cannot be called a fraud.

A case of disputed amount relating to Canara Bank was reported by but a major part of the amount was recovered. An FIR was also filed and six people were arrested in that connection.

Air Accidents

*302. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:
SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI:

Will the MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the press reports regarding antelopes (Neel Gayan) keeping Aircraft off from the Patna Airport;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of incidents of bird hit that took place at Airports in country during the last three years;

(d) the total loss suffered as a result thereof;

(e) whether the International Airports Authority of India propose to use Falcons to scare away birds from Airports; and

(f) the other steps taken or proposed to be taken to prevent incidents referred to in parts (a) and (c) above?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (f). a statement is laid on the table of the house.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On 26th December, 1993, three blue bulls were sighted within Patna airfield area. National Airports Authority with the help of local Police and others, tried to chase the animals out. Two animals were chased away and one was caught on 29th December, 1993. Meanwhile, Patna airfield had to be closed for aircraft operations on 28-29, December, 1993.

(c) The number of incidents of bird hit during the years 1991, 1992 and 1993 is 127, 126 and 128 respectively.

(d) The total loss suffered as a result of bird hit has been estimated at Rs.11.39 crores during the period 1991 to 1993.

(e) An attempt was made by placing advertisement in newspapers for deployment of falcons in controlling bird menace. However, no further action could be taken as falcon is a protected specie in India under the Wild Life (Protection) Act.

(f) National Airports Authority has been asked to provide boundary wall with over hang barbed wire around the entire airfield to prevent animals intruding into to airfield.

Airfield Environmental Management Committees have been set up to take preventive measures for checking bird hit incidents.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:
Mr. Speaker. Sir, My question was that

on 26th, 27th and 28th December, 1993 antelopes (Neel Gaya) had sneaked into the airport at Patna and were grazing all along there. Your department is so incompetent that for three days you made all efforts to evict the three antelopes and spend thousands of rupees but you could not chase them away. At last, you had to put the grass on fire.

MR.SPEAKER :This is not the speech hour but the question hour.

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: I had suggested that the grass be put on fire

[English]

MR.SPEAKER: I will not allow this.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: I would, therefore, like to know from the hon.Minister as to how many flights were disrupted there due to the presence of these antelopes and what was the loss of revenue. due to disruption of flights scheduled to leave Patna for other destinations?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: It is true that this incident took place there on 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th December. There was no flight scheduled for the evening of 26th December but all the flights scheduled for 27th were operated because we had formed a human chain around the runway that prevented the disruption of flights but 28th and 29th the airport had to be closed for traffic due to which only 7 flights were affected.

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: Mr.Speaker, Sir, my second question is that on 15th Oct. 1993 the hon.Minister

inaugurated a seminar organised by an Air Society at Chandigarh. It was revealed in that seminar that an annual loss of Rs.200 crores is suffered due to bird-hits whereas you have mentioned it only Rs.11.39 crores. In that seminar, it was said that such accidents take place due to the presence of trees etc. around the airports that serve as birds' abode. You can see for yourself that Patna Airport is surrounded by all the filth and garbage. A suggestion came up in the seminar that all such obstacles should be removed. 30 per cent accidents occur due to the birds there.

[English]

MR.SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: You have said that there have been 127, 126 and 128 incidents of bird hits during 1991, 1992 and 1993 respectively. This is no minor thing and this causes the loss of revenue also. Are you going to formulate a master plan in order to remove such garbage, dumped around air-ports?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I agree that there is garbage but it is not on the runway. It is around the airport. Such things depend on the towns surrounding it. This is a world wide problem, though it has acquired greater proportion in India. It will have to be looked in its full perspective in India in proportion to the population inhabiting near airports. More the population, more will be quantity of garbage but it has registered a decline in the last few years. I would like to submit the figures of 1984, 1985 and 1986.

There were 183 such cases in 1984, 184 in 1985 and 190 in 1986, their number has nearly been above 180. However, I would like to touch upon the action plan mentioned by you. Their number has remained restricted to 126 to 128 during the last three years which means that the number has decreased but we have not got rid of it completely. The Bombay Natural History Society had, on the instance of the Ministry of Defence, conducted a survey in which they inspected nearly 21-22 airports, including 9 civil airports. The Civil Aviation Ministry of the Government of India formulated a national action plan based on their recommendation. The Airfield Environmental Management Committee constituted at every airport, having senior officers, the local administration. Municipality, Municipal Corporation and personnel from Airport Authority and Indian Airlines as its members, looks into this national action plan and every effort is made to implement it.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what I have gathered is that this question is related to those airports where flights are not operated, due to which garbage will, quite naturally, get accumulated there.

MR.SPEAKER: Garbage is not on the airports but it is dumped in surrounding areas of Municipal Corporation around the airport.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Yes, Sir, it is around the airport. I would, through you, like to know from the hon. Minister the names of the state capitals in India where minimum number of flights are operated. Would any arrangements be made to operate more and more flights

from those airports so that the airports can be kept neat and clean.

MR.SPEAKER: Disallowed. Please take your seat. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR.SPEAKER: Disallowed. This does not come out of this question. Please take your seat

[*Translation*]

You are wasting the time of the house. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI: Sir, this question is concerned with the obstruction caused by the antelopes or birds on the runways, but in my opinion this question is basically related to the negligence observed against the state of Bihar.

It has been demanded time and again that Bihar may be developed as a place of tourists interest so as to earn money to exchequer.

MR.SPEAKER: Girija Devi ji, I will disallow it too.

SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI: I would like to submit that there is ZOO besides the airport. Recently, antelope had intruded and in future a tiger can also intrude and it is the policy of Government that...

MR.SPEAKER: Disallowed. Please take your seat.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: This is the misery with us that we are asked to take our seats.

[English]

MR.SPEAKER: Disallowed. Please take your seat. Shrimati Girija Devi, please take your seat. (*Interruptions**)

MR.SPEAKER: This will not go on record:

[Translation]

MR.SPEAKER: The supplementary should come out of the main question. Do not link with it any such things about which the Minister does not have the information. Some of 105 MPs have written a letter to me that raising the question in such a manner should not be allowed. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Mr.Speaker, Sir, air taxis are being operated in various parts of the country by the private companies. I would like to know from the hon.Minister, the number of accidents of these private companies' aircrafts which took place due to the security lapses or the number of accidents averted and the action taken thereon.

MR.SPEAKER: Pathakji, this question is concerned with the accidents due to bird hit or due to the animal intrusion. It seems that you too have not gone through the question.

DR.CHATTRAPAL SINGH: Mr.Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister whether the fencing of the airports where the animals intrude would be undertaken?

MR.SPEAKER: It is a very good question.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are many types of airports. As far as the operational airports are concerned every effort is being made that there should be fencing around them. Arrangements are also made for the same whenever it is needed. The main question is the intrusion of antelopes in the airports. Therefore, I would like to submit that a long term and short term programme has been prepared. In the short term programme there are three items. I would like to start from Patna..

[English]

(a) Repair of gaps in the fencing is being undertaken immediately upon noticing any gap in the fencing;

(b) provision of barbed-wire overhang all round the airfield is being made, for which action has already been initiated.

(c) the wild growth known as "Munj" which is a special phenomenon at Patna Airport, has been cleared from the operational area near the runway. Efforts are being made to keep the side strip of the runway and adjacent operational areas cleared out of this wild growth.

[Translation]

Sir, apart from this on the large airports which have more traffic, walls are being constructed and work of fencing is being undertaken but on small airports where there is not much traffic, it cannot be done.

SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Mr.Speaker, Sir, the number of accidents due to the bird hit have not gone down,

I would therefore like to know from the hon. Minister about the cases of accidents due to high speed of aircraft while taking off or while landing, since the pilots often maintain high speed to cover up the time, which results in bird hit as the birds have the tendency to come towards land. In such cases how pilots were found guilty and whether any action has been taken against them?

[English]

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, the Indian Airlines has taken the following action and has issued the following guidelines to its pilots to reduce the bird hit incidents:-

(a) to keep clear of flocks or individual birds and not to pass too close to them;

(b) to switch on aircraft landing lights/strobe lights while landing or taking off, to scare away the birds from the flight path;

(c) to delay their take off when there is known bird hazard on the runway or the runway area, until the concerned authorities have cleared the birds;

(d) to restrict the climb and descent speed to 250 nautical miles per hour between ground level and 10000 feet, in order to reduce the force of the impact in case of bird strike.

[Translation]

Bank Loans to SSIs

*303. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria fixed for providing loan to Small Scale Industries by the Public Sector Banks;

(b) whether loan is provided by the above banks to the industries on the basis of classification thereof; and

(c) if so, the amount of loan provided to these classified industries by Public Sector Banks during the last 3 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the house.

STATEMENT

(a) As per the credit policy announced by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in October, 1993, advances to Small Scale Industries (SSI) having investment in plant and machinery upto Rs.60 lakh (Rs.75 lakh in the case of ancillary units and export oriented units) are to be treated as priority sector advances. The banks have been advised by the RBI to give preference to village industry, tiny industries and other small scale units in that order. While meeting the credit requirements of village industries, tiny industries and other SSI units having aggregate fund based working capital limits upto Rs.1 crore from the banking system, working capital limits are to be computed on the basis of minimum of 20% of their projected annual turnover of new as well as existing units. With a view to obviating the possibility of most of the bank credit being availed by comparatively bigger units, banks have also been advised by RBI that atleast

40% of the advances under the SSI segments within the priority sector should be granted to cottage industries, Khadi and village industries, artisans, tiny industries (with investment in plant and machinery upto Rs.5 lakhs), or other SSI units availing credit limits upto Rs.5 lakhs.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply given by the Government to my question is totally unsatisfactory. In reply only this has been stated that 40% loan would be given to the village industries, Khadi and very small scale industries. I would like to know whether the proposal to give special emphasis to set up small scale industries besides other measures to combat the problems of poverty and unemployment in the Five Year Plan was not worthy to implement.

DR.ABRAR AHMED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has right by said that the Fifth Five Year Plan is rural development oriented plan and provisions have been made in it for the rehabilitation of the SSI units for the development of the villagers.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, whether it is not a fact that in the 8th Five Year Plan document for the years 1990 to 1995, the Small Scale Industries have been divided into three categories and separate strategies have been proposed to be followed? Has the emphasis not been laid to set up more and more Small Scale Industries in the rural and backward areas? How much amount Government proposes to

allocate to give loans to each category of Small Scale Industries?

DR.ABRAR AHMED: I do not have the information about the amount to be given to the Small Scale Industries on the basis of the classification in the 8th Five Year Plan. I will send the required information to the hon. Member but the Government is continuously making efforts for the rehabilitation and establishment of Small Scale Industry. 62 such districts have been identified where the Small Scale Industries are more than 2000 'the single window system' has been introduced and the Government is trying to provide them all the facilities regarding working capital and the establishment at one single place.

[English]

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Sir, during the course of 1993-1994, the bank lending rate has gone down by nearly 3 per cent. Earlier it was 17 or 16 per cent and now it is 15 or 14 per cent. In case of those who have taken loans earlier than 1992-93 whether the new rate will be applicable to the small scale industry because the banks are still insisting that the old rates should be applicable to them? Why should not the Government consider to give this facility of new rate of interest to the Small Scale Industry?

[Translation]

DR.ABRAR AHMED: Yes Sir, the rate of interest is not applicable to the loans given for more than 3 years.

DR.LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the capital investment in small scale industries is increasing and the Government has proposed to give

loans of Rs.60 lakhs, Rs.75 lakhs and Rs.1 crore on the basis of classification. I would like to know from the hon.Minister whether in view of changing circumstances that amount will be increased from 1 crore to 2 crores?

DR.ABRAR AHMED: There is no such proposal.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, over the last few years, the priority sector lending has come down from 40%. I want to know whether it is true.

Secondly, to what extent the same thing has happened to the small scale sector simply in terms of availability as a percentage?

Thirdly the rate of interest is not specific to the small scale sector but the rate of interest is specific to the amount that is being advanced. Will the hon.Minister consider if the rate of interest is related to the size and scale of operation of the small scale units and not to the sum advanced to such units.

[Translation]

DR.ABRAR AHMED:Mr.Speaker, Sir, the hon.Member has mentioned the priority sector. It is quite clear that for SSIs, 16% loan has been fixed but so far as the rate of interest is concerned ...*(interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Is it happening in the last 3 years?

[Translation]

DR.ABRAR AHMED: Rate of interest in this regard is fixed on the basis of slab system and not on the basis of classification of the work.

[English]

SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: In spite of provision of loans from the banks, what is the reason of large sickness of small scale industry? Has the Government got any machinery to monitor proper utilisation of loans by the small scale industry?

[Translation]

DR.ABRAR AHMED: Mr.Speaker, Sir, just now while giving a reply to the original question I had submitted that the Government wants to develop small scale industries. In order to implement new schemes, we have introduced the single window system. With regard to sick small scale industries, RBI has given specific directions. Relief from one and a half per cent to three per cent is being provided on different types of loans. Not only this 13279 units of small scale industries till 31.3.92 have been rehabilitated. An amount of Rs.5059 crores is outstanding against these units.

SHRI KESARI LAL: People have to keep on pursuing their cases in the offices for months together to seek loans for small scale industries, whereas the concerned files are misplaced. Would the Government fix a time limit within which funds are allocated to the small scale industries?

DR.ABRAR AHMED: Mr.Speaker, Sir, there is already a time limit for it.

The time limit for the clearance of agricultural loan upto Rs.10,000/- and Rs.25,000/- is 15 days., and that for more than this amount, it has been fixed 8 to 9 weeks. If the hon.Member has some specific complaints, he may tell about that. The matter will certainly be looked into.

SHRI DATTA MEGHE: The State Governments have already implemented several schemes to provide loans to the small scale industries and the unemployed. Some of the State Governments provide even 20% loan to the unemployed people. But it has been observed that the said money is not released by the banks. I would like to know the number of cases in which the amount was not released by the banks? The Government of Maharashtra also provides 20% loan to the unemployed. I would also like to know whether the Government proposes to direct the banks to release the money sanctioned by the State Governments as loans to the small scale industries and unemployed.

DR.ABRAR AHMED: The loan to the small scale industries is sanctioned on the basis of the proposed units. So far as the loan to the unemployed is concerned, there is Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and several other schemes. Loan is provided to them under the said schemes.

[English]

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: I draw your attention to the question itself. In part (b) and (c) of the question, it is asked:

“Whether the loan is provided by the above banks to the industries?”

(c) What is the amount given during the last three years?”

But the reply given is :

“(b): No, Sir.

Does not arise.”

The main question is, what is the guidelines of the Reserve Bank. I want to know what is the reply to question (b) and (c). Has it been purposely avoided to give proper information? What is the amount of loan that has been given to the small scale industry during the last three years?

The reply is hijacking the question.

MR.SPEAKER: I do not find any difficulty. Probably you will explain it better.

[Translation]

DR.ABRAR AHMED: Mr.Speaker, Sir, the reply to the original question is absolutely clear in itself. Regarding the second part of the question, in which the hon.Member wanted to know the loan sanctioned in three years, I do not have the exact figures to that effect. However, the outstanding amount of the credit given to the small scale industries till 1993 was Rs.20,027 crores.

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Mr.Speaker, Sir, widespread corruption prevails in some of the branches of the banks. Be it a matter of giving loans to the unemployed rural industries or to the small scale industries, as long as bribe is not given, loan is not released.

Sir, through you, I would like to

know from the hon.Minister whether he has received complaints to this effect? I would also like to know the measures proposed to be taken to check this corruption?

DR.ABRAR AHMED: I have not received any such complaint. If the hon.Member has any such complaint, he may furnish it to me...(interruptions). I have said that if the hon.Member has any individual complaints, he may give it to me in writing...(interruptions).. Mr.Speaker, Sir, a general complaint is something different. The hon.Member has asked whether I have received any specific complaint, and my reply to it is that I have not. If the hon.Member has any individual complaint he may give it to me in writing.

MR.SPEAKER: You please sit down. Now the hon.Minister is giving reply.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): Mr.Speaker, Sir, it is certainly true that on a general plane, we do receive complaints about corruption in the banking system, particularly when it comes to dealing with small loans and I do agree that there is need for toning up the system. But whenever we have asked for specific information-I have had occasion myself when such representations have been brought to my notice—I find it difficult to deal with the problem in general. If specific cases are brought to my notice, I will hold proper inquiries and, in fact, whenever such cases have been brought to my notice, I have asked the Reserve Bank of India to go to those specific places and hold proper inquiry.

I would also like to mention to the

house that I am concerned about the Vigilance machinery that exists in our banks. Only last week I have instructed the Reserve Bank of India to set up a group to have a total re-look at the functioning of Vigilance machinery in the banking system and to see if it needs toning up. We are alert in this matter. If any specific instances or instructions for improving the system are there we would be very happy to receive them.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: The complaints are not being inquired into and reply is not being given to the members.

[Translation]

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Mr.Speaker, Sir, a new industrial policy was proposed by the Government, headed by Shri.Vishwanath Pratap Singh, in the House on 31st May 1990 which was approved on 1st July 1990. Under the policy, the limit to capital investment in small scale industries was increased, a few more items were added to the list of 846 commodities reserved for small scale industries, and the measures to check the big industries from violating the rules were proposed. In view of this, I would like to know the initiative taken by the Government to increase the number of reserve items for small scale industries and provide special loan for it.

DR.ABRAR AHMED: Mr.Speaker, Sir, I have already stated in this regard that the Government continue to make effort for the development of small scale industries and has been taking the required measures in this regard. I have already quoted an example to this effect.

Air Traffic Services

*304. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN
SHARAN SINGH :
SHRI GOPI NATH
GAJAPATHI:

Will the MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal for the modernisation of air traffic services at some international airports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including names of such airports and allocation made for the proposed improvements;

(c) the time by which the work is likely to be completed at each of these airports;

(d) whether the modernisation scheme is likely to result in savings in fuel consumption and also likely to enhance safety of passengers; and

(e) if so, the details of thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the table of the House:

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). Modernisation of Air Traffic Services at Delhi and Bombay airports is under implementation at a cost of Rs.352 crores. This work is expected to be completed by October, 1995. Trivandrum Airport is also being modernised by installing State-of-Art radars. Doppler Very High Frequency Omni Range (DVOR)

and Instrument Landing System (ILS) at a cost of Rs.30.75 crores. The ILS and radars are likely to be commissioned by June, 1994 and DVOR by February, 1995.

(b) and (e). With positive surveillance in three-dimensions by primary and secondary radars and with navigation aids augmented to suit upgraded arrival and departure procedures, larger traffic intensities can be handled with high safety standards. Substantial saving in terms of fuel would also be achieved by providing optimum flight profiles during approach and departure phases

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Sir, to my Starred Question, the hon. Union Minister has replied stating that modernisation in Delhi and Bombay airports is being done by the introduction of the sophisticated DVOR and ILS systems. It is very heartening to note this introduction. Side by side, I have reliably learnt that tuturistic navigation system based of Global Positioning System is being introduced in advanced countries by 1996. This is highly sophisticated and most modern system for assuring air traffic safety as well as fuel economy. So, may I know from the hon. Minister whether we are contemplating to introduce this modern sophisticated system in our airport?

The second part of my question is this. Since the hon. Union Minister himself has not very long back laid the foundation stone for modernisation of Bhubaneswar airport, I would like to know whether any future modernisation schemes are envisaged for Bhubaneswar airport.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: As far as Delhi and Bombay airports are concerned, I think, for the first time in

50 years. this much amount like Rs.352 crore is being spend and after the modernisation programme is over, we will be definitely having the airports of international standard. And by having this modernisation programme, we will not only be saving a lot of fuel but also increasing our efficiency. As per the equipment which is being installed by the American agency, it is one of the best and modernisation will definitely save more than Rs.70 crores on fuel when this will be operational by next year. As far as efficiency in flying is concerned, it will definitely increase due to reduction in flying hours. As far as Delhi is concerned, we will have the efficiency increase from 12 movements per hour to 40 movements and as far as Bombay is concerned, it will increase from 16 movements per hour to 40 movements per hour. I think, at the moment this is the best available which we are making use of.

As far as Bhubaneswar is concerned, the hon.Member has asked, in his main question, only information about modernisation of international airports. But I would like to inform the hon.Member that we are spending another Rs.100 crore for modernisation of another 30 airports which, of course, includes Bhubaneshwar also, as far as navigation is concerned.

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: There can be lot of other improvements in air traffic services like improving the efficiency of our pilots by more comprehensive training programmes as in the case of Air-bus-320 which was undertaken by some of our budding pilots in France. In view of Air India's and Indian Airlines' future plans for acquiring more sophisticated aircraft's in future, is there any comprehensive plan for sending

out our pilots for training abroad, for grasping the expertise in this field?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I have, meanwhile, got the information that the GPS-which the hon.Member has mentioned-has not been approved by ICAO as a navigational aid yet. As and when the GPS is approved by the ICAO, definitely, for the future programme, for modernisation, we will also introduce it.

As far as the sophisticated new aircraft are concerned, we have no problem in flying the new aircraft which are available with us. We have got the pilots. They are available with us. At the moment, we do not feel that there is any problem in flying of the new aircraft which are with us.

SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: According to the statement made, one of the measures for modernisation is to ensure substantial savings in the cost. There is a new dimension which is added to the existing losses and that is due to the thefts by the private airlines such as the Damania.

MR.SPEAKER: The question is about Air Traffic efficiency and not about stealing efficiency! (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: I would like to know from the hon.Minister whether he will take steps to stop this pilferage during the modernisation process which he is going to take up.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I think he has put a very pertinent question. It has appeared in a section of the Press where they have quoted my interview to the Eye Witness. Since the interview was with regard to Damania, I think while

he mentioned about it, he has lost track of what I had said. What I said was that after the repeal of the Air Corporation Act, the private airlines operators have to be much more cautious securitywise; they must have the maintenance facilities; they must have the safety measures; they must follow the operational procedures and they should not, all the time, depend on taking the pilots, technicians, mechanic and, fuel equipment from other airlines. That was a general statement. It was not attributed to particular individual or a particular airline. As far as taking the pilots and technicians are concerned, of course, everybody had taken them. But as far as taking the oil and equipment is concerned, there were some complaints against some airlines but definitely not against the Damania. Let it be very clear. That was a general statement that they should not depend on the other airlines and they should develop their own facilities.

DR. G.L.KANAUJIA: Mr., Speaker, Sir, when I was returning from Bangalore on the 4th, one of the passengers had a heart attack.

MR.SPEAKER: This question relates to the traffic efficiency of the airport.

DR.G.L.KANAUJIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question also refers to the matter of enhancing safety of passengers, that is why I am raising this matter. I have already apprised the hon. Minister about the fact that there was no adequate arrangement for first aid in the air-craft, nor for cardiogram, first aid box was getting noted; medicines were also not available. When the attention of the concerned officials was drawn to the problem of mosquitoes in the aircraft they said that these were complimentary.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon.Minister as to what measures are being taken in the interest of the passengers safety and what are the reasons that nothing has been done to ensure the safety of passengers.

MR. SPEAKER: In my opinion, it is not a relevant question. Yet, if the Minister wants to replay, I will allow him. The question is about Air Traffic Services.

[Translation]

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has already discussed the matter with me and we have also taken measures in this regard. Arrangements are being made to provide the required medicines there.

MR. SPEAKER: What measures are being taken regarding the mosquito problem?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: It would be a great injustice to the mosquitoes if they are grounded when we fly...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are all aware of the conditions of airport terminals all over the country especially in the major metropolitan cities of Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras. Good air terminal services are an essential part for the promotion of tourism. As we are always aware both the international Airports Authority of India and the National Airports Authority are always trapped for funds and thereby the services which should be normally available to air passengers are not available to them. they are being deprived of such services.

May I know from the hon. Minister whether there is any such proposal before the Government, as in the cases of airports abroad which are owned by city councils and other organisations, to place such airports at the disposal of local and State authorities if we would like to privatise them?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: As far as the existing airports are concerned, at the moment, it is not. We are spending about Rs. 1500 crores on the modernisation and strengthening of the airports in 1993-94, by the end of 1994. In 1995, we will be spending Rs. 1500 crores for modernisation and strengthening of the existing airports. At the moment, we do not feel that we need the help or assistance.

As far as new airports are concerned, definitely in Kerala two airports are coming up with the help of NRIs.

Losses in Public Sector Banks

*305: SHRI V.S VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of public sector banks identified as loss making as on March 31, 1993, bank-wise; and

(b) the amount of loss incurred by these branches during 1991-92 and 1992-93, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have reported that 13,232 public sector bank branches were identified as loss making as on 31st March, 1993. The loss reported by the branches as on 31.3.1992 was Rs. 31,856.99 lakhs and as on 31.3.1993 was Rs. 64,921.79 lakhs. Bank-wise details of the number of loss making branches and the amount of loss are given in the Annexure.

**STATEMENT
ANNEXURE**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the Bank	Total No. of loss making branches as on 31.3.93	Total amount of loss as on 31.3.93	Total amount of loss as on 31.3.92
1	2	3	4	5
1.	State Bank of India	24421	7483.00	8070.84
2.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	107	317.13	236.441
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	80	147.11	38.81
4.	State bank of Indore	66	146.00	111.62
5.	State bank of Myore	142	273.54	216.07
6.	State Bank of Saurashtra	38	101.91	344.35
7.	State bank of Patiala	44	72.40	26.60
8.	State bank of Travancore	30	37.00	440.72

Sl No.	Name of the Bank	Total No. of loss making branches as on 31.3.93	Total amount of loss as on 31.3.93	Total amount of loss as on 31.3.92
1	2	3	4	5
9.	Allahabad Bank	275	387.72	140.02
10.	Andhra Bank	84	115.18	126.12
11.	Bank of Baroda	614	3405.08	1150.56
12.	Bank of India	633	1897.10	360.00
13.	Bank of Maharashtra	730	3945.67	2693.06
14.	Canara Bank	271	1818.24	1014.06
15.	Central Bank of India	1605	7775.00	2775.05
16.	Corporation Bank	162	627.75	280.78
17.	Dena Bank	275	471.00	86.00
18.	Indian Bank	169	272.61	244.07
19.	Indian Overseas Bank	505	1764.92	921.44

Sl.No.	Name of the Bank	Total No. of loss making branches as on 31.3.93	Total amount of loss as on 31.3.93	Total amount of loss as on 31.3.92
1	2	3	4	5
20.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	146	467.81	88.14
21.	Punjab National Bank	964	6003.11	2838.70
22.	Punjab and Sind Bank	252	2792.00	1005.88
23.	Syndicate Bank	1458	13419.23	4240.24
24.	Union Bank of India	305	453.61	461.80
25.	United Bank of India	684	5260.31	1369.75
26.	UCO Bank	882	2756.80	2108.70
27.	Vijaya Bank	298	1181.56	418.56
28.	New Bank of India *	262	1529.80	758.64
Total:		13232	64921.79	31856.99

* Since amalgamated with Punjab National Bank.

[English]

SHRI V.S.VIJAYARAGHAVAN: I want to know broadly about the reasons for the losses.

MR. SPEAKER: Very short and precise question-reasons for the losses.

[Translation]

DR.ABRAR AHMED: Mr.Speaker, Sir, main reasons for the losses in the branches are overhead expenditure, low level of business, low productivity, high degree of NPA, high case deposit ratio and high service charges on small loans.

[English]

SHRI.V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: What are the steps being taken so that these banks are able to make profit ?

[Translation]

DR. ABRAR AHMED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, many steps are being taken to bring down losses like reducing NPA and converting these into performing assets through recoveries and to take difference measures for recovery, reducing overhead expenditure, shifting loss making branches or closing down such branches as I mentioned yesterday.

[English]

MR.SPEAKER: Good questions and answers.

[Translation]

DR.P.R.GANGWAR: Mr.Speaker, Sir, though a number of reasons for losses have been given by the hon.Minister yet

I would like to submit that the amount of sanctioned loans is directed to some other heads and the recoveries are not proper. That's why banks are incurring losses. I would like to know the steps being taken to check this sort of corruption and to check activities of middlemen?

DR.ABRAR AHMED: Mr.Speaker, Sir, in the matter of loss branches running into losses I have already stated that the steps like converting NPA into performing estates through recoveries are being taken and efforts are also being made for recoveries. A recovery tribunal is being set up for the cases under litigation and the big cases involving recoveries of more than Rs.10,00,000 each. Instructions are being issued to improve capital structure and MOUs are also being signed and special recovery cell is being set up too far recoveries.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Main purpose of nationalisation of banks was that these should share social obligations. That is why branches of various banks were opened in such areas where viability of these branches was in doubt. However, I think closing down of such loss making branches will defeat the very purpose of nationalisation.

DR.ABRAR AHMED: Social commitment of the Government is still very much there. It still exists. In fact it is being strengthened. For fulfilling social obligations, priority sector has been earmarked. Nationalised banks give 40% of the funds to priority sector and the limit in case of foreign banks has been revised from 15% to 30% even in case of private banks, provision for priority sector has been made. The Government is fully concerned about the social obligations. Out of these branches

proposed to be closed down 12000 branches are incurring losses. However, the Reserve Bank of India has issued instructions for closing down of only 104 branches. If only one branch is functioning in some rural area then it won't be closed down but if two branches are functioning in some area and one is running in loss then one will be closed down by making suitable adjustments. No retrenchment will also be undertaken. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: I was under the impression that opportunity to speak will come my way atleast once in a year.

[English]

MR.SPEAKER: If you keep on saying all these things, I will refer it to the Privileges Committee and I will ask them to decide as to whether it is breach of privilege or not *(Interruptions)*

SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: I am sorry, sir. I have stood up many time, but, I do not get an opportunity *(Interruptions)*.

MR.SPEAKER: I really do not appreciate this thing. *(Interruptions)*. If you want, I will refer it to the Privileges Committee and I will ask them to decide. *(Interruptions)*

MR.SPEAKER: Please sit down. *(Interruptions)*

MR.SPEAKER: You can't continue talking like this. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI BRISHIN PATEL: We have not got opportunity till now. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR.SPEAKER: Mr.Chouhan, please come out with your question.

SHRI CHETAN P.S.CHOUHAN: Mr.Speaker, Sir, to open branches in the metropolitan towns, the banks went around opening branches in the rural areas, unbanked areas. The criteria of the Reserve Bank of india earlier was this that if they open two branches in the rural areas, they will get a licence to open a branch in the metropolitan towns. Due to this, a lot of banks went around opening branches in the unbanked and rural areas without thinking and without finding out the economic viability of the bank. Is there any change in the policy of the Reserve Bank of India or of the Government of India?

[Translation]

SHRI ABRAR AHMED: If without weighing pros and cons of any bank branch has been opened then review is a must.

[English]

SHRI R.ANBARASU: Sir, in the last Budget, our hon.Finance Minister has announced that they would constitute a tribunal for the recovery of bad debts.

Sir, most of the nationalised banks are in a very bad shape primarily because of the big industrialist and traders, who do not pay their loans. They exert pressure and influence not only to wipe off all the penalty interests, but also the principal amount and thereby these banks are making huge losses. I feel that there is a delay in constituting the tribunals. I, therefore, want to know from the

hon.Minister when he will be able to constitute these tribunals for the recovery of these bad debts.

[Translation]

DR.ABRAR AHMED: Mr.Speaker, Sir, the process of setting up of recovery tribunals is in progress and they will start functioning very soon.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

[Translation]

Anganwadi Workers

2.SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a performance report on the Anganwadi Workers in different states of the union;

(b) if so, how have the various states been implementing these programmes;

(c) whether Government are aware that the remuneration paid to the 6,00,000 woman working in the Anganwadi Programme and other related programmes like the Indian Population Project-5, is not commensurate with the work they perform and the time they are required to devote for this work; and

(d) whether Government would consider raising the rates of remuneration and providing other benefits like Medical Leave, Uniform and Conveyance to these employees.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT(DEPT. OF WOMAN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT)(SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The Department of Woman and Child Development is monitoring the projectwise/statewise implementation of centrally sponsored integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme on a monthly basis through the monthly progress reports received from the projects. On the basis of these reports and the information received from the Central Technical Committee (CTC), quarterly progress reports (QPRs) are generated by the Department for analysing and reviewing the status position of Anganwadi Workers/helpers and performance of Anganwadi Centres for delivery of services including supplementary nutrition and pre-school education as envisaged under the scheme.

(b) The Statewise performance on provision of various services to the beneficiaries is monitored on a monthly basis. It is seen from the quarterly progress report for the period ending December, 31, 1993 that, on an average 75 beneficiaries including 63 children upto 6 years of age and 12 months are being provided with supplementary nutrition in an Anganwadi Centre under the ICDS Scheme. In addition on an average about 39 children in the age group of 3-6 years including 20 boys and 19 girls are attending Pre-School Education in an Anganwadi Center. The average number of

beneficiaries, however, varies between the States.

(c) The Anganwadi workers are voluntary part-time workers and as selected from the local community itself, to the extend possible, and are paid a fixed amount of honorarium as an incentive for the voluntary efforts put by them. The honorarium paid to the Anganwadi workers ranges from Rs.350/- p.m. for non-matriculates to Rs.450/-p.m. for matriculates. Similarly Anganwadi helpers are paid a fixed honorarium of Rs.200/-p.m. for the voluntary efforts put by them in assisting the Anganwadi workers. Further under the Indian Population Project-V each woman voluntary workers is being paid a fixed amount of honorarium of Rs.200/-p.m. to act as a link between the community and family welfare workers. The incentives in the form of a fixed honoraria paid to the voluntary workers under the ICDS Scheme and the India Population Project-V are commensurate with their job requirements.

(d) The Anganwadi worker in addition to getting a fixed amount of honorarium is also entitled to TA/DA based on actual Bus/Train fare (second class) and daily allowance as applicable to Lower Division Clerk as per State Government Rules. The Anganwadi helper is also entitled to TA based on actual Bus/Train (Second Class) fare and daily allowance applicable to Grade D employees of the State Government. The other benefits to Anganwadi workers include facility of maternity leave and 20 days actual leave in a year. The Government is, therefore, not considering any proposal at present to either raise the existing rates of honorarium or the other existing benefits.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will

you speak in English please?

MR.SPEAKER: No, he will speak in Hindi only and the hon.Minister can listen to the translation through the interpreter. Shri George Fernandes, you can speak in whichever language you like.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
Mr.Speaker, Sir, I will follow your directions.

Sir, the facts elaborated by the hon.Minister in the reply are known to everyone. The problem is that there are about 6 lakh Anganwadi workers, mostly women. From the reply, it appears that all of them are voluntary workers. However, these are not voluntary workers, but employees. Since they have no other means of employment, they have taken up these jobs. Two types of voluntary workers are there in the country. First category consists of those, who are doing voluntary work in spare time and the second category consists of those who draw assistance from abroad and travel by air for their work but these workers are quite poor and travel on foot from one village to another to establish relations with the families and to take care of the children. The hon.Minister has mentioned about two types of works. Under one category, the children between 3 to 6 years are covered and under the other category come those children who are in the age group of 6 to 12 years. Children between the age group of 3 to 6 years are being given pre-school facility but children between the age group of 6 to 12 years in addition educational facility are being provided nutrition facilities also. The Anganwadi workers are looking after this work. Therefore, the submission of the hon. Minister that these are voluntary

workers is not appealing. Salary of non-matriculation is Rs. 350 p.m whereas that of the matriculates it is Rs. 450 p.m. and of helpers Rs. 250 p.m. I would like to know whether with this salary can these women workers be expected to reach the required standards of educating the children and helping in serving the nutritional facilities and and can they be brought out of near starvation and difficult situation ?

[English]

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if I give the correct figures. I think, he will be very much satisfied. Six lakhs Anganwadi workers are working in this country and all of them are honorary workers. This scheme has been started during the year 1973-74. From October 1975, the matriculates were getting Rs. 150 per month and the non-matriculates were getting Rs. 100 per month. In January 1977, there was no change. From April 1978, the matriculates were getting Rs. 175 and the non-matriculates were getting Rs. 125. There was no change as far as helpers are concerned.

January 1985; Rs.250, Rs.200 and Rs. 90 for helpers. July 1990; Rs.325, Rs.275 and Rs.110 for helpers. Of late, in October 1992 we have revised it from Rs.400 to Rs. 450 for matriculates; from Rs. 350 to Rs. 400 for non-matriculates and Rs.200 for helpers.

I would like to give the hon.Member one more reply. Very recently we have decided just to give an incentive to these workers. Those who put in ten years of service and who are matriculates will be promoted as supervisors and then to CDO posts. Another decision which we

have taken is that very recently we got National Creche Fund. We are going to convert 40 per cent of the Anganwadi into creches. In case of these Anganwadi teachers are prepared to work as creche teachers, depending upon their work they will be getting more salary.

He mentioned about adolescent girls. For adolescent girls there are 507 centres. I think there are five thousand centres wherein these other children are being educated in the Anganwadis. I think five lakh people will be benefited out of this scheme. Our own Anganwadi workers are looking after the adolescent girls also wherein we have increased their salary by Rs. 150. Moreover, some other States also have enhanced their salaries. For example Maharashtra and Pondicherry. Maharashtra has increased Rs.100 and Pondicherry increased Rs. 150. Some other States are giving some perks and benefits like festival allowances, etc.

The Central Government is doing only operational work as far as their salaries and other things are concerned. It is for the State Government to see what best they can do - whether their honorarium is to be increased or not. At present there is no proposal before the Central Government to increase that. Regarding their perks and other things, we are already giving maternity benefits like three months leave. They get travel allowance whenever they go and attend official work. Regarding other things, he mentioned 20 days leave. It is a good suggestion for action. I will consider it.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Mr. Speaker, Sir, though this question is relates to Anganwadi workers yet it also

includes the work being done by the states and Anganwadi workers. From this report, it is clear that two-third of the work is being done for the benefit of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and most backward sections. Secondly, 62 per cent children hail from the families having annual income of Rs.2,000. I am submitting these figures on the basis of the report of the Government, available in the library. From all this it is clear that the earning of these families per day comes between Rs. 6.25 and 6.50. This scheme is being implemented for the benefit of the children, to improve their lot. In this scheme, besides taking care of the children, family planning programme are also included. Hon. Minister knows well that all these works are being implemented by women. The Hon. Minister mentioned that at present the Government is not in a position to improve their economic condition. However, will the Government constitute a committee to decide the future of these workers so that the children of those families who are covered under this scheme are taken care of properly because the scheme has been launched with the intention of providing welfare to the poor? The hon. Minister of Finance is present in the House. During the course of his speech he has told as to what should be done and what should not be done. Sir., if the issue of Anganwadis is associated with it, then many problem can solved. We seek the reply of the concerned Hon.Minister in this regard but since the Hon.Minister of Finance is also present in the House, if you direct him to throw more light it will be quite good.

[English]

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:
Sir, he has mentioned about the Anganwadi

children. 62 per cent of the children are from the poor families. Very recently, we have included children from even the urban slums and also tribal areas. Wherever these Anganwadi centres are working, the mortality rates has come down and the children are getting very good nutritious food.

As far as the National Nutrition policy is concerned, the Cabinet has approved it; and we have been writing to all the State Governments because there is a lot of discrimination about giving nutritious food to the children. Some States used to give 50 paise, some other States used to give only 20 paise and some other States used to give 75 paise. This time, we have decided that all the states have to provide Rs. 1 per child as far as the nutritious component is concerned. If they do not provide Rs.1 per child, we are not going to sanction any new projects for them. I Have received a very good response from most of the States. They are prepared to provide additional Budget for these poor children at the rate of Rs.1 per child as far as the nutrition value is concerned.

As far as the Other point regarding the 'annual income of the family of Rs. 2000' is concerned, I would say that most of the children come from the poor families. Very recently, we have monitored this through our monitoring system, from the project level to the State level. We have been closely monitoring the whole thing.

As far as the second part of his question is concerned, I would like the hon. Finance Minister to answer. There is no proposal as far as I am concerned. That is the only thing that I can tell you.

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN :

Sir, we are having extra-department and extra-departmental employee under the P & T Likewise, we could create an extra-departmental, I hope, under the HRD Ministry. My question is, whether it is possible to create an extra-department under HRD Ministry and treat these Anganwadi workers at least as extra-departmental employees. so that they may get better allowance and salaries, etc. May I also know whether they will be treated as Government employees?

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI :

That proposal is not before us. Only recently, we did have a discussion with the Planning Commission., After discussing with the Planning Commission only, the salaries have been enhanced. Even the 'health workers' who are working as honorary workers in Madras and Bombay are getting only Rs.200. They treat the workers as honorary workers. We do not consider them as Government employees, as of today because of the financial constraints.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

Given the work that is already there with the Anganwadi workers, it is more than the work of a regular teacher and it is more than the work of any regular worker. Does the Minister believe that by giving Rs.450, he can do any justice to them? Is not just really depriving a big section of women who are doing a very good work. of better facilities?

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: They are honorary workers, working for only 4 1/2 hours. Even if they sit late, sometimes, for their own work, we give them food also. So whatever we are giving is quite sufficient as of today.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Loans And Recoveries

*306. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have introduced any norms for sanction of loans and their recoveries by the Public Sector Banks/Financial Institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these norms are equally applicable to the foreign banks; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR.ABRAR AHMED). (a) and (b). No sir, it is not Government but the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) that issues guidelines from time to time to banks on different aspects relating to sanctions and recovery of loans. The managements of banks and financial institutions lay down the policies and instructions in this regard, keeping in view the guidelines of RBI wherever applicable. The banks are expected to provide loans to borrowers for taking up economically viable activities where they are satisfied about the feasibility of the projects to be financed and after working out the cash flow and repayment schedules. The recovery of such loans is governed by the terms and conditions stipulated and agreed upon between the bank and borrower.

(c) and (d). RBI norms are generally applicable to all scheduled commercial banks including foreign banks with the exception of priority sector lending where there are different targets in respect of foreign banks.

Silk Cocoons

*307. SHRI K.H.MUNIYAPPA: Will the MINISTER OF TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rates of Mulberry Silk Cocoons vary frequently;

(b) whether the frequent variation of rates of cocoons has affected the farmers in the country, particularly in Karnataka;

(c) if so, whether the Government have any price protection scheme for the silk growers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G.VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (d). Price of Mulberry Silk Cocoons as well as price of raw silk are primarily governed by demand and supply position of raw silk. Although there have been variations in the prices of Silk cocoons, production of raw silk in the country has increased from a level of about 10600 Metric Tonnes in 1988-89 to a level of about 14000 Metric Tonnes in 1992-93.

There is no price protection scheme for Mulberry Silk Cocoon Growers. However, the Government of India protects the interests of sericulture farmers through appropriate policy interventions whenever needed.

Equity Raising by Foreign Firms

*308. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign firms are allowed to raise their equity for more than 50% whereas the Indian promoters are not allowed to do so;

(b) whether the Government propose to provide similar facility to Indian promoters in this regards; and

(c) if not, reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR.ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (c). Under the new Industrial Policy of the Central Government announced in July, 1991, foreign firms are permitted to acquire upto 51% of the share capital of an Indian company in priority sector industries without Government permission but with approval of Reserve Bank of India. Share capital in excess of 51% requires Government approval. Under section 372 of the Companies Act, and Indian company can invest upto 30% of its subscribed share capital and free reserves in the share capital of another company, upto 30% of the subscribed share capital of the latter and investments exceeding these limits require the previous approval of the Central Government.

The norms applicable to the two sets of investments are not identical. However, as permission can be sought by Indian companies to invest in excess of these limits in the share capital of

another company, the existing policy is not necessarily disadvantageous to Indian companies.

Tripartite Committee on NTC

*309. SHRI TARA SINGH :
SHRIV.SRINIVASA PRASAD:

Will the MINISTER OF TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Tripartite Committee meeting on National Textile Corporation was held recently;

(b) whether any decision on the future of Silk Mills of N.T.C has been taken;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G.VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (d). because of certain reservations voiced about the Turn Around Strategy earlier approved by the Government for the NTC Textiles to prepare fresh modernisation plans for revival of associations were referred for consideration to the sub-committee of the Labour Ministry's Special Tripartite Committee on NTC matters. The report of the Sub-Committee is now under consideration of the Special Tripartite Committee.

[*Translation*]

Tea Industry

*310. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA: Will the MINISTER OF COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tea Industry is facing crisis;

(b) whether the cost of production of Tea per kilo gram comes to more than its sale price;

(c) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government for the development and growth of the Tea Industry?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Average all India auction prices of Tea are higher than the average cost of production of Tea

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Tea Board provides financial assistance by way of loan, Capital Subsidy and interest subsidy on bank loans for developmental activities in Tea Industry. In order to encourage small tea growers to take up Tea cultivation, the board has been operating a special input and a special subsidy scheme. Under this scheme capital subsidy @Rs.15,000 per ha. is provided towards cost of inputs including planting material, fertilisers etc. In addition to this interest subsidy on bank loan is also provided @5.1% p.a. subject to maximum loan amount of Rs.16,000/-per ha.

Besides special assistance is also extended by the Tea Board to small growers for setting up of Tea Nurseries, demonstration plots, clonal multiplicative centers, training centres, free advisory services, setting up of co-operative tea factories etc.

It has been proposed to include two new schemes for the benefit of small tea growers viz. Tea Area infilling subsidy schemes and special area development schemes during 1994-95.

[English]

Trade with Kuwait

*311. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the items exported to Kuwait and the foreign exchange earned therefrom during each of the last three years;

(b) whether there is any scope for

expanding trade relations with Kuwait; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Steps taken/proposed to be taken for expanding trade relations with Kuwait include discussions at Govt. to Govt. level, participation in trade fairs & exhibitions, encouragement to Indian companies to establish direct contracts with their counterpart organisation in Kuwait, etc.

STATEMENT

Principal commoditywise INDIA'S Exports to Kuwait

(Value in Rs. crores)

Principal Commodity	1991-92				1992-93			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
EXPORTS								
1. Tea		4.02	4.12				8.47	
2. Coffee		2.92	3.09				7.03	
3. Rice		13.08	18.86				64.15	
4. Spices		0.90	1.58				2.43	
5. Cashew		0.84	2.17				2.56	
6. Oil meals		1.97	1.21				5.99	
7. Fruits & Vegetables		5.46	4.05				12.38	
8. Processed fruits & juices		1.00	2.53				9.51	

Principal Commodity	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1	2	3	4
21. Woolen Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups		0.63	2.16
22. Rmg. cotton including accessories	6.13	7.01	11.94
23. Rmg. manmade fabrics etc.	1.75	2.43	4.02
24. Handicrfts (excl. handmade crafts)	1.08	1.62	4.91
25. Others	7.85	7.34	20.56
Total	73.73	128.75	313.97

IMF Loan

*312 SHRI RABI RAY: Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a slight decline in the disbursement made by the International Monetary Fund during 1993;

(b) if so the details thereof;

(c) whether there was also a marked decline in concessional lending in low income countries under the structural adjustment facility and enhanced structural adjustment facility,

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS(DR.ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The total disbursement of the IMF declined slightly from SDR 5.903 billion in F.Y.1992 to SDR 5.877 billion in F.Y.1993.

(c) and (d). there was also a small decline in the loans under Structural Adjustment Facility and Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility from SDR 608 million to SDR 593 million.

(e) disbursements are related to the demand for use of the funds resources by member countries. However, India's requirements for BOP support was full addresses by the fund through the Upper Credit Tranche Standby Arrangement

successfully concluded in June, 1993.

Trade with Iran

*313. DR.KRUPAS INDHU BHOI: Will the MINISTER OF COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have established economic co-operation and bilateral relations with Iran;

(b) if so, the areas in which joint collaborations have been established so far;

(c) whether the Government propose to establish better economic co-operation with Iran; and

(d) if so, the details of the areas identified therefore?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Joint Collaborations already established between India and Iran in the areas of Oil Refinery and Shipping.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The areas identified by the two sides for improving economic co-operations include transit facilities through Iran for our trade with the Central Asian Republics, project exports in the fields of engineering and consultancy, setting up a natural gas pipeline to supply Iranian Natural Gas to India, joint venture fertilizer plants, mining, fisheries, stepping up of bilateral trade, setting up of joint Indo-Iran Chamber of Commerce, etc

Trade Fairs

*314. SHRI M.KRISHNA SWAMY: Will the MINISTER OF COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Trade Fairs likely to be organised during 1994;

(b) the criteria fixed for holding these Trade Fairs;

(c) whether the Indian Trade Promotion Organisation propose to hold these fairs in different parts of the country particularly in Tamil Nadu; and

(d) the criteria fixed for sending our Traders for participation in Trade Fairs abroad?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) will be organising 9 Trade Fairs during 1994 within India. 18 other fairs are also scheduled to be organised by various other agencies from India and abroad, in the Exhibition Complex of ITPO, New Delhi.

(b) The criteria fixed for holding Trade Fairs broadly for under the following heads viz., possibilities of export orders for products displayed, technology upgradation, product exposure and creation of market opportunities, trade and business related information, possibility of collaboration/joint ventures.

(c) Yes, Sir. the India International Leather Fair which is annual feature, has been held at Madras (Tamil Nadu) for the last 9 years. The India International Leather Fair, 1994 was also held at Madras in January/February, 1994.

Further, it is proposed to organise a National Consumer Goods Fair at Bangalore (Karnataka).

(d) For participation in Trade Fairs abroad, the criteria include the track record (export performance etc.) of the participants, their status in export business, i.e. export house/trading house, star trading house, the nature of the unit, i.e. SSI or otherwise, types of entrepreneur, i.e. women etc.

ITPO also proposes to organise participation in 34 fairs abroad in 1994.

Packaging Material for Tea

*315. SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQU: Will the MINISTER OF COMMERCE be please to state:

(a) whether any alternative packaging material for tea in order to save wood has been found;

(b) whether the Government have asked the tea industry to intensify the Research and Development work on packaging technology from the conservation point of view; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) recently there has been increasing use of laminated jute bags and multiwall paper sacks for packaging different categories of tea in bulk.

(b) and (c). Tea Board has been impressing upon the Tea Industry from time to time expedite their efforts to develop environment friendly packaging material given the depleting sources of

wood in the country. In this regard, Indian Jute Manufacturers' Research Association are making efforts to develop rigid jute fibre tea chests for packaging of orthodox tea. Indian Institute of Packaging has also been given a project by the Tea Board to develop appropriate packaging materials for marketing of small packs.

Tourism Promotion in Andaman and Nicobar

*316. SHRI TARIT BRAN TOPDAR: Will the MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to lease out islands in Andaman and Nicobar for promotion of tourism there; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). Government had invited offers for development of beach resorts on long term lease, at Amkunj in Middle Andamans and at Radhanagar in Havelock Islands. Government have provisionally accepted a proposal from an entrepreneur for development of resort at a Radhanagar in Havelock Island. However, the party has subsequently withdrawn the offer as it did not find the site suitable.

Export of Tender Coconut Water

*317. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the MINISTER OF COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any demand for tender coconut water in the International market;

(b) if so, whether the Government have any proposal to export the tender coconut water;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) small quantities of coconut water in cans are traded internationally.

(b) to (d). export of tender coconut water is allowed without licence to all permissible destinations.

Dyestuffs and Agro-Chemicals

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

(a) the total quantity of dyestuffs and agro-chemicals exported and the foreign exchange earned there from during each of the last three years;

(b) whether there is a great scope for increasing the export of these items; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The relevant statistics for the exports of dyestuffs (including intermediates and coal-tar chemicals) and agro-chemicals are as follows:

STATEMENT

Qty. in Tons

Val. in Rs. Crore

Item	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dyestuffs	46.677	442	61.604	781	623.00	958
Agro Chemicals	8.5	105	35.4	215	13.6	182

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government, and the Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council, have been taking, on an ongoing basis, several measures for the promotion of export of dyestuffs and agro-chemicals. These include besides Government's economic liberalisation measures, organisation of buyer-seller meets, inviting delegations from abroad to apprise them of indian capabilities in these sectors, availability of Market Development Assistance, participation in trade fairs abroad, sponsoring of market study temas abroad publicity/information measures, and special training programmes.

Export Promotion Industrial Park Scheme

*319. PROF.M.KAMSON: Will the MINISTER OF COMMERCE to be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Export Promotion Industrial Park Scheme has been launched in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these Parks are proposed to be developed at different places in the country;

(d) if so, the details of such places, States and Union Territory-wise;

(e) whether the Government propose to encourage the North East Region States in launching of the above scheme;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (g). a certainly sponsored Export Promotion Industrial Park Scheme (EPIP) has been formulated in consultation with State Governments and the Planning Commission.

The scheme envisages that 75% of the capital expenditure incurred towards creation infrastructural facilities for export oriented production, which will ordinarily be limited to Rs.10 crores in each case, will be met from a central grant to the State Governments. In addition, a maintenance grant equivalent to 2% of export turnover of each unit established therein is also proposed to be made available to the State Governments for a period of 5 years from the date of commercial production of that unit. All the State Governments, including those in the North East, would be in a position to take advantage of the scheme.

Housing Fund Scheme

*320. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the MINISTER OF LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Central Board of Trustees of the Employees Provident Fund has approved a housing fund scheme modelled on the house mortgage system of the West for the Fund members;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof and the manner in which it is likely to be implemented;

(c) whether its corpus fund will be constituted out of the Provident Fund Subscription and contribution only or the assistance from the Government; and

(d) if so, the details and extent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A.SANGMA): (a) to (d). the Central Board of Trustees, EPF. in its meeting on 24.3.1993 constituted a committee to study the feasibility of setting up a Housing Finance Fund and draw up a scheme for providing Housing Finance Loan to the EPF subscribers. The committee, in January, 1994, finalised its report which was placed before the CBT on 18.2.1994. The CBT will discuss the report on 31.3.1994.

High Power Committe on Jute Industry

3343. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the MINISTER OF TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a High Power Committee set up on jute industry sector a few years ago has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details of recommendations made by the committee; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G.VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c). Government had set up a High Powered Committee to study the current development in the jute sector and recommended strategies and policy measures to increase modernisation, diversification and exports. The committee has submitted its report to Government

on 11th November, 1992. The thrust of the recommendations of the High Powered Committee is that the future of the jute section lies in the recognition of the full potential of jute as a fibre in diversified and applications. Technical advances and price factors render it possible for the jute economy to sustain its existence on the production on packaging materials alone. It is, therefore, imperative for the jute sector to undertake restructuring in the interests of the jute growing farmers, mill workers and others associated with this fibre. Such diversification would help increase value realisation to the jute industry through production of intermediate raw materials like yarn and fabrics which would be utilised by the decentralised sectors for the production of variegated products for diversified applications that would help generate employment. This would lead the renewed demand for the jute fibre that would help farmers to realise more remunerative prices for their produce. The committee has recommended support for the diversification through margin money assistance and tie up arrangements in all allied fields viz.: improvement in productivity and quality in raw jute, interface between entrepreneurs and R&D institutions on the one hand and financial institutions and marketing channels on the other for transfer of technology etc.

Action has already been initiated for implementation of the recommendations of the committee.

[Translation]

Ban on Fresh Recruitment

3344. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a ban has been imposed on the fresh recruitment under various posts/categories in the Central Government Services;

(b) if so, since when and the reasons therefore;

(c) whether the Government propose to lift this ban on recruitment;

(d) if so, the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) there is no general ban on recruitment. However, as a part of economy measures, instructions were issued in May, 1993 to the effect that posts which are lying vacant for one year or more shall be deemed to be abolished and, if needed, could be re-created after following prescribed procedure for creation of posts.

(b) to (e). do not arise.

[English]

Assistance to North Eastern States

3345. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of Central financial

assistance in the form of loans and grants extended to each of the North-Eastern States during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94, so far;

(b) whether the assistance was earmarked for specified projects or any part of it was by way of budgetary support to the States;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the arrangements made for monitoring the progress and timely implementation of these projects and the extent of Central involvement therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) A statement showing the quantum of Central assistance released to the North Eastern States for their Annual Plans in the form of loans and grants during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 (so far upto 16.3.94), is enclosed.

(b) and (c). Central assistance to States for their Annual Plan schemes is provided in the form of block loans and block grants from the plan as a whole and is not related to any specified project/scheme. This assistance from the Centre is a budgetary support to the States for funding their Annual Plans.

(d) Monitoring the progress and timely implementation of the State Plan projects/schemes is done by the respective State Governments themselves.

STATEMENT

Central assistance released to the North Eastern States for their Annual Plans during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 (so far)

(Rs. in crores)

States	Years									
	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94 (so far upto 16.3.94)					
	Loan	Grant	Total	Loan	Grant	Total	Loan	Grant	Total	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1. Arunachal Pradesh	22.84	205.55	228.39	27.09	243.84	270.93	22.01	225.72	247.73	
2. Assam	26.41	734.73*	761.14	78.33	766.18	844.51	85.96	842.91	928.97	
3. Manipur	18.75	168.75	187.50	18.72	175.98	194.70	16.67	218.79	235.46	
4. Meghalaya	16.68	150.11	166.79	17.15	154.34	171.49	16.98	195.11	212.09	
5. Mizoram	15.83	142.48	158.31	16.60	149.44	166.04	12.39	171.39	183.78	
6. Nagaland	16.25	146.30	162.55	17.98	167.83	185.81	25.64	229.97	255.61	
7. Tripura	19.52	175.69	195.21	21.43	192.90	214.33	14.50	200.59	215.09	
Total	136.28	1723.61	1859.89	197.30	1850.51	2047.81	194.15	2084.48	2278.68	

[Translation]

RRBs In Madhya Pradesh

3346. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of locations of the Regional Rural Banks functioning in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the main objectives of these banks and the extent to which these objectives have been achieved during the last two years;

(c) whether some of these banks are facing finance crisis;

(d) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to improve the performance of the above banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS(DR.ABRAR AHMED):(a) there are 24 Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) operating in the State of Madhya Pradesh having a network of 1603 branches as at the end of March, 1993, with Headquarters located at Hoshangabad, Bilaspur, Rewa, Tikamgarh, Satna, Ambikapur, Jagadapur, Rajnandgaon, Jhabua, Raigarh, Shivpuri, Damoh, Dewas, Khargone, Mandla, Chhindwara, Sehore, Shahdol, Mandsaur, Morena, Narsinghpur, Ujjain, Datia and Vidisha.

(b) The objectives of the RRBs are to take the banking services to the door steps of rural masses particularly in

hitherto unbanked areas, to make available institutional credit to the weaker sections of the society, to mobilise rural savings and channelise them for supporting productive activities in the rural areas to generate employment opportunities in rural areas, and it bring down the cost of purveying credit in rural areas.

As of March, 1993 as much as Rs.491.03 crores mobilised by RRBs in 28.91 lakh accounts in Madhya Pradesh. The credit support provided by these banks amounted to Rs.338.87 crores (outstanding) in 9.97 lakhs accounts. Thus over a period of time the RRBs have achieved significant growth in taking banking services to the door steps of the rural poor, providing them with institutional credit support and moping up of hitherto untapped rural savings.

(c) In the process of reaching to the weaker sections and fulfilling the broad socio-economic objectives, these RRBs have suffered financially. Twenty three out of the twenty four RRBs in Madhya Pradesh have incurred a loss of Rs.44.44 crores during 1992-93 and their accumulated losses stood at 119.93 crores as at the end of March, 1993. In all the 23 RRBs have completely eroded their share capital and reserves, leading to problems of liquidity and consequent reduction in the lending activities. Poor recovery performance of the RRBs in the state has compounded the problem of liquidity.

(d) The reasons incurring losses by RRBs are attributable to several factors like restriction on the choice of clientele, limited area of operation, low interest margin, mounting establishment costs particularly after implementation of the

award of the National Industrial Tribunal etc.

(e) With a view to improving their viability a package of measures have been announced in December, 1993 for more flexibility in their lending operations and widening the scope of their allied banking services. These measures include raising non target group financing from 40% to 60%, increasing non fund business, freeing RRBs whose disbursements during 1992-93 were less than Rs.2 crores from service area obligations and permitting them to relocate loss making branches at places like Mandis, Taluk/District Headquarters, Agricultural Produce Centers, and to open extension counters at premises of institutions for which the RRBs is the principal banker. The RRBs have also been permitted to install safe deposit lockers.

[English]

Jute Industry in West Bengal

3347. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the MINISTER OF TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any proposal to provide financial help to jute mills, particularly State-owned jute mills in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the amount of money provided to those mills in West Bengal during the last year; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government for helping the jute and cotton textile industry in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES(SHRI

G.VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). the Government does not provide financial help to private jute mills. However, Government have provided Rs.26.25 crores during 1992-93 to National Jute Manufactures Corporation (NJMC), a Government of India Undertaking to meet the working capital requirements. NJMC has also submitted a turn around plan in accordance with the directive of the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR), which is expected to determine and enforce remedial measures for the survival of the jute mills under NJMC.

(c) Government have provided several incentives to revitalise the jute industry including enactment of Jute Packaging Materials(Compulsory use in packing commodities) Act, 1987, creation of Jute Modernisation Fund, establishing a Special Jute Development Fund, grant of fiscal, financial and marketing support etc. Government have also set up Textile Modernisation Fund Scheme (TMFS) for providing modernisation assistance to cotton textile industry. BIFR has also been set up for determining and enforcing the preventive, ameliorative and remedial measures for revitalizing sick industrial companies.

Retrenchment Benefit

3348. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the MINISTER OF LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to enhance the retrenchment benefit from the present level of 15 days salary for each year of service completed to one month;

(b) the corresponding existing

provision in the case of voluntary retirement;

(c) whether the Government envisage large scale retrenchment in the near future; and

(d) whether there has been a substantial response to the voluntary retirement scheme in the industrial sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A.SANGMA) (a) No, Sir.

(b) According to the guidelines of Voluntary Retirement Scheme issued by the Department of Public Enterprises apart from other statutory dues like gratuity, provident fund etc. an employee of Central Public Sector Undertaking, who opt for voluntary retirement is admissible for 1-1/2 months emoluments (Pay plus DA) for each completed year of service or the monthly emolument (Pay plus DA) at the time of retirement multiplied by the balance months of service left before the normal date of retirement, whichever is less.

(c) Large scale retrenchment perse is not envisaged under the new economic policy in the near future.

(d) According to available information 80773 employees have opted for voluntary retirement in 120 Central Public Sector enterprises during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93.

Settlement Commission

3349. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Raja Chelliah Committee has made some observations regarding functioning of Settlement Commission (IT & WT) and its role in control of tax evasion;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI.M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY) (a) to (d). the observations and recommendations made by the Raja Chelliah Committee in regard to the functioning of Settlement Commission (IT/WT) are contained in paras 5.58 to 5.68 of the part-1 of its final report. Copies of which have been placed in the Parliament Library. These observations/recommendations are under consideration of the Government.

Growth of Employment in Public and Private Sector

3350. SHRI PRAKASH V.PATIL: Will the MINISTER OF LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any information about the contribution of private sector in creating employment opportunities for educated unemployed during the last 3 years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the growth of employment in Public/Private Sector during the last 3 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF
LABOUR(SHRI.P.S.SANGMA)(a) to (c).
the employment in organised sector (all
establishment in the Public Sector and
non agricultural establishment in the private
sector employing 10 or more workers)
as on 31st March, 1990, 31st March,

1991 and 31st March, 1992 as per the
information collected under the
employment market information
programme of the Ministry of Labour and
the percentage changes over the previous
years employment is given in the statement
enclosed.

STATEMENT

Employment in organised sector establishments in public and private sector and percentage changes over previous years.

At the end of March	Employment (in thousands)			Percentage change over previous years		
	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1990	18771.5	7581.9	26353.4	1.4	1.7	1.5
1991	19057.3	7675.8	26733.1	1.5	1.2	1.4
1992	19209.6	7846.1	27055.7	0.8	2.2	1.2

[Translation]

Revenue Collection in Rajasthan

3351. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:
Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total revenue earned by the Union Government through Income-Tax, small savings, customs duty and excise duty during the last year in Rajasthan;

(b) the amount out of the total revenue collected, which was given back to the state;

(c) the number of income-tax payers in Rajasthan at present; and

(d) the number of raids conducted by the Income-Tax Department during the last one year in the State and the property seized therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI. M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY)(a) total revenue collected by the Union Government through Income-Tax, Customs and Excise duties during 1992-93 in Rajasthan was Rs.1264.69 crores, and the small savings collections were Rs.304.03 crores.

(b) the amount given to the Government of Rajasthan as share of Central Taxes was Rs.1073.41 crores, and the long-term loans on account of net small savings collections was Rs.228.03 crores.

(c) the number of Income-Tax Payers on 31.3.1994 was 3.94 lakhs.

(d) during 1992-93 Income-Tax

Department conducted 100 searches in Rajasthan, which resulted in seizure of Cash/Jewellery etc. to the tune of Rs.559.99 lakhs.

EPF of Beedi Workers

3352. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV:
Will the MINISTER OF LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Beedi workers in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of such workers covered under the EPF Scheme, State-wise;

(c) whether the amount of EPF deducted from their salary is deposited to their account by the employers; and

(d) if not, the steps being taken by the Government to recover the outstanding provident fund amount and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A.SANGMA) (a) and (b). the required information is given in the attached statement;

(c) and (d). The Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act applies to the factories/establishment employing 20 or more persons. In respect of the Beedi workers covered under the Act the provident fund deducted from salary alongwith the employer's matching contribution is being deposited in the accounts of the subscribers. Necessary legal and penal action to secure compliance under the Act/Scheme is taken by the EPF Authorities as and when default in this regard is noticed.

STATEMENT

State	Number of Beedi workers	Number of EPS Subscribers
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	6,00,000	3,46,942
N.E. Region	12,725	655
Bihar	3,91,500	10,652
Gujarat	2,03,000	418
Karnataka	3,55,244	2,64,106
Kerala	1,21,331	1,02,300
Madhya Pradesh	6,00,000	63,427
Maharashtra	2,50,000	1,15,821
Orissa	1,60,000	5,160
Rajasthan	2,79,000	4,704

State	Number of Beedi workers	Number of EPS Subscribers
	2	3
Tamil Nadu	6,00,000	2,66,753
Uttar Pradesh	4,50,000	3,863
West Bengal	4,50,000	37,212
Total	44,72,800	12,22,013

[English]

Rekhi Committee

3353. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government have taken initiatives to implement the recommendations made by the Rekhi Committee;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Committee has also suggested amendments in the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1994;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (e) The Rekhi Committee, in their final report (Vol. I & II), have made in all 142 recommendations relation to simplification and streamlining of customs and central excise laws and procedures. The main recommendations relate to tariff structure (not the rate of duty), valuation, classification, assessment and clearance, MODVAT, appliance machinery, Settlement Commission etc. Some of these recommendations are in the nature of observations and views expressed by the Committee. Government has already initiated implemental action on many of the recommendations of the Committee. Further, the Government's response to several recommendations is also reflected in the Budget proposals for 1994-95. Such as number of exemption notifications reduced to the minimum possible level;

description of product in the exemption notification made as the one used in the tariff itself; ent-use based notifications kept to the barest minimum; system of valuation on the basis of the invoice price; rationalisation of the exemption for small scale units and extending the benefits to both registered and unregistered units; extension of MODVAT facility to capital goods.

Action has also been initiated for legislative changes in the customs Act, 1962 and the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 as also changes in the procedures. These include the proposals for setting up of the Settlement Commission for Customs and Central Excise, High Powered Tribunal under Article 323B of the Constitution, charging of interest on delayed payments of duties and payment of interest on delayed refunds, change of designation of the officers issue of cheques for payment of drawback on weekly basis instead of fortnightly.

Export of Onions

3354. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the MINISTER OF COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to suspend the export of onions to Bangladesh and other countries for a certain period till a new crop is harvested;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have received any representation from any State Government in this regard;

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

(e) the steps Government proposes to take the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) and (d). a request had been received from the Chief Minister, West Bengal for suspending export of onions to Bangladesh because of lower production and short supply of this item resulting in higher prices within the country;

(e) keeping in view the interests of the growers, consumers and the image of India as a reliable exporter, Government have advised NAFED, the Canalising Agency for onion exports, to go slow in exporting onions.

Conference of Tourism Ministers

3355. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting/conference of tourism ministers was held in New Delhi on February, 20 1994;

(b) if so the details thereof;

(c) the details of decision taken therein; and

(d) the reaction of the Union Government to each of them?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. A conference of Tourism Ministers was held on 20th February, 1994 at New Delhi where various issues of relating to the development of tourism were discussed

which include implementation of sanctioned project, declaration of tourism as an industry, identification of monuments and their restoration, beautification, tax structure, identification of sites for paying guest's accommodation and heritage hotels etc.

Modernisation of Powerloom

3356. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the MINISTER OF TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of Kerala for the modernisation of Powerloom in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the financial assistance proposed to be provided to the States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G.VENKAT SWAMY) (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Doesn't arise.

Central Board of Direct Taxes

3357. SHRI MANIK RAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Direct Taxes is streamlining and simplifying the various procedures to create an atmosphere of mutual trust and confidence between the assesseees and assessing authorities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI. M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY) (a) and (b). Simplifying and streamlining the various procedures to create an atmosphere of mutual trust and confidence between the assessee and assessing authorities, is an ongoing process. Finance Bill, 1994 also contains a proposal to introduce the Estimated Income Method for determination of business income in the case of certain tax payers engaged in the business of civil construction or in the business of plying hiring or leasing trucks owned by them.

Import of Urea by MMTC

3358. SHRI R.SURENDER REDDY: Will the MINISTER OF COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minerals and Metal Trading Corporation of India Ltd., had signed a contract with Quadros International on July, 15, 1993 for import of Urea;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the MMTC cancelled the said contract;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether MMTC has charged Quadros for breach of terms of the contract and also claimed demurrage of Rs.4 crores charged by the shipping company;

(f) if so, whether Quadros has refused to honour any responsibility for the breach of contract and the payment of freight charges;

(g) if so, the present status of the contract and import of urea from Russia; and

(h) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the MMTC in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. MMTC signed a contract for import of 25,000 MT ($\pm 5\%$) urea of CIS origin at US\$.78PMT FOB with M/ S Quadros International, Hong Kong on 15.7.93. The shipment was to be effected from Yuzhny Port.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The contract was cancelled on 11.11.93 as the Supplier could not arrange the cargo for shipment.

(e) and (f) MMTC has charged M/ S.Quadros International with breach of terms of the contract. The claim is yet to be received from Transchart and will be notified to M/s.Quadros for payment, on receipt, by MMTC. M/s Quadros have denied responsibility for breach of contract, but this has not been accepted by MMTC.

(g) The purchase contract with M/ s.Quadros International stands cancelled. MMTC has made risk purchase from another Supplier in terms of the contract M/s.Quadros International and imported 23270MT urea on 16.11.93.

(h) Performance Guarantee Bond of U.S.\$58500(Equivalent to Rs.18,26,955/-Approx.) has been encashed. The claim on M/s Quadros has been lodged and further action would be taken for initiating arbitration/legal proceedings against M/ s.Quadros as per provisions of the contract.

**Promotion of Exports with
Kazakistan**

3359. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the MINISTER OF COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from the Government of Kazakistan for subsidising air freight to boost exports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the steps taken to promote exports of Kazakistan?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) The Government have been taking on an on-going basis, steps to promote exports of Kazakistan. These include prompt conclusion of an Agreement on Trade and Economic Co-operation providing for trade in hard currency on internationally competitive prices and norms, counter trade and other internationally recognised business practices; promotion of consignment exports, warehousing facilities and joint ventures; promotion of direct business contracts; establishment of Inter-Governmental Joint Commission which has already held its first meeting in July, 1993; identification and development of more viable transport and transit routes; evolution of a more liberalised credit policy, inter-alia, for Kazakistan; and building up of image of Indian goods

through emphasis on quality launching of brand names and publicity etc.

International Airlines

3360. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be please to state:

(a) whether some of foreign airlines are pressing the Government of India to give more destinations and entry points without making similar concessions to the national flag carrier Air India in their own skies;

(b) if so, whether some of the international airlines have been asking their Indian Counterparts to allow them more frequencies;

(c) if so, the response of the Government thereto;

(d) whether a reciprocal demand was made by the Government; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the foreign airlines thereto?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e). A few international airlines have requested for additional traffic rights through India. Such rights are granted on the basis of reciprocity and are agreed upon after the need for the same has been established.

ESI Hospital in Kerala

3361. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAM CHANDRAN: Will the MINISTER OF LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing ESI

Hospitals in Kerala are adequate to cater to the needs of the labour force in Kerala;

(b) if not, whether the Government propose to open new ESI Hospitals in Kerala; and

(c) if so, the details of the locations and allocations made therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A.SANGMA): (a) to (c). there are at present 13 ESI Hospitals in Kerala including annexes which provide for 1299 beds. In addition, six beds have also been reserved for the ESI beneficiaries in the State Government Hospitals. The administration of medical care under the ESI scheme vests with the State Government. There is no proposal from the Government of Kerala to open a new hospital in the State. However, the ESI Corporation has agreed, in principle, to add 25 beds in the existing ESI hospital, Ernakulam, and 50 beds each in Olarikara and Ashramam ESI hospitals.

Crash Landing the Helicopter

3362. MAJ.GEN.(RETD). BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to refer to reply given to unstarred question No. 5519 dated April, 12, 1993 and state:

(a) whether the investigation by the Inspector of Accidents for the crash landing of Helicopter in Uttar Pradesh has since been completed;

(b) if so, the details of the findings and the recommendations of the investigation team;

(c) whether the Government have accepted the report in totality;

(d) if not, the details of the findings and the recommendations not accepted;

(e) whether actions have been completed on all the recommendations; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes Sir,

(b) The accident had occurred because the Helicopter descended too low over the Corbett Tiger Lake area to show wild life to the foreign nationals, onboard. The pilot had misjudged the height and the Helicopter made contact with the lake surface and crashed.

The recommendations emanating from the investigation report suggest suitable action against the pilot for violation of flying norms as well as against the operator for the lapses in fulfilling the operational norms.

(c) Yes. Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Reinstatement of NTC Workers

3363. SHRI MOHAN RAWLE: Will the MINISTER OF TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has, in the last week of January, 1994 directed the Chairman and Board of Directors of the National Textile Corporation to comply its earlier orders regarding retaining of workers by February, 28, 1994;

(b) if so, whether these final orders of the Supreme Court have since been complied with;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). NTC has paid back wages etc. to 36 employees and reinstated 7 employees in compliance of the orders of the Supreme Court.

(d) Does not arise.

IRDP Loanees

3364. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have introduced a mortgage method in case of loanees under IRDP even while advancing finance in their favour recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has advised all

scheduled commercial banks that they should not insist on any collateral security if the loan advanced is upto Rs.15,000/- and where movable assets are created, and if the loan advance is upto Rs.5000/- and where movable assets are not created. For advances over these limits, the banks may obtain third party guarantee/mortgage as the case may be. In case of any difficulty in obtaining mortgage the banks may use their discretion and obtain third party guarantee or security as the case may be.

{*Translation*}

Spinning Mills in Uttar Pradesh

2365. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in Uttar Pradesh where cotton spinning mills are situated and the production capacity thereof;

(b) whether the cotton spinning mills in U.P. are utilizing their full capacity;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for smooth functioning of these mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Capacity utilisation of Textile Spinning Mills in U.P. during 1992-93 was estimated to be around 91%.

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

STATEMENT

Location and Number of Cotton/Man-Made Fibre Textiles Spinning Mills with installed Capacity (As on 31.12.93)

Sl.No.	Place	Number of Units	Installed capacity in Terms of Spindles (Nos.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Allahabad	3	1,14,460
2.	Azamgarh	2	75,046
3.	Raibareilly	3	87,028
4.	Hathras	2	38,824 & 672 Rotors
5.	Mirzapur	1	15,296
6.	Bulandshahar	2	38,560 & 840 Rotors
7.	Etiawah	1	13,188 & 504 Rotors
8.	Bastri	1	25,080
9.	Biznor	1	25,080
10.	Moradabad	2	42,184 & 672 Rotors

Sl.No.	Place	Number of Units	Installed capacity in Terms of Spindles (Nos.)
1	2	3	4
11.	Sitapur	1	12, 376 Rotors
12.	Gazipur	1	24,960
13.	Farukhabad	1	24,276
14.	Fatehpur	1	24,960
15.	Meerut (Ghaziabad)	7	1,88,566 & 1920 Rotors
16.	Dehradun	1	12,064
17.	Nainital	3	90,488
18.	Mathura	1	26,208
19.	Faizabad	1	50,168
20.	Barabanki	1	50,168
21.	Zhansi	1	50,168

•Sl.No.	Place	Number of Units	Installed capacity in Terms of Spindles (Nos.)
1	2	3	4
22.	Hardoi	1	50,168
23.	Ballia	1	24,752
24.	Jaunpur	1	25,000
25.	Banda	1	25,088
	Total	42	11,54,158 & 4440 Rotors

[English]

Loan to Priority Sector

3366. SHRI P.P.KALIAPERUMAL: Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan advanced by the public sector and commercial banks to priority sector during each of the last three years; and

(b) the amount of loan advanced

to agriculture and micro business sectors, separately, during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b). the amount of loan advanced all scheduled commercial banks including public sector banks to priority sector, agriculture, small scale industries, retail trade and small business during the years ending June 1990, 1991 and 1992 (latest available) is given below:-

(Rs.in Crores)

<i>Sector</i>	<i>June 1990</i>	<i>June 1991</i>	<i>June 1992</i>
Priority Sector	9029.3	9432.5	9605.4
Agriculture	4319.6	4893.5	4956.6
Small Scale Industries	2858.5	2781.0	3089.9
Retail Trade	479.2	450.7	411.5
Small Business	346.4	398.3	328.9

[Translation]

Allocation of Funds to States

3367. SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are reconsidering the cases of those states which have been provided less funds by the Eighth Finance Commission;

(b) if so, whether the Government

propose to release the reduced funds to the States concerned, to compensate their deficit;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the special facilities being provided to the special category States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRA SHEKHARA MURTHY):(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) In addition to general facility of providing Central Plan Assistance in the shape of 10% loan and 90% grant to the Special Category States in place of 70% loan and 30% grant being provided to Non Special Category States, following additional facilities are being provided to Special Category States, on the recommendations of the Ranga Rajan Committee set up by the Planning Commission to find a durable solution to financial problems of Special Category States and the Inter- Ministerial Group set up by the Ministry of Finance to look into the financial problems of Assam, Jammu & Kashmir and Punjab:

(i) Transfer of 7th Plan committed expenditure to plan side enabling the States to reduce the non-plan gap.

(ii) Permitting the Special Category States to utilise 20% of the Central Plan Assistance (30% in case of Assam and Jammu & Kashmir) for meeting non-plan expenditure enabling them to reduce non-plan gap.

[English]

Bad Debts

3368. SHRI KHELAN RAM
JANGDE:
SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:
SHRI RAM CHANDRA
VEERAPPA:

Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Bank, The State Bank of India and the Indian Overseas Bank have decided to put into

the category of bad debts of a loan of crores of rupees outstanding against the owners of a chain of spinning and weaving mills in Indonesia; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR.ABRAR AHMED):(a) and (b). In accordance with the practices and usages customary among banks and in conformity with provisions of statutes governing public sector banks, information relating to individual constituents of the banks cannot be divulged.

Market Borrowings

3369. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the core sectors of the telecom, railway and power have missed their market borrowings targets for the second successive year;

(b) if so, the total target set and achieved during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government propose to take some steps to help these sectors; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR.ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (d). under the market borrowing programme managed by the

Reserve Bank of India allocations are given to Central Government, State Governments and their enterprises, State Financial Corporations and certain central enterprises. The Central Government Departments of Railways and Telecommunications are not given any separate allocations in this market borrowing programme. In the power sector Rural Electrification Corporation and Power Finance Corporation were given total allocations of Rs.75 crores, Rs.45 crores and Rs.36 crores and 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 respectively which have been fully realised.

The non-realisation of target referred to in the question perhaps relates to borrowing by Central Public Sector Undertakings under the Public Sector Bonds Scheme. Complete details in this regard are being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

Import of Hilsa

3370. DR.ASIM BALA: Will the MINISTER OF COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of Hilsa imported during 1993;

(b) whether the target fixed for import of Hilsa has been achieved;

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

(d) whether any importing agency has been appointed therefor or the Government have imported directly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC

DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED):(a) 82.08 Tonnes of Hilsa had been imported during 1993.

(b) and (c). Director of General of Foreign Trade has issued to M/S. West Bengal State Fishermen Cooperative Federation Limited, Calcutta, the apex body under the Government of West Bengal, 2 licences for the import of Hilsa for a total quantity of 1,150 MT.

(d) Import has been effected by the West Bengal State Fishermen Cooperative Federation Limited, Calcutta.

Tea Production in Kerala

3371. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the MINISTER OF COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) total quantity of Tea produced during the last year;

(b) whether the Government have made any plan to start tea plantation in Kerala; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):(a) total production of tea in India during calendar year 1993 is estimated at 758.063 Million Kgs.

(b) and (c). Kerala is one of the important traditional tea producing States in India. Area under tea plantation in Kerala is around 34708 Hectares. Steps have been taken by the Tea Board to develop tea industry in Kerala which include assistance in the form of loan.

capital subsidy and interest subsidy and bank loans to tea growers of the State.

With a view to encourage small growers to take up tea cultivation, certain parts of Idukki and Wynad Districts of the States have specially declared as non-traditional areas so that growers in these districts can avail of soft loans and capital subsidy under liberal schemes applicable to non-traditional areas only. Special assistance is also being provided for setting up of tea nurseries, demonstration plots in the areas where small growers are concentrated.

Scheme for Rural Handloom Weavers

3372. SHRI S.M.LALJAN BASHA:
SHRI MANORANJAN
BHAKTA:

Will the MINISTER OF TEXTILES

be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have finalised four new schemes for handloom weavers under various rural development programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the cost of those schemes; and

(c) the allocation proposed to be made for implementing these schemes during the current financial year State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G.VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The schemes intend to have the following coverage over a period of three years beginning with 1993-94:

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Schemes With Targets</i>
1.	Coverage of 3.27 lakhs loomless handloom weavers under IRDP.
2.	Coverage of 1.20 lakhs SC/ST houseless weavers under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)
3.	Training of one lakh handloom weavers under TRYSEM.
4.	Setting up of 1000, common facility centers under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.

(c) No separate State-wise allocations have been earmarked since the proposed assistance is expected to be made out of the existing allocations for the programmes at DRDA level.

[Translation]

Welfare Scheme for the Beedi Workers

3373. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL
KETHERIA: Will the MINISTER OF

LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of Madhya Pradesh regarding implementation of welfare schemes for Beedi workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR(SHRI.P.A.SANGMA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Recently a proposal has been received from the Madhya Pradesh Government for involving the State Government officials and local bodies in the implementation of the Group Insurance Scheme for beedi workers.

(c) Modalities are being worked out.

[English]

Enhancement of Minimum Pension Slab

3374. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the MINISTER OF LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for enhancement of the existing minimum pension slab under the proposed Employees Pension Scheme, 1993; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR(SHRI.P.A.SANGMA):(a) and (b). The Bill to amend the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act,

1952 in order to empower the Central Government to frame a suitable Pension Scheme for the EPF subscribers has not been passed by the Parliament. As such, the question of any proposal for enhancement of the existing minimum pension slab at this stage does not arise.

[Translation]

Foreign Assistance for Development Projects in Bihar

3375. SHRI RAM THAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have approved foreign assistance for some development projects in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount proposed to be spent on those projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (c). The details of on going projects approved by Government of India, with foreign assistance in Bihar are given in the attached statement

STATEMENT

List of ongoing Externally aided projects in Bihar

(In Million)

Sl.No	Name of the Project	Donor Agency	Loan/Grant
1	2	3	4
1.	National Agriculture Research Project - II (Multi-State)	World Bank	US\$ 78.93
2.	Shrimpanda Fish Culture (Multi-State)	-do-	US\$ 85.00
3.	Bihar Plateau Development	-do-	US\$ 117.00
4.	Bihar Public Tubewells	-do-	US\$ 26.63
5.	National Water Management (Multi-State)	-do-	US\$ 127.27
6.	States Road Project (Multi-State)	-do-	US\$ 199.94
7.	Technician Education - I (Multi-State)	-do-	US\$ 218.25
8.	Population-VII (Multi-State)	-do-	US\$ 96.68
9.	ICDS-II (Multi-State)	-do-	US\$ 19.00

Sl.No	Name of the Project	Donor Agency	Loan/Grant
1	2	3	4
10.	Child Survival and Safe Motherhood (Multi-State)	-do-	US\$ 214.50
11.	National AIDS Control (Multi-State)	-do-	US\$ 84.00
12.	National Leprosy Elimination (Multi-State)	-do-	US\$ 85.00
13.	Cooperative Rural Storage in Bihar	EEC	ECU 21.19 (Grants)
14.	Tourism Infrastructure Development	CECF	YEN 9244.00

World Bank Loan to Agricultural Marketing Council

3376. SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI: Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan and aid provided by the World Bank to Uttar Pradesh State Agricultural Marketing Council to develop markets during each of the last three years;

(b) the marketing committees to whom amount was provided out of this loan/aid amount; and

(c) the details of the funds utilised by those Committees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) Neither any loan nor any aid from World Bank has been provided to Uttar Pradesh State Agricultural Marketing Council during last three years.

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

Seizure of Narcotics

3377. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY: Will

the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of narcotics seized during the last one year, State-wise;

(b) the effective steps taken by the Government to check increasing trade of narcotics; and

(c) the number of persons nabbed for their involvement in illegal trade of narcotics during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) The quantity of narcotics seized during the last one year, State-wise is given in the statement annexed.

(b) Instructions have been issued to all enforcement agencies to maintain the utmost vigil and step up enforcement efforts under the stringent provisions contained in the various Acts. Training is being imparted to officers to improve their effectiveness. Vehicles and communication equipments have been provided to enforcement agencies. Stringent steps have been taken to control licit production.

(c) 13723 persons have been arrested during the last one year.

STATEMENT

The Quantity of Narcotics Seized During 1993 State-Wise

(Figures are provisional)

Sl.No	State/U.T.	Opium	Heroin	Ganja	Hashish	Methaqualone	
		(Quantity in Kilograms)					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	3613	-	-	
2.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	-	4	-	-	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	-	2458	-	-	
4.	Assam	1	4	5193	-	-	
5.	Bihar	-	4	19278	684	37	
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	
8.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	
9.	Delhi	435	139	189	1016	203	

Sl.No	State/U.T.	Opium	Heroin	Ganja	Hashish	Methaqualone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(Quantity in Kilograms)						
10.	Goa	-	2	32	15	-
11.	Gujarat	29	1	165	95	-
12.	Haryana	187	-	-	108	-
13.	Himachal Pradesh	122	-	-	108	-
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	13	1	11	-
15.	Karnataka	6	6	3615	-	2331
16.	Kerala	-	1	86	2	-
17.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Madhya Pradesh	373	22	1372	22	11
19.	Maharashtra	81	150	7937	3862	11442
20.	Manipur	-	4	24620	-	-

Sl.No	State/U.T.	Opium	Heroin	Ganja	Hashish	Methaqualone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(Quantity in Kilograms)						
21.	Meghalaya	50	3	4261	13	-
22.	Mizoram	3	7	272	-	-
23.	Nagaland	-	5	11266	2	-
24.	Orissa	4	1	339	-	-
25.	Pondicherry	-	-	1	-	-
26.	Punjab	475	18	-	78	-
27.	Rajasthan	775	141	1151	1538	-
28.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Tamil Nadu	329	110	3684	1	291
30.	Tripura	-	4	32	-	-

S.I.No	State/U.T.	Opium	Heroin	Ganja	Hashish	Methaqualone		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		(Quantity in Kilograms)						
31.	Uttar Pradesh	139	50	3616	699	689		
32.	West Bengal	2	11	5653	3			

[English]

Conference of Safety in Mines

3378. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA:
SHRI HARADHAN ROAY:
SHRI TARIT BARAN
TOPDAR:
SHRIMATI MALINI
BHATTACHARYA:

Will the MINISTER OF LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) to recommendations of the Seventh Conference on Safety in Mines;

(b) whether the Government have accepted the recommendations; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI.P.A.SANGMA):(a) The Seventh Conference on safety in Mines was held in New Delhi on 19th & 20th December, 1988 and reviewed the status of implementation of recommendations of 5th & 6th Conference on Safety in Mines. The recommendations of 7th Conference are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c). The recommendations were adopted in the concluding plenary session of the Conference and then circulated the mining companies for necessary implementation. The progress of implementation was reviewed in the 8th Conference held in New Delhi on 14th & 15th May 1993

Recommendations of the Seventh conference on Safety in Mines

1.0 Review of status of

implementation of recommendations of Fifth & Sixth Conference on Safety in Mines.

1.1 Manager of every underground mine should formulate 'Support Plan' for support of roof sides, back and hangwall. Opinion of Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd. (Subsidiary of CIL) CMRS should be sought where geomining conditions are difficult. The 'Support Plan' should be in respect of the following:

(a) working within 9 meters of the working faces.

(b) along tramming levels and especially at loading points.

(c) along haulage roadways and especially at junctions.

(d) at any other place(s) in the mine identified for support under Regulation 108 of the Coal Mines Regulation, 1957 and Regulation 112 of the Metalliferous Mines Regulations, 1961.

Local geological conditions, physico-mechanical properties of strata, method of work including mechanisation and past experience etc. may be taken into account while formulating such plan. For non-coal mines, nature of strata, which in many cases is massive, may be taken into consideration.

The plan should include:

(a) type of supports e.g. safari supports, roof bolts, friction props, rigid props. or hydraulic props etc.

(b) duties and responsibilities of Timberman, Dressers, Sirdars/Mates,

Overman/Foreman, Assistant Managers, Managers and Agents towards supply of material, erection and withdrawal of supports, inspection thereof and ensuring effectiveness of supports.

The 'Support Plan' should be submitted to DGMS for approval.

In case there is delay in formulation of such plan due to involvement of various agencies, interim plan should be prepared and submitted immediately. Pending approval, the plan should be implemented.

No person should be employed at any place which is not supported in accordance with the approved 'Support Plan'.

1.2 Intensive practical training and retraining should be given to persons engaged in support work such as timberman and dressers etc. by experienced and qualified persons. This should be supplemented by organising workshops at mine level at quarterly intervals preferably by National Council for Safety in Mines.

1.3 In coal, no blasting-off-the-solid should be done except with proper type of delay action detonators and proper explosives.

1.4 Mine Managements should examine and review all installations viz-a-viz the safe distance to be maintained and work out a time-bound action plan for rectification within six months along with safety precautions to be taken in the interim period to minimise danger.

1.5 All fixed Internal Combustion Engines should be fitted with flame arrestors and air intake shut-off valve with remote control. No new rig will

be purchased or installed without these safety devices. Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Oil India Ltd. will prepare and submit a programme for phasing out such old rigs and will, within six months, also seek specific exemption for continuance of each such rig.

1.6 A study should be undertaken to determine the causes of fire that occurred in the last five years. A report on the same indicating the remedial measures taken should be submitted half yearly to Directorate General of Mines Safety.

1.7 Necessary facilities for monitoring the environmental parameters should be provided at mine. Facilities of one year in all degree III gassy coal mines and in such other mines having active underground fire or mines having serious problems of heat as identified by mutual discussions between mine management and the Directorate-General of Mines Safety.

1.8 Initial medical examination of all workers employed in underground mines should be completed by June, 1989. Thereafter, periodical medical examination of such workers should be done at least once in 5 years.

1.9 Initial medical examination of all workers employed on surface and engaged in drilling, loading and at crushing and screening plants should be completed by June, 1989. Thereafter, the periodical medical examination of all such workers should be done at least once in 5 years.

1.10 Categories of persons employed in oil mines requiring periodical medical examination should be identified by consultations between the management

of Oil Mines and Directorate General of Mines Safety.

1.11 To meet the requirement of qualified surveyors in mines, mining companies should expeditiously induct apprentices in sufficient numbers.

1.12 Mining companies should evolve a suitable cadre structure for mine surveyors in order to attract and retain competent and qualified persons in survey discipline.

1.13 It is expected that preparations of fresh plans after connecting mines to National Grid involves work which is not only huge in quantum but complex in nature. Surveyors posted at mines would not in a position to carry out such surveys independently. A team of qualified surveyors should be appointed at area level (as existing in CiL) which could undertake such surveys in association with mine surveyors. Such a team should also conduct and carry out regular check surveys in order to check the accuracy of mine plans at various mines.

1.14 Mine management should avail themselves of various specialist facilities provided at different institutions for upgradation of skill of mine surveyors. Suitable evaluation systems/test should be conducted at the end of both short term(3-6 months) and long term courses (6-12 months) provided at such institutions for the grant of suitable certificates to the participants.

1.15 Every worker specially piece-rated loader should undergo appropriate training whenever there is change in his nature of job.

1.16 Mining Companies should

clearly identify the need for training of supervisors working in mines. Mine managements should preferably make use of the services and expertise developed in this regard by National Council for Safety in Mines to supplement their own efforts in order to achieve the desired results in next few years.

1.17 In oil mines, tripartite meetings consisting of management, workers' representative and DGMS should be arranged at intervals not exceeding 6 months during which safety performance and progress of implementation of the Company's policy on safety and Health and of the recommendations of this conference should be discussed. These meetings should be presided over representatives of management, labour and DGMS by rotation.

1.18 Tele-communication system should be introduced in a phased manner in below ground mines in the next five years, giving priority according to distance, mechanisation, degree of gassiness, and problems of fire.

1.19 In metalliferous mining companies, the Internal Safety Organisation (ISO) should be made independent of the production line up at all levels within 6 months.

1.20 The Chief of Internal Safety Organisation should be a senior officer next in rank only to the Director(Tech.) if any or M.D/The Chief Executive.

1.21 In Mines, supply of drinking water at working places should be ensured.

1.22 In Mines where long or arduous travel is involved, arrangements for transport of men should be made.

2.0 *Safety in Opencast Mining*

2.1(a) Each company should frame suitable 'Code of Traffic Rules' for regulating the movement of Heavy Earth Moving Machinery (commensurate with the capacity/size, type of machines used in the mechanised opencast mine) for enforcement in each mine. Such code of Traffic Rules should be approved by Tri-partite Committee.

(b) The Code of Traffic Rules should be deliberated, framed and approved within a period of 6 months. The Code of Traffic Rules should be enforced in each mine within a period of 12 months.

2.2(a) Each company operating mechanised mines should frame suitable 'Code of Practice' for the prevention of injuries to persons engaged in tipping on stock piles, dumping of overburden at dump yards, at loading points etc. Such 'Code of Practice' should be approved by Tri-partite Committee.

(b) The 'Code of Practice' should be deliberated, framed and approved within a period of 6 months. The code should be enforced in each mine within a period of 12 months.

2.3 The design and maintenance of haul roads in mechanised opencast mines should be laid down by each company in respect of each mechanised opencast mine. If required, the company may consult/interact with DGMS in this regard.

2.4 (a) Each company should ensure that for every mine a scheme is drawn and implemented for proper maintenance, repair, overhaul and erection in respect of heavy earth moving machinery. This

scheme should cover places such as repair sheds and workshops. Necessary help, if required, should be obtained from the manufacturers of Heavy Earth Moving Machinery (HEMM).

2.4 (b) Adequate attention should be given towards paper layout of repaired sheds and workshops so as to ensure due protection to work persons deployed at these places from the movement of heavy moving machinery therein.

2.5 The operator's cabin of heavy earth moving machinery should be well designed and substantially built so as to ensure adequate protection to the operator against heat, dust, noise etc. and at the same time provide adequate safety to the operators in the event of overturning of heavy earth moving machinery. A seat belt for the safety of the operator should also be provided.

2.6 (a) Operators/drivers of each HEMM should be selected from amongst persons possessing requisite qualifications. The selection process should comprise a test to check driving/operating skill, aptitude, health and oral examination of the candidate by the competent selection committee.

(b) All operators of HEMM should undergo regular checks to test their driving/operating skill, knowledge and health once every five years.

(c) Suitable training institute/training centre should be opened in each company to provide comprehensive training so that only duly qualified and trained operators are always available commensurate with the present and future needs of the mechanised mines.

2.7 A separate format for writing statutory reports by shot-firers/balsters, mining sirdars/mates and overmen/formen employed at opencast mines should be prepared and circulated early.

2.8 A format for writing report of inspection of dragline wire ropes should be introduced early.

2.9 A code of practice shall be drawn up for dealing with fires at different locations in opencast mines, including HEMM. Arrangements for fighting fire should be provided on all heavy earth moving machineries. Such arrangements should, if possible, operate automatically on appearance of fire.

2.10 Efficient lighting arrangements not below the standards prescribed in the statute shall be provided and maintained at different locations in opencast mines.

2.11 Structural stability of HEMM should be examined periodically by an independent team of experts. Such an examination may invariably be made after every major repair of HEMM.

3.0 Employment of Contractors' Workers.

3.1 The approach paper on this subject should be discussed within a maximum period of 6 months by the tripartite committee of each company for finding out ways and means of reducing accidents to workers employed by contractors.

4.0 Occupational Health Services in Mining Industry.

4.1 There is a need for creation

of a Department on Occupational Health Services in each mining Company working mechanised mines.

4.2 Occupational Health Services shall have sufficient technical personnel with specialised training and experience in such fields as occupational medicine, industrial hygiene, ergonomics, occupational health and nursing. They should, as far as possible, keep themselves up-to-date with progress in the scientific and technical knowledge necessary to perform their duties. The occupational Health Services should, in addition, have necessary administrative personnel for their operation. Equipment and appliances of proper type should be provided for carrying out the assigned functions.

4.3 The Occupational Health Services shall carry out the following functions.

- (u) identification and assessment of the risk from health hazards at work place;
- (ii) surveillance of the factors in working environment and work practices which may affect workers' health;
- (iii) surveillance of workers' health in relating to work;
- (iv) education of workers on sanitation, cleanliness, hygiene and health care;
- (v) collaborating in providing information, training and education in the fields of occupational health, industrial hygiene and ergonomics;
- (vi) organisation of first-aid in mines including training and retraining of first-aiders;

(vii) preparing a quarterly status report on occupational health and industrial hygiene in the mines of the concerned company. The quarterly report should include information on medical examinations, notifiable disease, status of first-aid, results of surveys for air-borne dust, noise, temperature, quantity of air and sanitation in working places;

(viii) the report of medical examination of each worker should be maintained regularly and the record of periodical medical examination should be maintained systematically. Application of computer for storing and retrieval of data would be desirable; and

(ix) advising the management on occupational health, industrial hygiene, first-aid and ergonomics.

4.4 The Occupational Health Services shall be headed by a senior officer.

4.5 Occupational Health Physician should be a member of the Safety Committee where he could contribute to the health education of workers.

4.6 (i) Management of every mechanised mine should, in consultation with experts of the Occupational Health Services, prepare a scheme for:

(a) identification of operations and activities where factors which are hazardous to health of persons at work exist or may arise during the course of work.

(b) monitoring the levels or values of different factors which may affect health of persons.

(c) specifying the various control measures necessary for keeping the levels/values within the permissible limits.

(d) health surveillance.

(e) health education.

(f) first-aid training.

(ii) The above scheme should clearly specify the types of instruments to be used for monitoring, frequency or observations/examinations, type of training/education, recording of date, and responsibility of various persons for implementation of the scheme.

4.7 Management of every mine should ensure that:-

(i) all mine workers are given basic training in first-aid.

(ii) holders of first-aid certificates are given refresher training once in two years.

(iii) rescue trained persons acquire highest standards of proficiency in first-aid.

(iv) Ambulance vans are fully equipped with life saving drugs, medicine and appliances needed in emergency.

4.8 In respect of small mechanised mines which are mostly operating in non-coal sector, it may not be feasible for a small organisation to create a special department on occupational health services. For such small mines, it is suggested that an Association of small mines operators create common facilities and infrastructure for occupational health

services. Creation of such facility is specially needed for asbestos, manganese and mica mines. Simultaneously with creation of facilities for occupational health services. It is also necessary to improve quality of life of employees working in mining industry by provisions of well-planned housing colonies provided with all modern facilities such as good drinking water, good sanitation, drainage and recreational facilities.

Child Labour Laws

3379. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the MINISTER OF LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Child Labour laws in the country, far from curbing the social evil, are legitimising it;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to review them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A.SANGMA): (a). No, Sir.

(b) and (c). However, Government have reviewed the child labour laws and propose to bring about certain amendments in the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 in order to make their enforcement more effective.

[Translation]

ESI Deposits

3380. SHRIMATI SURYA KANTA PATIL:

SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:
SHRI S.N.VEKARIA:

Will the MINISTER OF LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge amount of deposits of the Employees State Insurance Corporation lying unutilised in the banks for the last several years;

(b) if so, the reasons for non-utilisation thereof; and

(c) the details of the concrete measures proposed to be taken for the utilisation thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A.SANGMA): (a) to (c). A certain amount of ESI fund which is not immediately required for defraying the expenses under the scheme is invested with the Banks as fixed deposit and with the Central Government as special deposit, as per the pattern prescribed by the Ministry of Finance. Adequate deposits are required to be maintained by ESI Corpn. to meet recognised contingencies, the rising cost of medical care etc. An amount of Rs.1089.72 crores is available in ESI General Reserve Fund, apart from other money available for earmarked schemes like repairs and maintenance of hospital buildings, permanent (partial and total) disablement benefit, dependents' benefit etc. ESI Corporation has also decided to increase the existing scale of cash benefits and to set up 4 Occupational Diseases Centres for providing specialised treatment at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras out of its own fund without any contribution from the State Governments.

[English]

Merger of Vayudoot with I.A

3381. SHRI P.KUMARASAMY:
SHRI PRABHU DAYAL
KATHERIA:

Will the MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the implementation of the decision to merge the Vayudoot with the Indian Airlines; and

(b) the reasons for delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). Legal formalities have yet to be completed to extinguish the separate judicial entity of Vayudoot.

Refinance by National Housing Bank

3382. SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI
THAKORE :
SHRI KHELAN RAM
JANGDE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the National Housing Bank have provided refinance to

scheduled commercial banks, having finance companies and state level apex co-operative Housing finance companies and State level apex co-operative Housing finance societies in respect of eligible loans disbursed by them for repair and construction of houses in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof during the year 1993-94 so far, institution-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b). National Housing Bank (NHB) provides refinance to scheduled commercial banks, Housing Finance Companies and State level Apex Co-operative Housing Finance Societies in respect of eligible Housing Loans disbursed by them. Besides, NHB also subscribes to Special Rural Housing Debentures (SRHDs) issued by State Land Development Banks. Refinance is extended for housing loans, including major repairs and upgradation to individual beneficiaries as also in respect of project loans for Land Development and Shelter Projects (LDSP) undertaken by various agencies. Specific disbursements by NHB in respect of Land Development and Shelter Projects (LDSP) undertaken by various agencies in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh during 1993-94 is set out below:

<i>State</i>	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
Gujarat	15
Madhya Pradesh	1067

The institution-wise disbursements under NHB refinance schemes during

1993-94 (July-June) and upto February, 1994 were as follows:

<i>Institutions</i>	<i>(Rs.in crores)</i>
Scheduled Commercial Banks	17.88
Coop.Sector Institutions	23.70
Housing Finance Companies	142.26

NHB has reported that State-wise break-up of the above data is not available.

[*Translation*]

**Expansion and Renovation of
Airports and Enclaves**

3383. SHRI VISHWANATH
SHASTRI :
SHRI DHARMANNA
MONDAYYA SADUL :
SHRIMATI KESHARBAI
SONAJI KSHIRSAGAR :
SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA
VARMA :
SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION
AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received proposals from the State Governments for expansion and renovation of civil airports and civil enclaves;

(b) if so, the details of such proposals received during 1992-93 and 1993-94 so far. State-wise;

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard; and

(d) the time schedule fixed for completion of work at each of these airports?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI. GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) Details of the proposals received from the respective State Governments are as follows :

- (1) Extension of runway of Kullu, Shimla and Gagal airports in Himachal Pradesh;
- (2) Extension of runway of Ludhiana airport in Punjab; and
- (3) Extension of runway of Calicut airport in Kerala.

(c) and (d). It has not been found feasible to extend runways at Shimla, Kullu, Gaggal and Ludhiana airports.

As regards Calicut, at a meeting with the Chief Minister and officials of the State Government of Kerala, it has been decided that resources required for extension of the runway for handling of wide-bodied planes at the airport would be financed by contributions of the public including Non-Resident Indians. A Society set up by the State Government would undertake the responsibility of mobilising the resources and providing the funds to the National Airports Authority as interest free advance to be repaid out of the earnings of the airport. The National Airports Authority would be in a position to undertake the project only

after placement of adequate funds by and
the Society is firmed up.

Export of Textiles

3384. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the value of export of various textile products in terms of rupees and dollars respectively as on January 31, 1994 during the current financial year;

(b) the target fixed for textile export during the Eighth Five Year Plan and year-wise achievement made in this regard;

(c) the prospect of the export regarding textile products of the country after the implementation of Dunkel draft?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G.VANKAT SWAMY): (a) The value of exports of various textile products during the period April, 93 to January, 94 amounted to Rs. 19623.67 Crores equivalent to US \$ 6256.69 Million.

(b) The targets fixed for first two years and the corresponding achievements are as shown below :

Year	<i>(Figures in Million US \$)</i>	
	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement (provisional)</i>
1992-93	6349	6586.61
1993-94 (upto Jan'94)	7400	6256.69

The targets for the remaining period of the Eighth Five Year Plan will be fixed at the appropriate time.

(c) Government are of the view that the integration of the textile sector into GATT will have a positive effect on our export of textiles and clothing products.

Single Window Scheme in Banks

3385. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have implemented the 'Single Window Scheme' in various banks for the small scale industries ;

(b) if so, the details of such banks; and

(c) if not, the time by which the Government propose to introduce the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR.ABRAR AHMED) : (a) In line with the policy measures for promoting and strengthening small, tiny and village enterprises announced by Government on August 6, 1991, the small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has channelised its Single Window Scheme (SWS) through scheduled commercial banks also. Initially,

the scheme was operated through State Finance Corporations (SFCs) and twin-function State Industrial Development Corporations (SIDCs) only. Under the SWS, term loan as well as working capital assistance to new tiny and small scale units are extended by same agency. At present SSI units having project cost upto Rs. 20 Lakhs and working capital requirement upto Rs. 10 Lakhs are covered under the scheme.

(b) SIDBI's Single Window Scheme is operated through all scheduled commercial banks.

(c) Does not arise.

Bank Robberies / Dacoities

3386. SHRI DILEEPBHAI
SANGHANI :
SHRIHARILALNANJIPATEL:
SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO :
SHRISHANKERSINH
VAGHELA :
SHRI ANKUSHRAO
RAOSAHEB TOPE :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of robberies/dacoities in the public sector banks reported during each of the last three years and the current year, so far State-wise, alongwith the amount involved therein;

(b) the number of bank employees killed or injured during the above robberies/dacoities, State-wise;

(c) whether adequate financial assistance or employment has been

provided to the dependents of above employees;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial measures proposed to be taken by the Government to minimise such incidents ?

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

[English]

Foreign Banks

3387. SHRI SUDARSAN
RAYCHAUDHURI :
SHRIJITENDRA NATH DAS :
SHRI AJOY
MUKHOPADHYAY :
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign banks operating in the country are allowed to acquire real estate ;

(b) if so, the guidelines and terms and conditions laid down in this regard;

(c) whether cases of violation of the guidelines by the foreign banks have come to the notice of the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) : (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have reported that foreign banks are allowed to acquire immovable property in India only for their own use either for business or for housing their employees. Foreign Banks cannot acquire immovable property for sub-letting or for earning rental income.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Outstanding Loan

3388. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Favours to foreign banks criticised" appearing in the "Hindustan Times" dated February 19, 1994;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the amount still outstanding of the total loan sanctioned by the nationalised banks and the amount outstanding against big industrial houses;

(d) whether the action has been taken by the Government against these big industrial houses to recover the outstanding loan against them; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b). The news item under reference has been perused .

(c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have reported that the total amount of outstanding against credit limits sanctioned to the top 20 large industrial houses as on the last Friday of March, 1993 (latest available) was Rs. 7387 crores.

(d) and (e) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have been impressing upon banks from time to time their deep concern in regard to incidence of sticky advances. RBI have also advised banks to set specific targets in their action plans to reduce the number of overdue advances and sticky advances. In this context, banks have been advised to take wherever possible pragmatic action including compromise on reasonable terms instead of prolonging litigation.

[English]

Maintenance and Overhauling of Aircraft

3389. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI KRISHAN DUTT
SULTANPURI:
SHRI RAMESH
CHENNITHALA:
SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the facilities available for overhauling and maintenance of aircraft within the country, both in private and public sectors,

(b) whether the existing facilities are sufficient to meet the increasing demand;

(c) whether these facilities are being augmented by the Indian Airlines, the Air India or any of the private carriers;

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

(e) the time likely to be taken to set up the same alongwith locations and investments?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Air India, Indian Airlines, Vayudoot and Pawan Hans Limited have adequate facilities available to them for maintenance and overhaul of their aircraft. The maintenance facilities available with various air taxi operators within the country are as follows :

- (i) East West Airlines have got the maintenance facility upto check 'C';
- (ii) Damania Airways upto 1500 hours check;
- (iii) Jet Airways upto 1200 hours check;
- (iv) MG Express upto 5 months check;
- (v) Rajair upto 250 hours check;
- (vi) Jagson Airlines upto 100 hours; and
- (vii) Archana Airways upto 300 hours check.

(b) to (e). M/s Air Works India,

Bombay have upgraded their maintenance facilities to cater to additional work involved in maintenance of aircraft operated by air taxi operators. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Bangalore also extends hanger facilities and other infrastructure to air taxi operators for carrying out major maintenance of their aircraft.

Existing maintenance/overhaul facilities for Airbus A320 aircraft are being expanded by Indian Airlines in a phased manner. Add on facility for overhaul of V-2500 engines at Delhi, is also under construction.

Immigration and Customs Authorities at Attari and Bombay

3390. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received the report of the Defence Ministry regarding taking of bribes by the immigration and customs authorities at Attari and Bombay from Pak spies to get pass the checks;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action being taken by the Government against the immigration and customs officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRA SHEKHRA MURTHY) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. However, the facts mentioned do not seem to indicate any adverse role of customs. It will be in the public interest to disclose further details of the report.

(c) State Government concerned

have been asked by the the Ministry of Home Affairs to investigate and take action against the erring immigration officials.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

New Export Markets for Rice

[Translation]

Merger of D.A. with Basic Pay

3391. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:
SHRI DHARMANNA
MONDAYYA SADUAL:
SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM:

3392. DR. K.D. JESWANI:
SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:
SHRI SURENDRA PAL
PATHAK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to merge the Dearness Allowance payable to Central Government Employees who are in service, with their basic pay is under consideration of the Government;

(a) the quantity of Basmati, Non-basmati and superfine quality rice exported during the last 3 years and particulars of the countries which imported the same;

(b) if so, the time by which the decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(b) the foreign exchange earned therefrom;

(c) if not, the reasons for postponement of this proposal?

(c) whether the Government have recently taken some measures to boost the export of Basmati rice;

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

(a) and (b). on the basis of mutual agreement between the official side and staff side of the national council (JCM), the matter regarding treatment of a portion of Dearness Allowance as dearness pay has already been resolved and orders issued for treatment of dearness allowance equal to 20% of basic pay as dearness pay for the purpose of calculation of death-cum-retirement gratuity in respect of Central Government employees retiring on or after 16.9.93. There is no further proposal in this regard.

(d) if so, the details thereof and the extent of increase in export of rice expected during 1994-95;

(e) whether the Government have recently received and request for conducting market surveys to ascertain quality preferences and buying system of new market for rice in foreign countries, like Japan and Korea;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon; and

(g) the quantity of rice likely to be exported to those countries and the foreign exchange likely to be earned therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED):(a) and (b). The quantity of value of Basmati rice and non-basmati rice/superfine non-basmati rice exported during the last 3 years are as under:-

(Quantity in MTs) (Value in US Million \$)

Year	Basmati Rice		Non-basmati/superfine Non-basmati Rice.	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1990-91	191309	152.57	313720	104.68
1991-92	266528	202.5	411935	104.01
1992-93	338004	274.1	268976	61.42

(Source: DGCI&S, Calcutta)

The major markets are Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, U.Arab Emirates, U.K, Cameroon, Malaysia and Sri Lanka etc.

(c) The Government has abolished the Minimum Export Price (MEP) for basmati rice and reduced the MEP from US\$.225/-per MT to US\$. 200/- per MT for superfine non-basmati rice.

(d) It is too early to quantify the increase in export as a result of these steps during 1994-95.

(e) and (f) Due to unusually poor harvest in Japan, Japanese are likely to import huge quantities of rice from other countries and the All India Rice Exporters' Association has written to the Government to extend help to its delegation visiting Japan for conducting market survey there. It is seen that Japan has mainly been importing Japonica varieties of rice. India has virtually no production of Japonica other than small localised production in the hills of Uttar Pradesh and North-east

etc. The Govt. has, however, requested the Japanese to consider imports of rice from India on a long terms basis as well as emergency imports and also to send a team to India. A delegation of Indian exporters will also visiting Japan shortly. Government is not aware of any request for conducting market survey in respect of Korea or other countries.

(g) It is too early to estimate the likely export of rice to the said countries and the earning of foreign exchange therefrom.

I.T.D.C. Hotels

3393. SHRI NURUL ISLAM :
SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN
THORAT :
SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA :
SHRI ANKUSHRO
RAOSAHEB TOPE :
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :
SHRI PARASRAM
BHARDWAJ :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the India Tourism Development Corporation Hotels in the country and the locations thereof;

(b) whether the I.T.D.C. hotels have improved their performance and earned profit during 1993-94;

(c) if so, the total profit earned, hotel-wise and the overall performance of the ITDC during the above year;

(d) whether the Government propose to review its plan to restructure the ITDC hotels as they are now earning profit;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government are

also reconsidering proposal to privatise the ITDC hotels;

(g) whether the Government propose to lease out the ITDC hotels to the private sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c). The information is given in the statement.

(d) to (e). No such proposal is under consideration.

(f) to (h). It is under constant review to find ways of increasing profitability of ITDC. No specific decision has been taken to privatise ITDC hotels.

STATEMENT

Presently ITDC is owning and operating 26 hotels in the country. Details of their locations and their performance during 1993-94 (Upto January 1994) are given below:-

Sl.No	Name of Hotel	Location	Estimated Net Profit/Loss during 1993-94 (Upto January 1994)
1	2	3	4
			<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>
1.	Agra Ashok	Agra (Uttar Pradesh)	(-) 17.91
2.	Airport Ashok Calcutta	Calcutta (West Bengal)	(-) 82.99
3.	Ashok Bangalore	Bangalore (Karnataka)	11.26
4.	Ashok New Delhi	New Delhi	161.84
5.	Ashok Yatri Niwas	New Delhi	(-) 25.61
6.	Aurangabad Ashok	Aurangabad (Maharashtra)	(-) 12.54
7.	Bodhgaya Ashok	Bodhgaya (Bihar)	(-) 2.28
8.	Hassan Ashok	Hassan (Karnataka)	4.335

Sl.No	Name of Hotel	Location	Estimated Net Profit/Loss during 1993-94 (Upto January 1994)
1	2	3	4
9.	Jaipur Ashok	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	(-) 10.03
10.	Jammu Ashok	Jammu (Jammu & Kashmir)	(-) 15.69
11.	Janpath Hotel	New Delhi	53.20
12.	Kalinga Ashok	Bhubaneshwar (Orissa)	(-) 32.69
13.	Kanishka Hotel	New Delhi	201.17
14.	Khajuraho Ashok	Khajuraho (Madhya Pradesh)	(-) 5.73
15.	Kovalam Ashok Beach Resort	Kovalam (Kerala)	29.99
16.	Lalita Mahal Palace Hotel, Mysore	Mysore (Karnataka)	55.06
17.	Laxmi Vilas Palace Hotel, Udaipur	Udaipur (Rajasthan)	60.95
18.	Lodhi Hotel	New Delhi	49.16
19.	Madurai Ashok	Madurai (Tamil Nadu)	(-) 3.77
20.	Manali Ashok	Manali (Himachal Pradesh)	4.12

		<i>Estimated Net Profit/Loss during 1993-94 (Upto January 1994)</i>	
Sl.No	Name of Hotel	Location	
1	2	3	4
21.	Patliputra Ashok Patna	Patna (Bihar)	(-) 13.79
22.	Qutab Hotel	New Delhi	34.86
23.	Ranjit Hotel	New Delhi	(-) 89.33
24.	Samrat Hotel	New Delhi	(-) 33.29
25.	Temple Bay Ashok Beach Resort Mamallapuram	Mamallapuram (Tamil Nadu)	(-) 0.19
26.	Varanasi Ashok	Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)	(-) 19.60
Total:			300.43

The ITDC hotels have improved their performance during 1993-94 because during 1992-93 (April 92 to Jan 93) the hotels had registered a loss of Rs. 542.83 lakhs as compared to a profit of Rs. 300.43 lakhs registered during 1993-94 (April 93 to Jan. 94).

The Performance of the other divisions during the period April 93 to Jan. 1994 was as follows:-

Name of the Division	Estimate Profit
Restaurants Division	Rs. 9.11 lakhs
Ashok Travels & Tours Division	Rs. 58.22 lakhs
Duty Free Trade Division	Rs. 1037.82 lakhs
Sound & Light Show Red Fort	Rs. 1.96 lakhs

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registered during 1993-94 (April 93 to Jan. 94).

The performance of the other divisions during the period April 93 to Jan. 1994 was as follows:

<i>Name of the Division</i>	<i>Estimate Profit</i>
Restaurants Division	Rs. 9.11 lakhs
Ashok Travels & Tours Divisions	Rs. 58. 22 lakhs
Duty Free Trade Division	Rs. 1037.82 lakhs
Sound & Light Show Red Fort	Rs. 1.96 lakhs

Foreign Equity

3394. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to allow fifty one percent foreign equity in mining, shipping and agriculture sector; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposals and modalities in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENT AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED):(a): No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Handicraft Fairs

3395. SHRI JANGBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of handicrafts fairs being organised by the Government every year;

(b) the criteria being adopted for the selection of the crafts persons participating therein;

(c) the manner in which its total income is distributed among the organisers and craftspersons; and

(d) the profit earned by the crafts persons and the organisers therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G.VENKAT SWAMY):(a) and (b). the number of handicrafts fairs being organised by the office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) is approximately 50 (fifty) every year. Besides, this office also participates in Four National level melas.

The criteria followed for the selection of workers i.e. craftspersons participating in these events is as under:

1. Selection is usually made on the basis of enrolment registers maintained by the Marketing and Service Extension Centers of the Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) after field surveys of handicrafts units and crafts persons.
2. Only genuine craftspersons are selected for participation in such programmes.
3. Selection of craftspersons is generally done by rotation avoiding repetition of the same sets of craftspersons.
4. Preference is given to award winning craftspersons.

(c) and (d). All the handicrafts programmes organized by the Government are developmental in nature and the participating craftspersons themselves conduct sales of their products and the entire sale proceeds go to them. The office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) bears the TA/DA and transportation charges of the participating craftspersons. Hence, there is no question of earning of any income or profit by the Government.

Loan to PSU in Bihar

3396. SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan sanctioned and disbursed to public sector undertakings by various financial institutions in Bihar during 1992-094 and 1993-94; and

(b) the number of public sector

undertakings to which the amount of loan has been provided ?

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

Loan to SSIs in Uttar Pradesh

3397. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small industrial units in Uttar Pradesh to which loans have been provided by the nationalised Banks during the last three years; and

(b) the amount of loans provided during the above period?

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

Allocation of Newsprint to News Paper Industry

3398. DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the newspaper industry has lifted the stock of newsprint allotted to them from the indigenous newsprint mills;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether huge stock of standard and glazed newsprint has been lying accumulated with the Sate Trading Corporation due the failure of the newspaper industry in lifting the stock; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d) Out of the canalised imports of newsprint effected by STC, the quantum of un-lifted glazed and standard newsprint stock as on 4.3.1994 amounts to 1121 MTs. As intimated by STC, it has already sold the stocks through tender and the stocks are in the process of being lifted by the buyers.

[English]

Funds for N.T.C Mills

3399. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made heavy cut in the budget allocation given to the mills and subsidiary mills of National Textiles Corporation;

(b) if so, the manner in which these mills have arranged for their finance and functioning;

(c) whether any National Textile Corporation mill has reviewed the Labour

Policy;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any time limit has been fixed for making good the loss by the units running in deficit or closed them down; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY) : (a) and (b). The budgetary provision for the reimbursement of cash losses and the requirement of liquidity/working capital of NTC was reduced to Rs.132 crores in 1993-94 from the level of Rs.154.80 crores in 1992-93 and to Rs.1crore in 1994-95. These funds were distributed by NTC (Holding Company) Ltd. amongst its Subsidiary Corporations according to their requirement for payment of wages and purchase of essential raw-material etc.

(c) and (d). The workers rendered surplus due to restructuring to phase out the uneconomic and unviable activities in NTC have been offered a Voluntary Retirement Scheme. The scheme provides for exgratia payment equivalent to one and half month emoluments for each completed year of service or the monthly emoluments at the time of voluntary retirement multiplied by the remaining months of service before normal date of retirement, whichever is lower, in addition to the normal terminal benefits. A Rehabilitation fund with a corpus of Rs.50.00 crores has also been created for the purpose of training and re-deployment of workers of NTC who have availed of voluntary retirement. Schemes have been formulated to enable the rationalised workers to set up powerlooms/

reeling units. A production incentive of 25% to 33% of the capital costs of the schemes is provided after the looms/reeling units are run successfully for six months to make the venture more profitable.

(e) and (f) NTC was expected to attain profitability within 3 years with the successful implementation of the turn around strategy.

PF Defaulters

3400. SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of defaulters on provident fund dues as on February 28, 1994 and the amount involved, State-wise;

(b) whether the problem has assumed serious proportion over the years and details of the trend for the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government have

appointed any committee to look into the problem and suggest remedial measures to protect the interests of workers;

(d) if so, the observations/recommendations of the committee; and

(e) the details of the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). The problem of EPF arrears has not assumed serious proportion. However, the increase in the arrears has been a cause of concern for the EPF Organisation. The details of the position of arrears for the last three years (State-wise) and the number of defaulters as on 31.3.1993 are as given in the statement.

(c) to (e). A Sub-Committee of the Consultative Committee of Parliament attached to the Ministry of Labour is looking into the problems about the EPF arrears. The report of the Committee is yet to be received.

STATEMENT

State	Amount involved (Rs. in crores)				No. of defaulters as on 31.3.93
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93		
	2	3	4	5	
Andhra Pradesh	5.38	7.25	9.89	793	
Bihar	17.52	8.89	7.48	1120	
Delhi	2.66	2.45	3.82	275	
Gujarat	4.94	6.81	4.37	585	
Haryana	7.42	6.63	7.11	327	
Karnataka	3.63	3.56	3.70	330	
Kerala	3.61	3.19	3.56	145	
Madhya Pradesh	14.09	13.95	18.93	662	
Maharashtra	17.02	21.78	23.97	887	
N.E. Region	1.113	1.24	1.72	277	
Orissa	4.19	5.12	4.72	468	

State	Amount involved (Rs. in crores)					No. of defaulters as on 31.3.93
	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93	
	2	3	4	5		
Punjab	1.40	1.27	6.88		1081	
Rajasthan	2.29	4.83	2.66		420	
Tamil Nadu	10.37	8.67	8.35		1296	
Uttar Pradesh	17.64	9.25	19.21		1011	
West Bengal	114.67	124.55	141.04		1223	
Total	228.06	229.44	267.41		10900	

Pensioners of International Organisations

3401. SHRI N.DENNIS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether pensions paid to Indians in India by international organisations from overseas, are routed through the Reserve Bank of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): Remittances to India from abroad are routed through the Authorised Dealers in India.

National Tripartite Industrial Committee

3402. SHRIMATI DEEPIKA H.TOPIWALA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Tripartite Industrial Committee on engineering industry has asked the workers and managements of sick public sector undertakings to draw up proposals for their revival;

(b) if so, whether any proposals have been submitted to the Committee;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken thereon?

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

(b) to (d). Proposals in respect of following Central Public Sector Enterprises

received from the Dept. Of Heavy Industry were placed before the Industrial Committee on Engineering Industry in its meetings held on 4.2.94 and 14.2.94:

- (1) Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation
- (2) Heavy Engineering Corporation
- (3) Cycle Corporation of India Limited
- (4) Nagaland Pulp & Paper Corporation
- (5) Mandya National Paper Mill
- (6) Scooter India Limited
- (7) Triveni Structurals Limited
- (8) Bharat Opthelmic Glass Limited
- (9) Bharat Process & Mechanical Limited
- (10) Bharat Brakes & Valves Limited
- (11) Tannery & Footwear Corporation
- (12) National Instruments
- (13) Weighbird India Limited
- (14) Braithwaite & Company, and
- (15) Tyre Corporation of India Limited.

Narasimham Committee Report

3403. SHRI VJAY NAVAL PATIL:
SHRI HARISH NARAYAN
PRABHU ZANTYE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status in regard to the main recommendation made by Narasimham Committee of financial reforms, particularly regarding restructuring of banking and financial institutions, recommendation-wise;

(b) the reaction of staff members/ Unions to these recommendations;

(c) the tentative time profile worked out for implementation of recommendations;

(d) the major issues which remain unresolved; and

(e) the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a), (c), (d) and (e) Most of the recommendations of the Narasimham Committee are in the process of implementation including reduction in Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) and Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR), simplification of interest rate structure, positioning of norms in respect of capital adequacy, income recognition and provisioning requirements, revision of balance sheet and profit and loss formats for ensuring greater transparency, revision of Reserve Bank of India guidelines for branch licensing/ branch closure, technological modernisation through computerisation, issue of guidelines for entry of new private sector banks, measures aiming at liberalisation of the capital market, vesting of SEBI with statutory powers, equal treatment of various Mutual Funds in the area of tax concessions etc. Recommendations regarding issue of fresh capital to the public in respect of public

sector banks, setting up of Special Recovery Tribunals and establishment of Board of Financial Supervision under the aegis of Reserve Bank of India have also been accepted.

The committee's recommendations regarding reduction in priority sector lending 10% and setting up of nation wide Asset Reconstruction Fund have not been accepted.

The main recommendations of the Committee which are still under examination include deductibility of specific provisions made by the banks and institutions under the Income-Tax Act, decentralisation of recruitment of officers in the banks and structure of rural credit. The recommendations are being implemented in a phased manner.

Regarding structuring of the banking system, Committee had suggested a broad pattern and the movement towards the revised system was recommended to be market driven. In regard to committee's recommendations for restructuring of Regional Rural Banks, after considering a number of alternative models it has been decided to revamp the Regional Rural Banks by cleaning up their balance sheets on a 'stabbed alone basis'. 50 of RRBs are to be taken up during 1994-95 for undertaking comprehensive restructuring and experience with these RRBs will guide the approach in later years for their RRBs. Recommendations of the committee regarding restructuring of IDBI by incorporating a separate financial institutions as a company to take over IDBI's direct lending function has not been accepted. Industrial Finance Corporation of India has, however, been converted into a company and IDBI's equity holding has been diluted in this

company as suggested by the Committee.

(b) Some of the recommendations of the committee have been welcomed by representatives of bank employees (workmen and officers). They have however, expressed concern regarding alleged privatisation/entry of new private banks, closure of branches, enabling nationalised banks to raise share capital from the public, job security etc.

Export of Readymade Garments

3404. PROF. SAVITHIRI LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have fixed any target for the export of Ready-made Garments during 1994-95;

(b) if so, the schemes proposed to achieve this target; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES(SHRI. G.VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c). Government have not fixed any target for the export of Readymade Garments during 1994-95 so far. The target will be fixed after analysing the trend of export performance during the current year.

Asian Aerospace Air Show

3405. PROF. M. KAMSON: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether, the Seventh Asian Aerospace Air Show was recently organised in Singapore;

(b) if so, the details alongwith special features thereof;

(c) whether India participated in the show; and

(d) if so, the objectives achieved?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM(SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). The Air Show was held at Singapore from 22nd February to 27th February, 1994. This provides an occasion of world's aviation, space, airport equipment and other related industries to display their products and services.

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

Changes in Exim Policy

3406. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether frequent changes and amendments have been made in the Export-Import Policy through public notices and notifications during the last one year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether units engaged in horticulture, sericulture, pisciculture, floriculture, poultry, animal husbandry and computer software were extended the benefits of duty free imports under the scheme of Export Oriented Units (EOUs) announced in April, 1993;

(d) if so, whether the scheme has been fully implemented by the Government; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Review of the Export-Import Policy/ Procedure is an ongoing process and changes are made therein as and when considered necessary in public interest.

(c) to (e). All units under EOU Scheme are *inter-alia* eligible for the benefit of duty free imports. However, certain operational details in the aquaculture and agro-exports sector are being worked out in consultation with the Deptt. of Revenue, as these units are not amendable to physical bonding by customs authorities.

Apparel Export Promotion Council

3407. PROF. K.V.THOMAS: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to open an office of Apparel Export Promotion Council at Cochin in Kerala is pending with the Union Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G.VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Government has received a representation regarding the opening of an office of the Apparel Export Promotion Council at Cochin.

(b) The representation is being examined by the Apparel Export Promotion Council.

Trade with Pacific Countries

3408. SHRI M.V.V.S.MURTHY:
SHRISULTAN SALAHUDDIN
OWAISI:
SHRI GEORGE
FERNANDES:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to expand trade relations with Australia, New Zealand and other pacific countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED):(a) and (b). It has been the constant endeavour of the Government to promote and expand trade with Australia, New Zealand and other pacific countries. In order to promote bilateral trade and economic co-operation in the region, India has institutional arrangements like Joint Trade Committees with countries, like Australia, New Zealand etc.; in addition a Joint Ministerial Commission exists with Australia. The Joint Ministerial Commission with Australia last met on 4.2.94 in Sydney while the Joint Trade Committee with New Zealand met in June, 1992 in Delhi, ensuring regular contact for discussing bilateral issues on trade, investment and economic co-operation. Besides Joint Business Councils exist with Australia, New Zealand etc. which meet regularly providing an effective forum for businessmen to explore the potential for growth in bilateral trade.

There is also a regular exchange of business delegations with countries in the region as also participation in trade fairs of mutual interest.

[*Translation*]

**Production of Janata Saress and
Janata Cloth**

3409. SHRI LALL BABU RAI:
SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR
RAWAT:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for production of Janata Saress and Janata Cloth during each of the last three years alongwith the target achieved, State-wise;

(b) whether the production of Janata Cloth has declined during the above period;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to boost the production of other textiles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G.
VENKAT SWAMY): (a) A statement is
attached.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The production of Janata Cloth has been commensurate with the demand for such cloth.

(d) The policy of Government has been modified to liberalise the setting up of powerlooms. Due to the decentralised nature of production in powerlooms, the cloth produced by them is cheaper and bulk of the requirement of cloth of low income groups is being met by powerloom sector to an increased extent from year to year.

STATEMENT

Target and Achievement of Janata Cloth in the Handloom Sector during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	(Figures in Million Square Metres)					
		1990-91		1991-92		1992-93	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	65.00	59.26	52.00*	55.09	52.00	49.95
2.	Assam	33.00	41.36	30.00	31.08	35.00	34.44
3.	Bihar	42.16	12.00	24.00	11.64	21.50	12.69
4.	Gujarat	15.40	12.33	13.00	7.61	3.00	2.72
5.	Haryana	1.00	0.01	0.50	0.003	0.50	Nil
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1.00	-	0.50	-	0.50	Nil
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.20	0.08	1.00	0.72	0.50	0.22
8.	Karnataka	40.00	40.25	33.00	32.35	33.00	33.79

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
		3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2						
9.	Kerala	3.00	0.17	1.50	0.04	0.50	Nil
10.	Madhya Pradesh	20.00	16.42	18.00	17.63	18.00	15.82
11.	Maharashtra	64.34	34.43	40.00	37.84	34.50	26.69
12.	Manipur	1.40	0.02	0.50	0.01	0.50	Nil
13.	Orissa	33.00	31.62	27.00	26.74	30.00	17.17
14.	Punjab	2.00	0.50	2.00	1.73	1.50	1.89
15.	Rajasthan	10.00	9.44	9.00	9.01	9.50	3.42
16.	Tamil Nadu	65.00	30.77	45.00	31.62	40.00	33.96
17.	Tripura	4.00	3.73	2.50	3.59	4.00	2.94
18.	Uttar Pradesh	132.00	119.14	100.00	97.82	100.00	82.05

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	West Bengal	65.00	65.69	50.00	38.16	45.00	10.68
20.	Pondicherry	0.50	0.03	0.50	0.002	0.50	Nil
	Total	600.00	477.15	450.00	402.00	402.685	450.00 328.03

* The State of Andhra Pradesh was allocated additional target of 5 million square metres.

+ The Union Territory of Pondicherry has stopped production of Janata Cloth during the year 1992-93.

£ 100 Million Square Metres kept in reserve.

*[English]**[Translation]***Appointment of Ombudsman**

3410. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of India has appointed an 'Ombudsman';

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to appoint Ombudsman in other public sector banks; and

(c) the number of complaints of SSI units pending with the Reserve Bank of India or the Small Industries Development Bank of India as on December 31, 1993?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) No Ombudsman has been appointed in State Bank of India so far.

(b) A proposal to introduce an Ombudsman type of grievance redressal machinery in banks is under consideration in Reserve Bank of India. However, no decision has been taken so far.

(c) Reserve Bank of India have reported that no complaints from SSI units are pending with them as on December 31, 1993.

Small Industries Development Bank of India have reported that 7 complaints from SSI units were pending with them as on December 31, 1993.

Import of Capital Goods

3411. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to allow import of capital goods through foreign exchange mobilisation by way of Euro-equity; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Indian companies accessing of Euro Market have utilised proceeds of Euro-issues for various purposes including, *inter-alia*, meeting foreign exchange requirement for import of capital goods.

*[English]***Funds to Orissa**

3412. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Orissa has made a special request to the Government to allot 2050 crore rupees to the State for completion of the incomplete projects of the State during financial year, 1994-95; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRA SHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). No request has so far been

received from the Government of Orissa for allotment of Rs.2050 crores to the State for completion of the incomplete projects during financial year 1994-95. It is, however, mentioned that the State Government had requested the Planning Commission to consider a medium term loan of Rs.250 crores for their Annual Plan 1994-95. The Planning Commission advised the Government of Orissa on 4.3.1994 to take up the matter with the Ministry of Finance. However, no formal request has been received in the Ministry of Finance so far, nor Finance Ministry has agreed in the past to such loans to the States.

Upgradation of Airports to International Standard

3413. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA
KONATHALA:
SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR
RAWAT:

Will the MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated cost of upgrading the Hyderabad airport to international standard;

(b) the amount spent so far in this regard;

(c) the time by which the upgradation work is likely to be completed;

(d) whether the Government propose to set up some more international airports particularly one in Agra:

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the decision taken by the Union

Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c). The estimated cost of upgradation of Hyderabad airport is Rs.54.77 crores. An amount of Rs.30.10 crores has so far been spent in this regard. The works are likely to be completed by March, 1995.

(d) to (f). The existing five international airports at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Trivandrum are considered adequate to cater to needs of international traffic at present.

Equity of Nationalised Banks

3414. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated a scheme to allow some nationalised banks to access the capital market to raise fresh equity;

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

(c) the nationalised banks which have been permitted to raise the equity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (c). Government have decided that the nationalised banks which are in a position to do so may be allowed to approach the capital market to raise fresh equity to meet their shortfall in capital requirements. In order to give effect to the above decision, the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Amendment Bill, 1993 has

been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 21st December, 1993. The proposed amendments would enable the nationalised banks to raise their paid up capital with the previous sanction of the Central Government by public issue of shares subject to the conditions that the Central Government shall at all times hold not less than 51 percent of paid up capital. The nationalised bank can be permitted to approach the capital market only after the above Bill is enacted.

[Translations]

Assistance to Rajasthan

3415. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHAPGAVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to deduct the amount of power dues outstanding against the Rajasthan Government from the Central plan assistance to the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any representation has been received from the Government of Rajasthan in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARAMURTHY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government of Rajasthan represented against the Government of India's unilateral decision to deduct the disputable dues of Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) like NTPC, REC, BHEL and NPC against Rajasthan State Electricity Board out of plan assistance payable to the State Government.

(e) The adjustment in 4 equal annual instalments is being made on the basis of undisputed amounts of dues conveyed by the CPSUs/ concerned Ministries. In case the State Government disputes these dues, it is for them to reconcile the same with the concerned CPSUs.

STATEMENT

*Adjustment of outstanding dues of RSEB from Central Assistance to Government of Rajasthan**(Rs. in Crores)*

Name of the Undertaking/Ministry	Total Outstanding dues	Amount of dues adjusted during					
		1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	As on 31.5.90						
N.T.P.C.	132.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00
B.H.E.L.	16.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
CKL	10.69	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.68
	Accrued between 1.6.90 to 31.5.92						
N.P.C.	167.68	-	-	41.97	41.97	41.97	41.97
R.E.C.	0.74	-	-	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18

Name of the Jnder-taking/Ministry	Total/Outstanding dues	Amount of dues adjusted during					
		1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
Railways	2.64			0.66			0.66
M.H.A.	0.22			0.06			0.06

Promotion of Insurance Industry in Rural Areas

[English]

3416. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken by the Government to promote insurance industry in rural areas of the country during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Both the life insurance and general insurance industry have strengthened their organisational infrastructure to achieve greater depth and penetration of their insurance business in rural areas by effectively publicising their products through mass media such as radio and newspapers and through cinema slides, leaflets, posters etc. As a result of these measures the rural new business transacted by the Life Insurance Corporation of India increased from sum assured of Rs. 10294.55 crores covering 36.75 lac policies in the financial year 1990-91 to Rs. 14085.03 crores covering 44.39 lac policies by the financial year 1992-93. In the case of general insurance industry, the rural insurance premium income increased from Rs. 95.57 crores in 1989-90 to Rs. 111.24 crores in 1992-93.

T.B. Hospital for Beedi Workers in West Bengal

3417. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of the 50 bedded T.B. Hospital at Dhuliyan, West Bengal for beedi workers has started;

(b) if so, the progress made so far in the construction of the hospital;

(c) the time schedule fixed for completion of the construction of the hospital; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) 20% of the civil work and 90% of the boundary wall has since been completed and work awarded for construction of staff quarters.

(c) and (d): As per the estimates of the CPWD, all works are scheduled to be completed by December, 1995.

Loan to Agricultural Sector

3418. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHONSLE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in terms of guidelines of the Reserve Bank of India all commercial banks are required to extend at least 18 per cent of

their total credit for direct agricultural sector;

(b) if so, the amount of credit extended to agricultural sector by the above banks out of the total credit extended by them and the percentage of share of agricultural sector during each of the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that the guidelines of the Reserve Bank of India in this regard are strictly complied with?

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

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR
• AHMED): (a) and (b). In terms of the instructions issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) all Indian Commercial Banks were required to lend atleast 18 per cent of total credit as direct finance to agriculture. However, since October 1993 the lendings under 'direct' and 'indirect' categories of agricultural advances have been clubbed together for the purposes of computing of the target of 18 percent. The details of total bank credit, total amount outstanding and the percentage of direct agricultural advances to total credit of public sector banks as at the end of September, 1991, 1992 and 1993 are indicated below:

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Year ended</i>	<i>Total credit extended by public sector banks</i>	<i>Agriculture (Direct out standings)</i>	<i>Agriculture Total advance out standing</i>	<i>%age 3 to 2</i>	<i>%age 4 to 2</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
September 1991	1,03,137	16,063	17,316	15.6	16.8
September 1992	1,17,632	17,384	18,636	14.8	16.0
September 1993	1,30,719	18,564	20,111	14.2	15.4

(c) The shortfall in achievement of target has been taken up from time to time by the RBI and Government with the Chief Executives of Banks. RBI vide its circular dated 21.10.92 advised banks to make every effort to achieve stipulated target. Failure on the part of banks to achieve the stipulated target. Failure on the part of banks to achieve the stipulated target could invite bank specific policy measures which could include raising of reserve requirements of withdrawal of refinance facilities or such other measures as deemed necessary by the RBI.

[Translation]

External Debt

3419. SHRI. CHINMAYANAND
SWAMI :
SHRI PRAKASH V.PATIL :
DR. CHINTA MOHAN :
SHRI NITISH KUMAR :
DR.LAL BAHADUR RAWAL :
KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO :
DR. ASIM BALA :
DR. K.D. JESWANI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the external debt position of the country as on January 1, 1994;

(b) the total amount of foreign loan received by the Government during 1992-93 and 1993-94, institution and country-wise;

(c) the names of the projects for which allocation has been made from this loan alongwith the amount provided to each project;

(d) the amount of debt servicing payment to those institutions during the above-mentioned period;

(e) the time-bound strategy prepared by the Union Government for repayment of those loans; and

(f) the steps taken by the government to reduce the burden of foreign loan and improve the economic condition of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS(DR.ABRAR AHMED): (a) As per the latest available data, the total external debt outstanding, including defence debt and NRI deposits of the country is estimated to be US\$90.386 billion at the end of Sept. 1993.

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

(d) The amount of debt service payment on the external debt outstanding is estimated to be US\$8.2 billion and US\$8.5 billion during 1993-94 respectively.

(e) and (f). External debt is being repaid on due dates according to the terms and conditions of each loan. The Government has taken a number of steps to bring about improvement in revenue receipts, to eliminate inessential and low priority expenditure, to boost exports, to increase invisible earnings, to ensure efficient import substitution, to increase non-debt creating inflow of foreign funds, and to reduce dependence on borrowed funds for financing expenditure. These steps would improve in the long term, the economic condition of country and revitalize our growth process, including our export earning capacity so as to enhance our capacity to generate sufficient funds needed for the economy and to repay the loans and reduce dependence on borrowed funds.

STATEMENT

External Loan Taken (Agreements) During 1992-93 and 1993-94 (Up to December 1993)

S.No.	Country/Institution	Name of Project	Amount of Loan (In Million)
1	2	3	4
1992-93			
1.	I.D.A.	Social Safety Net	US\$ 500
2.	I.D.A.	Bihar Plateau Development Project	US\$ 117
3.	I.D.A.	Renewable Resources Development Project	US\$ 115
4.	I.D.A.	2nd National Highway Project	US\$ 153
5.	I.D.A.	National AIDS Control Project	US\$ 84
6.	I.B.R.D.	Power Grid System Development Project	US\$ 350
7.	I.B.R.D.	T.N. Newsprint and Paper Renewable Resources	USS\$ 75
8.	I.B.R.D.	2nd Maharashtra Power Project	US\$ 350
9.	I.B.R.D.	2nd National Highway Project	US\$ 153
10.	A.D.B.	2nd Railway Project	US\$ 225

Sl.No.	Country/Institution	Name of Project	Amount of Loan (In Million)
1	2	3	4
11.	A.D.B.	Power Efficiency Project	US \$ 250
12.	A.D.B.	Financial Sector Programme	US \$ 300
13.	A.D.B.	Tech. Assistance under coal, ports Project	US \$ 285
14.	Austria	Exploration & Management of Ground Water, Tranch - I	US \$ 4.992
15.	Austria	Exploration & Management Ground Water, Tranch - II	US \$ 8.097
16.	Belgium	Capital Goods Credit	B.Pr. 250
17.	Germany	Lift Irrigation Project	D.M. 55
18.	Germany	Structural Adjustments	DM. 45
19.	Germany	I.C.I.C.I.	D.M. 25
20.	Germany	Expansion of Uran Gas Turbine	D.M. 112
21.	Germany	Modernisation of Fourkela Steel Plant	D.M. 260
22.	Germany	I.F.C	D.M. 25

Sl.No.	Country/Institution	Name of Project	Amount of Loan (in Million)
1	2	3	4
23.	Germany	I.C.I.C.I.	D.M.29.604
24.	Japan	Anpara 'B' Thermal Power Station	Yen 13224
25.	Japan	Hydro-Carbon Sector	Yen 33085
26.	Japan	Yamuna Action Plan Project	Yen 17773
27.	Japan	Srisailem Power Transmission System	Yen 3806
28.	Japan	Gandhar Gas Base Combine Cycle Power Project	Yen 19538
29.	Japan	Udyog Mandal Ammonia Plant Replacement Project	Yen 24482
30.	Japan	Exim-Bank-ESAL-US \$ 250 million	Yen 26500
	1993-94		
31.	I.D.A.	U.P. Sodic Land Reclamation Project	US \$54.700
32.	I.D.A.	Jharlia Mine Fire Control Project	US \$ 12
33.	I.D.A.	U.P. Primary Education Project	US \$ 165

Sl.No.	Country/Institution	Name of Project	Amount of Loan (in Million)			
			1	2	3	4
34.	I.D.A.	Karnataka Rural Water Supply Project	US \$	92		
35.	I.D.A.	Rubber Project	US \$	92		
36.	I.B.R.D.	External Sector and Investment	US \$	300		
37.	I.B.R.D.	Tech. Assistance for power Development Project	US \$	20		
38.	I.B.R.D.	Power Generation Project	US \$	400		
39.	Germany	I.C.I.C.I.	D.M.	25		
40.	France	Tech. Feasibility Study of Coal	F.F.	560		
41.	France	Tech. Feasibility Study of Coal (Non-Project)	F.F.	12		
42.	A.D.B.	Gas Flaring Reduction Project	US \$	300		
43.	A.D.B.	Energy Conservation Project	US \$	147		
44.	Japan	Anpara 'B' Thermal Power Stage - V	Yen	17638		
45.	Japan	Bakreshwar Thermal Power Project	Yen	27069		

Sl.No.	Country/Institution	Name of Project	Amount of Loan (In Million)
1	2	3	4
46.	Japan	Faridabad Thermal Power Station Project	Yen 23536
47.	Japan	Bridge Across River Yamuna near Naini Project	Yen 10037
48.	Japan	Four laning of National Highway	Yen 11360
49.	Japan	SIDBI - VI	Yen 30000
50.	Germany	Fertiliser Sector Project - II	D.M. 60
51.	Germany	SIDBI	D.M. 20
52.	Germany	NLC-III	D.M. 12

[English]

**National Tourism Co-Ordination
Committee**

3420. DR. RAMKRISHNA
KUSMARIA : Will the Minister of CIVIL
AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased
to state :

(a) Whether the Government
propose to set up a National Tourism
Co-ordination Committee;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION
AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI
AZAD) : (a) to (c). A proposal to set
up a National Co-ordination Committee
for tourism headed by the Minister for
Tourism and Civil Aviation is under
consideration.

[Translation]

Labourers to Kuwait

3421. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the
Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the labourers sent
to Kuwait so far after the end of the
gulf war; and

(b) the number of persons proposed
to be sent to Kuwait during the year
1994?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI
P.A.SANGMA): (a) and (b). More than
sixty thousand workers have been granted

clearances by the offices of the Protectors
of Emigrants for employment in Kuwait
after the end of Gulf war. Their number
is likely to increase during the year 1994.

[English]

**Clearance of Export Promotion
Proposals by R.B.I.**

3422. SHRI D.VENKATESWARA
RAO:
SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposals relating
to export promotion foreign trade, joint
ventures with foreign collaborators and
foreign investment which used to be
approved by the Government are now
being considered to be shifted to the
Reserve Bank of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c).
Proposals relating to foreign investment
in India upto 51% of equity in high priority
industries or trading companies primarily
engaged in export activities as well as
foreign technology agreements confirming
to prescribed parameters are already
being directly considered by the Reserve
Bank of India. As regards Indian
investments in overseas ventures, it is
proposed that such approvals also may
be granted by the Reserve Bank of India,
in view of the changes made in the
Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

[*Translation*]

Nationalised Banks in Gujarat

3423. SHRI N.J.RATHVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of branches of the nationalised banks opened in Gujarat during the last three years;

(b) whether many Class III and Class IV posts reserved for the candidates of Scheduled Castes and Schedules Tribes are lying vacant in these banks;

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

(d) the steps taken to fill up the above vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR.ABRAR AHMED): (a) The total number of branches of the Nationalised Banks opened in Gujarat during the last three years i.e. 1991,1992 and 1993 are indicated below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>No.of branches opened</i>
1991	2
1992	25
1993	19

(b) and (c). As per the available information, the All India backlog (Backlog in respect of Gujarat State is not ready available) as on 1.4.93 in the Categories

of clerical, sub-staff and sweepers for the posts reserved for Schedules Castes (SCs)/Scheduled Tribes (STs.) in Public Sector Banks was as under:-

<i>Cadres</i>	<i>Scheduled Castes</i>	<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>
Clerical	738	588
Sub-staff	287	494
Sweepers	26	114

The backlog is because of non-availability of suitable candidates belonging to SCs/STs and for non-availability of vacancies in the cases where backlog exists.

(d) The steps taken by the Government to fill up the reserved vacancies for Schedules Castes and

Scheduled Tribes in Public Sector Banks have been as under:-

(1) Special recruitment drive have been carried out during the years 1989,1990 and 1992 and a substantial backlog has been cleared. During the current year viz 1993-94 and special recruitment drive for SCs and STs is

being carried out to clear the backlog to the extent of available vacancies.

(2) The recruitment and representation position of the SCs and STs in the Public Sector Banks is being reviewed through a comprehensive proforma by the Board of Directors of each of the Public Sector Banks every year and the position is being reported to the Government.

(3) The banks have been advised of a revised format of the indent to be placed by them on the Banking Service Recruitment Boards/Employment Exchanges to ensure that the total backlog is taken into account at the time of indenting for fresh recruitment.

(4) Pre-recruitment training is being imparted by all banks to the candidates appearing for the Banking Service Recruitment Board examinations.

(5) Centres are being established for examination nearest to the areas of concentration of the Scheduled Tribe population, and

(6) Banks have been advised to hold training workshops for the personnel working in their Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Cells to make them fully aware of the need for implementation of the reservation policy.

[English]

Implementation of Award Relating to Agents of Savings Scheme

3424. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have implemented the award given by the Hyderabad High Court in 1988 relating to agents of saving scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS(DR.ABRAR AHMED): (a) This Ministry is not aware of the award referred to in the question relating to small savings agents.

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

National Tourism Policy For Conservation Of Hilly Areas

3425. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether experts in urban planning have suggested a national tourism policy for the conservation of hilly areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken so far by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c). Experts on environmental conservation have suggested that while developing tourism in hilly areas,

conservation of environment and ecology should be kept in mind. The Government has been following this principle through the policy of sustainable development of tourism.

[*Translation*]

Export of Diamond and Gold Jewellery

3426. DR. SAKSHIJI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign exchange earned through the export of diamond and gold jewellery during the last year;

(b) the share of Uttar Pradesh in the above export; and

(c) the value of the raw material provided by the Government to the exporters for making the above jewellery?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The exports of diamonds and gold jewellery during 1992-93 were Rs.8316.15 crores and Rs.844.04 crores respectively.

(b) State-wise figures of exports are not maintained.

(c) exporters of Gems and Jewellery are provided access to import of duty free raw materials. The import of rough diamonds and gold bars during 1992-93 were Rs.6768.32 crores and Rs.502.94 crores respectively.

[*English*]

Record of Legislations on Tobacco

3427. PROF. UMMAREDDY

VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Tobacco Board is maintaining a record of various legislations or restraints enacted by other Tobacco growing countries;

(b) if so, the details of the system being operated by Tobacco Board in this regard; and

(c) whether the records of such informations are made available to other branches of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). The Tobacco Board is in touch with the Indian Embassies abroad and other organisations to obtain the latest information on such matters. The Tobacco Board shares this information with Government and other interested organisations.

International Air Cargo

3428. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether an open sky policy has been adopted in the country as regards international air cargo;

(b) the increase in international air cargo since policy was adopted;

(c) the airline which has the largest share of international air cargo into and out of India; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to restore the Air India's former position as the air cargo carrier into and out of India?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):(a) and (b). Yes Sir. Non-scheduled cargo carriage from India increased by 69.9% in 1991-92 and 57.5% in 1992-93.

(c) Lufthansa has the largest share of non-scheduled cargo Ex-India. Information on weight cargo coming into India is not required to be maintained.

(d) The open sky policy has been adopted in order to provide adequate air cargo capacity to boost exports of the country. Air India is also making efforts to improve their market share through operation of freighter services on the India/USA/India and Bangalore-Zurich and Calcutta-Zurich sectors.

Export of Handloom Textiles

3429. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Handloom Export Promotion Council send a five member delegation to South American Countries during December, 1993;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the outcome of the visit; and

(c) the target fixed for export of Handloom Textiles during 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES(SHRI

G.VENKAT SWAMY):(a) and (b). The Handloom Export Promotion Council had sent a business delegation consisting of 5 exporters and one office to Argentina, Brazil and Mexico during November-December, 1993. The visit of the delegation generated good business besides enabling entry in a new market.

(c) Export target for 1994-95 in respect of Cotton Handloom Fabrics and Made-ups has not yet been fixed.

[*Translation*]

Loan by Nationalised Banks In Madhya Pradesh.

3430. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nationalised Banks in Madhya Pradesh provide loans for various schemes sponsored by the State Government;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS(DR.ABRAR AHMED):(a) Yes Sir. The Commercial Banks participate in the programme sponsored by the Government to enable the identified beneficiaries to persue viable schemes for their economic upliftment.

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

[English]

New Fare Structure of Indian Airlines

3431. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines has introduced a new fare structure considerably reducing the fares in certain sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the criteria adopted in evolving the new fare structure?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c). A new fare structure has not been introduced, Indian Airlines offers special fares on specific sectors depending on the market situation.

NABARD Schemes for Rural Women

3432. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Bank of Agricultural and Rural Development formulated any scheme for the rural women;

(b) if so, the number of rural women benefited by the above scheme in Karnataka during the year 1992-93; and

(c) the amount of assistance given/proposed to be given under the above scheme by the NABARD to Karnataka during 1993-94 and 94-95?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (c). The National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD) has formulated a scheme for Assistance to Rural Women in Non-farm Development (ARWIND). The scheme was introduced during October, 1993 only and as such there was no coverage of women beneficiaries during 1992-93. Under the Scheme, no target for the number of beneficiaries and the amount of assistance to be provided to them are contemplated. Sanctions are accorded on the basis of schemes received from the sponsoring agencies through the implementing banks.

[Translation]

Damage to Poppy Corp

3433. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to heavy hail storms in Mandsaur, Ratlam and Ujjain at the end of December, 1993 and during the last week of January, 1994, the poppy crop has been damaged badly;

(b) if so, whether the opium growers have sought relaxation in the fixed quota of production and licences; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRA SHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) A number of applications intimating damage to poppy crop in different villages

of Mandsaur District by hail storms at the end of December, 1993 and in villages of Ratlam and Ujjain Districts by strong winds in January and February, 1994 have been received.

(b) Poppy cultivators have sought reduction in minimum qualifying yield for grant of licences for next crop year.

(c) Damage caused to poppy crop, once established, may be taken into consideration for reduction in the qualifying yield for damage-affected villages.

[English]

Implementation of Rozgar Yojana

3434. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain directions have been issued by RBI to the Nationalised Banks to encourage the implementation of Rozgar Yojana announced by the Prime Minister;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which the Nationalised Banks propose to extend assistance in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b). Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) for educated unemployed youth has been launched on 2nd October, 1993. The objective of the scheme is to provide sustained employment to about 10 lakh educated unemployed urban youth in micro

enterprises. These enterprises will cover manufacturing, service and business ventures. The scheme will cover only urban areas during 1993-94 and whole of the country from 1994-95 onwards. The existing Self Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY) will be subsumed in PMRY from 1st April, 1994. The salient features of the PMRY are as under:-

- (i) All educated unemployed youth between the age of 18 and 35 belonging to families having total family income of less than Rs.24000/- per annum from all sources would be eligible for assistance under the scheme.
- (ii) These educated unemployed entrepreneurs would be given a subsidy of 15% subject to a ceiling of Rs.7500/- each for starting the micro enterprises.
- (iii) They would be required to bring in 5% of the project cost as margin money.
- (iv) Each entrepreneur will be eligible for a loan upto a ceiling of Rs.1 lakh and this loan would not require a collateral guarantee.
- (v) The entrepreneur selected under the scheme would be provided training, before the loan is disbursed.
- (vi) Matric (passed or failed) students, ITI passed youth and all persons who have undergone Government sponsored technical courses for a minimum duration of 6 months will be eligible for assistance under the scheme.

- (vii) Reputed Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) would also be associated in the implementation of the scheme.
- (viii) A reservation of 22.5% for SC/ST and 27% for other backward classes (OBCs) has been provided.
- (ix) The beneficiary should have been a permanent resident of the urban area for 3 years.

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have issued instructions to banks (excluding regional rural bank) on September 28, 1993 for implementation of PMRY. The banks have also been advised to issue suitable instructions to all their Lead Bank Officers and the branches to effectively participate and implement the scheme.

(c) The target for the year 1993-94 had been fixed at 42040 beneficiaries.

Non-Plan Expenditure

3435. SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI :
SHRI SURENDER REDDY :
SHRI CHITTA BASU :
SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO :
PROF. UMMA REDDY
VENKATESWARLU :
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of posts created and number of posts reduced by the Government during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government have created more posts than the posts surrendered during 1993-94;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the reasons for not following the instructions issued by the Government regarding reduction of administrative posts to keep the Government expenditure under control;

(e) whether the Government propose to produce administrative posts under economy measures during 1994-95; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.CHANDRA SHEKHARA MURTHY) :
(a) to (c). The information regarding the total number of posts created and number of posts reduced by the Government is not maintained centrally. However, over the last three years the estimate strength of Central Government employees (excluding Defence Service personnel) were as follows:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Estimated Strength</i>
1991-92	39,98,372
1992-93	39,74,290
1993-94	39,49,407

From the above, it may be seen that the number of posts during 1993-94 have decreased by 24883 as compared to 1992-93.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f). The review of staff strength with a view to effecting economy is a continuous exercise.

Unorganised Labour

3436. SHRI S.B.SIDNAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) a number of unorganised labour in rural and urban areas, State-wise;

(b) whether the number of unorganised labour has increased substantially over the last three years;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to assess and improve the working and economic conditions of unorganised labour during the Eighth Plan; and

(d) the effective measures taken to check exploitation of unorganised labour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A.SANGMA): (a) and (b). Workers are enumerated in the Census by the sector of activity in which they are engaged e.g. agriculture and allied occupations, mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, services etc. Since there exists no definitional clarity about the terms "organised" labour and "unorganised" labour, it is not possible to classify accurately the number of unorganised labour in rural and urban areas.

(c) and (d). The Government of India have enacted several laws like the Minimum Wages Act, the Payment of Wages Act, the Equal Remuneration Act, the Payment of Gratuity Act, the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, the Bonded labour system (Abolition) Act the Beedi & Cigar workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, Inter State Migrant workmen (Regulation of Employment and

Conditions of Service) Act etc. for protection of identified categories of unorganised labour. Enforcement of these laws is reviewed at the State Labour Ministers' Conference. Apart from this, the Government also undertakes welfare activities which cover workers in iron ore, manganese and chrome ore mines, limestone & dolomite mines, mica mines and beedi industry and cinema workers. In addition, there are insurance/social security schemes which are implemented by various State Governments covering landless agricultural labour, handloom weavers, Rickshaw Pullers Auto Rickshaw Drivers and poor families etc.

Package of anti poverty programmes such as IRDP, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and schemes like Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM), Employment Insurance Scheme are also aimed at bettering the lot of rural workers including the agricultural workers, who form bulk of the unorganised workers. Besides, there is a scheme known as Development of Women & Child in rural areas (DWCRA) which was launched with the objective of bringing about economic and social upliftment of rural women below the poverty line using a group approach for taking up income generating activities suited to their skills and aptitude. The Scheme operates in conjunction with TRYSEM and IRDP.

Under the 8th Plan also, emphasis has been laid on the improvement of quality of employment in the unorganised sector units in terms of earnings, conditions of work and social security. While technological upgradation and development of market for products would lead to increase in their productivity and wage paying capacity, suitable organisational arrangements are proposed to be

developed to provide minimum measures of social security for workers in the unorganised sector. It has been recommended that the scheme of Welfare Boards and also insurance schemes launched by the Central and State Governments for different categories of unorganised workers such as beedi & cigar workers, mines workers, cashew workers, coir workers etc. may be reviewed and suitable model adopted.

PF Office in Tamil Nadu

3437. DR. SHRIMATI K.S. SUNDARAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open a sub-regional provident fund office at Salem in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A.SANGMA): (a) No such decision has yet been taken by the EPF Organisation.

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

Agro Based Industries in Assam

3438: SHRI PROBEN DEKA :Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development has conducted any survey to set up agro-based units in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the places where such units are proposed to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) : (a). The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that it has not conducted any survey to set up agro-based units in Assam.

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

Import of Tea

3439. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to import tea;

(b) If so, the countries from where tea is likely to be imported; and

(c) the likely impact of this import on the production and export of indigenously produced tea ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Imports of tea are allowed only to Export Oriented Units and units in Export Processing Zones for re-exports only after blending with Indian teas.

(b) Source of such imports for re-exports would depend upon the commercial judgement of individual units which import teas.

(c) Adequate safeguards have been taken to ensure that such imports of tea do not affect the Indian tea industry and the image of Indian tea in the International market. The scheme prescribes a minimum of 40% of value addition to be achieved by such enterprises and also stipulates that the Tea Board logo which symbolises pure Indian tea is not to be used in such cases. It also prescribes tea to be exported only in small packets and not in bulk with a view to promote export of value added teas. These units are not allowed any domestic sale in order to ensure that there is no adverse effect on local tea industry.

[Translation]

Import of Tea

3440. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA :
 DR. CHINTA MOHAN :
 SHRI TARIT BARAN
 TOPDAR:
 SHRI RUPCHAND PAL :
 SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
 GAVIT :
 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
 SHRIMATI SUMITRA
 MAHAJAN :
 SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :
 SHRI MOHAN RAWLE :
 SHRIMATI PRATIBHA
 DEVISINGH PATIL :
 SHRI ANKUSHRAO
 RAOSAHEB TOPE :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from the multinational companies for importing tea-waste and low grade tea;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether imported tea are proposed to be mixed with Indian variety for re-exporting to overseas markets;

(d) whether the Government have received any memorandum in protest against such imports; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b). A proposal has been received from M/s. Lipton India Ltd. for setting up of an Export Oriented Unit in Uttar Pradesh for the manufacture of instant tea. The proposal inter-alia involves import of tea waste which is one of the raw materials for manufacture of instant tea. The company have also proposed to market 25% of their produce from this unit in the domestic market.

(c) Under the existing scheme which deals with Export Oriented Units, permission is given to import tea for blending with Indian tea only for export. This scheme prescribes minimum of 40% of value addition to be achieved by such enterprises and also stipulated that the Tea Board logo which symbolises pure Indian Tea is not to be used in such cases. It also prescribes tea to be exported only in small packets and not in bulk with a view to promoting export of value added teas. These units are not allowed any domestic sale in order to ensure that there is no adverse effect on local tea industry.

(d) Yes, Sir. Indian Tea Association & Consultative Committee of Plantation

Associations have expressed their apprehensions that the aforementioned provisions governing imports of tea for re-exports may be diluted by permitting exports of tea in bulk form or by allowing sales of imported tea in Domestic Tariff Area. Nilgiri Small Tea Growers' Association have also represented against such imports stating that imports may affect the small tea growers in Nilgiris.

(e) There is no proposal to dilute the existing provisions governing imports of tea for re-exports.

United Commercial Bank

3441. SHRI CHETAN P.S.
CHAUHAN :
SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL :
SHRI RUPCHAND PAL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has given up all hopes of reviving the UCO Bank and asked his Ministry to take immediate decision on its future;

(b) whether the Reserve Bank of India has also concluded that the UCO Bank cannot be made viable even after infusion of massive funds;

(c) if so, the action taken by his Ministry in this regard;

(d) if not, the stage at which the matter stands at present; and

(e) the steps taken to ensure the interest of thousands of employees of the bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) : (a) to (e) . As per the Annual Financial Inspection of UCO Bank conducted by the Reserve Bank of India as on 31st March, 1992, the financial position of the bank continued to be unsatisfactory. All nationalised banks, including UCO Bank, have entered into agreements with the Reserve Bank of India in terms of which commitments have been obtained from the banks relating to their performance in the following key areas.

- (i) Reduction in non-performing assets;
- (ii) Identifying chronically sick branches so that these could be converted into recovery branches or closed down;
- (iii) Reducing overhead expenditure;
- (iv) Improving profitability through effective recovery measures;
- (v) Improving credit appraisal;
- (vi) Technological upgradation to enhance productivity and;
- (vii) Human resources development.

It is expected that the measures taken in these regards would enable UCO Bank to improve its functioning.

Payment of Arrears to Employees of Regional Rural Banks.

3442. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recommendations of the Working Group concerning the fitment in the pay scales to all Regional Rural Banks have been implemented;

(b) if so, whether the employees of Regional Rural Banks have been paid the arrears of their pay and allowances;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether a decision regarding payment of arrears has been awarded by the Tribunal and upheld by the Supreme Court; and

(e) if so, the steps taken in the matter so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) : (a) to (e) . The National Industrial Tribunal (NIT) which was appointed by the Government in 1987 in terms of the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its Award pronounced in 1990 *inter-alia*, held that officers and employees of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) should get the same pay, allowances and other benefits on par with the officers and other employees of comparable level in corresponding posts of sponsor banks with effect from 1.9.1987. The Award of the Tribunal was accepted by the Government. An Equation Committee was appointed for equation of posts and fixation of pay and allowances as per recommendations of the NIT. Government subsequently issued instructions on 22.2.1991 accepting the NIT Award and giving effect to the

recommendations of the Equation Committee with retrospective effect from 1.9.1987. The employees of RRBs are being paid revised salary with effect from January 1991.

Payment of arrears wherever due to the employees of the RRBs for the period prior to 1.1.1991 could not be made in view of weak financial position of the RRBs. Consequent upon the implementation of the NIT Award, read with Equation Committee Report, certain changes were to be about in service regulations and recruitment and promotion policies for the RRBS Staff. Certain other issues mainly relating to fitment benefits had also cropped up which needed to be examined for appropriate decision. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) accordingly constituted a Working Group. The recommendations of the Working Group made in February, 1992 have been generally accepted on the advice of NABARD. Instructions in regard to pay scales and allowances and other benefits of RRB employees were issued by NABARD on 20.3.1993 to all RRBs and sponsor banks.

Transponders in Aircraft

3443. SHRI ASTBHUJA PRASAD SHUKLA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have issued directions to all airlines including foreign airlines coming to and flying over India to install or 'MODE-S' Transponder in the aircraft by the end of this year;

(b) if so, whether any response has been received from the airlines in this regard; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the airlines for failure to comply with these directions ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM : (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). On 8.2.1994, DGCA has issued instructions requiring installation of 'MODE-S' Transponders on all turbine engine aeroplanes having all-up-weight of 5700 Kg. or more and passenger capacity, of more than 30 seats. Aeroplanes registered and operated in the country and foreign aeroplanes flying over Indian air space have to comply with this requirement by 30th June, 1995. Aeroplanes which are imported after 30th June, 1994 have to comply with this requirement at the time of import. These requirements were prescribed after discussion with the Indian Airlines, Air India and air taxi operators.

(c) All airlines are required to comply with this mandatory requirement. Suitable action will be taken as and when non compliance with the requirement is noticed by DGCA.

Agricultural Labour in Maharashtra

3444. SHRI DHARMANNA
MONDAYYA SADUL :
SHRI THAYIL JOHN
ANJALOSE :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent for the welfare programmes for agriculture labour of Maharashtra during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount likely to be spent

during the next two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR : (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Import of Silver

3445. DR. P.R. GANGWAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the total quantity of silver imported during the last year, country-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) :
The details are as under :-

	<i>Qty Grams</i>
<i>Silver in powder form</i>	1992-93
Netherland	120000
Switzerland	1000
UK	7000
USA	1229009
Total :	1357009
<i>Unwrought Silver</i>	
Australia	1500
Hongkong	4856
Switzerland	185000
Thailand	25000
UK	35643400
USA	207050
Total :	36066806

	<i>Qty Grams</i> 1992-93
<i>Sheets Plates Strips</i>	
<i>Tubes & Pipes of "Silver"</i>	
German F. Rep.	36510
Netherland	314000
Switzerland	9990
UK	4000
<hr/>	
Total :	364500
<hr/>	
<i>All other Semi Manufactured forms of Silver</i>	
Australia	20000
German F. Rep.	175605
Hongkong	71316
Italy	49000
Japan	56048
Singapore	67145
Spain	1600
Thailand	64631
U. Arab Emts.	67000
UK	8500
USA	1451079
<hr/>	
Total :	2031924
<hr/>	

[English]

Forced Landing of Aircraft

3446. DR. Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY :
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the number of incidents of forced landing of aircraft occurred during 1993;

(b) the number of employees to whom the responsibility has been fixed for their lapses with regard to the above incidents; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to avoid/reduce the such incidents in future ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM : (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b). Apart from the accident to Indian Airlines A-300 aircraft on 15.11.93, no aircraft of scheduled airlines did force landing in 1993. This accident is being investigated by a Court of Inquiry.

There were five cases of forced landing of aircraft belonging to non-scheduled operators reported during 1993 and these incidents are under investigation. Responsibility, if any, will be fixed after completion of the inquiry.

(c) To prevent such accidents and enhance the level of air safety the following steps have been taken by Director General Civil Aviation :-

- (i) Safety audit of airlines and Monitoring of flight recorders;
- (ii) Flight checks ;
- (iii) Ensuring compliance with instrumental let-down procedures and weather minima;
- (iv) Periodic spot checks are being done and action again Aircrafts Maintenance Engineers, Pilots and Air Traffic Controllers is taken wherever called for.

Missing Wheels of Aircraft

3447. SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No.25 on December 3, 1993 and state :

- (a) whether the investigation into the missing wheel incident on October 31, 1993 has since been completed;
- (b) if so, the findings thereof;
- (c) whether some recent incidents of missing wheels of Boeing 737 aircraft have come to notice of the Government;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the number of casualties in each such incidents ;
- (f) whether the missing wheels have since been found ; and
- (g) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check recurrence of such incidents ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The investigation into the incident has revealed that the wheel had come out as a result of failure of its bearing due to perfunctory inspection of the bearing by the Aircraft Maintenance Engineer during the last wheel assembly.

(c) No, Sir.

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

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) Immediately after this incident, Director General Civil Aviation ordered one time inspection on main wheels of Boeing-737 aircraft of Indian Airlines. Constant surveillance on the maintenance activities of the operators is kept by DGCA and deficiencies observed are taken up for remedial action.

[Translation]

Closure of Jute Mills in Bihar

3448. SHRI PREM CHAND RAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Indian Jute Mills Association has recommended to close some jute mills in Bihar;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to rehabilitate the workers

who are likely to become jobless due to this closure; and

(d) the details of the measure proposed to be taken to bring about improvement in jute industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G.VENKAT SWAMY) : (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) Government have taken several measures for revival of jute industry including creating of Jute Modernisation Fund, establishing Special Jute Development Fund, prescribing compulsory packaging of specified commodities in Jute bags, purchasing of B. Twill bags on cost plus basis, encouraging diversification through financial, fiscal and marketing support etc.

[English]

Investment in Commercial Paper

3449. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the public sector banks have been complying with the guidelines for investment in commercial paper;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against such banks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER

OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that no formal guidelines have been issued by them to banks regarding their investments in Commercial Paper (CP). However, banks have been advised to exercise due care while investing in CP in view of the risk involved as CP is an unsecured instrument. Banks were also advised that they should ensure that funds raised through CP by Companies are used for genuine working capital requirements and that the interest rates on CP are aligned more closely with the prime lending rate to avoid distortions in the money market. A sample scrutiny carried out by RBI during December 1993/January 1994 in a few banks revealed that the banks in question have generally adhered to the instructions of RBI.

(c). Does not arise.

Satellite Aided System in Civil Aviation

3450. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to switch civil aviation communication navigation from ground equipment to satellite aided system;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total cost involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (c). National Airports Authority (NAA) has a plan to create an

appropriate ground infrastructure compatible with the Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) as soon as GNSS is approved by International Civil Aviation Organisation for usage.

NAA also has a plan to link all airports with reliable and high quality speech and high speed data channels. This project is at a preliminary stage of planning. As an interim measure, NAA has taken up a project to link major and remotely located airports with low speed data links under the Department of Telecommunications's Remote Area Business Message Network (RABAN) at a cost of Rs. 5.10 crores. Such links have so far been established at 10 airports.

Unemployed Doctors and Engineers.

3451. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of unemployed engineers, doctors in the country as on March 31, 1993 and their break-up, State-wise; and

(b) whether the employment exchanges review their live registers

periodically in order to prune out those who become employed or any period has been fixed for the validity of the registration with subsequent re-registration in case of continued unemployment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) : As per estimates worked out by Institute of Applied Manpower Research, New Delhi, the total number of unemployed degree and diploma holder Engineers in respect of 20 major State / Union Territories at the end of 1992 was as given in the Statement-I enclosed. Such estimates for remaining States/ Union Territories have not been worked out.

Similarly, no estimates for Doctors have been worked out. However, the number of Graduates (including Post Graduates), job-seekers in medicine, all of whom were not necessarily unemployed, on the live register of the Employment Exchanges as on 31.12.1991 in each State/Union Territories is furnished in the Statement-II enclosed.

(b) The Employment Exchanges are required to review their Live Registers periodically in order to delete the names of those who become employed. The validity of registration can continue if renewed after every three years.

STATEMENT - I

Estimated Number of Unemployed Engineering Degree and Diploma Holders of Various Disciplines by States - At the end of 1992

<i>State</i>	<i>Degree holders</i>	<i>Diploma holders</i>
1. Assam	154	255
2. Bihar	1045	2517

<i>State</i>	<i>Degree holders</i>	<i>Diploma holders</i>
3. Orissa	149	662
4. West Bengal	550	2963
5. Chandigarh	82	112
6. Delhi	258	357
7. Haryana	87	986
8. Himachal Pradesh	-	238
9. Jammu & Kashmir	109	-
10. Punjab	161	1037
11. Rajasthan	227	759
12. Uttar Pradesh	947	7000
13. Gujarat	455	2483
14. Madhya Pradesh	954	3082
15. Maharashtra	1351	3150
16. Goa	8	43
17. Andhra Pradesh	1974	6116
18. Karnataka	3184	7536
19. Kerala	819	4355
20. Tamilnadu	4117	5903

STATEMENT - II

Number of job-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 31.12.1991

<i>States/Union Territory</i>	<i>Medicine Degree & above</i>
<i>States</i>	
1. Andhra Pradesh	3590

<i>States/Union Territory</i>	<i>Medicine Degree & above</i>
2. Arunachal Pradesh	-
3. Assam	192
4. Bihar	1738
5. Goa	251
6. Gujarat	398
7. Haryana	683
8. Himachal Pradesh	279
9. Jammu & Kashmir	43
10. Karnataka	835
11. Kerala	3198
12. Madhya Pradesh	688
13. Maharashtra	3956
14. Manipur	39
15. Meghalaya	4
16. Mizoram	28
17. Nagaland	
18. Orissa	1406
19. Punjab	358
20. Rajasthan	2735
21. Sikkim*	
22. Tamil Nadu	7133
23. Tripura	18

<i>States/Union Territory</i>	<i>Medicine Degree & above</i>
24. Uttar Pradesh	1339
25. West Bengal	687
<i>Union Territories</i>	
26. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	5
27. Chandigarh	822
28. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7
29. Delhi	2800
30. Daman & Diu	9
31. Lakshadweep	7
32. Pondicherry	492
Total :	33740

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

**Retirement Benefits to Air India
Officials**

3452. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air India has conferred the retirement benefits including free air-travel and medical benefits to its officials reducing the required service in this regard from continuous twenty five years to twenty years;

(b) if so, the rationale behind the same;

(c) whether this amendment has

been approved by the Government;

(d) if so, whether the Government are reconsidering the same; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c). On the demand of employees of Air India to bring parity with the provisions of voluntary retirement scheme in Central Government, Air India amended their service regulations, with the approval of the Government, for reducing the qualifying service for voluntary retirement to 20 years.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Computerisation in Banks

3453. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:-

(a) the number of branches of public sector banks computerised so-far bank-wise; and

(b) the time by which the remaining bank branches are proposed to be computerised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) : (a) As on 31.12.1993 public sector banks had partially/fully computerised 41 branches. Bank-wise details are as under :-

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Bank</i>	<i>No. of branches</i>
1.	Allahabad Bank	1
2.	Andhra Bank	1
3.	Bank of Baroda	2
4.	Bank of India	1
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	1
6.	Canara Bank	1
7.	Central Bank of India	1
8.	Corporation Bank	3
9.	Dena Bank	2
10.	Indian Bank	1
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	1
12.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1
13.	Punjab National Bank	1
14.	State Bank of India	11
15.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	1

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Name of the Bank</i>	<i>No. of branches</i>
16.	State Bank of Hyderabad	1
17.	State Bank of Indore	1
18.	State Bank of Mysore	1
19.	State Bank of Saurashtra	1
20.	State Bank of Travancore	1
21.	Syndicate Bank	3
22.	UCO Bank	2
23.	Union Bank of India	1
24.	Vijaya Bank	1
TOTAL		41

(b). Public sector banks have prepared plans for total computerisation of 400 branches during the next 2/3 years.

Setting up of Free Trade Zones in N.E. Region

3454. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any request from the North Eastern States for setting up free trade zone in the region;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF THE COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c). No such proposal has been received from the North Eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura.

Opening of Regional Offices by Tea Board

3455. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any demand for opening of new regional offices of Tea Board in the country had been received by him/his Ministry from Members of Parliament during 1993 and 1994, upto February 28; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Shri Amar Roypradhan, M.P (Lok Sabha) vide his letter dated 14th Jan., '94 addressed to the Commerce Minister has suggested that a regional office of the Tea Board may be opened at Jalpaiguri to look after the developmental needs of tea producers in this region.

No view has been taken in the matter so far.

Customs Buying Items

3456. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of passengers have been detected by the Customs department buying items far in excess of their encashment certificate depriving foreign exchange to India in each of the last twelve months;

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon; and

(c) the number of foreign flights that were held up or delayed due to the delay in the clearance of the passengers during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Insurance Cover for Sericulture Venture

3457. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madras-based United Insurance Company has formulated any scheme to extend insurance cover for sericulture ventures in different parts of the country under the world Bank-aided programme;

(b) if so, the details and the objectives thereof;

(c) whether the United Insurance Company has entered into any agreement with the Central Silk Board in this regard;

(d) if so, the broad details thereof;

(e) the date from which the insurance cover is likely to be effective;

(f) whether the sericulture venture are likely to get a boost by the insurance cover; and

(g) if so, the extent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (g). A sericulture Insurance Scheme restricted only to seed producers is already in existence for the past about 10 years and is being implemented by the United India directly in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala through the State Governments. The General Insurance Corporation of India have reported that the United India have taken up with the Central Silk Board a

comprehensive Silkworm Insurance Scheme to provide insurance protection from disease free laying stage to cocoon stage covering various varieties extending the coverage to various types of farmers, aided by the World Bank as well as other Bank finance programmes all over the country.

Since the proposed scheme will cover all farmers and seed producers all over the country, it is expected that it will give a boost to sericulture ventures.

Kovalam Ashok Beach Resort

3458. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kovalam Ashok Beach Resort in Kerala is earning profit;

(b) the details of profits earned by the Hotel during each of the last three years;

(c) whether the Government propose to further develop this Hotel to attract more tourists; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Kovalam Ashok Beach Resort of ITDC has earned profits during the last three years, as under

<i>Year</i>	<i>Net Profit (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1990-91	9.03
1991-92	2.14
1992-93	0.37

(c) and (d). With a view to make the hotel competitive and attract more tourists, the hotel is being expanded by adding following facilities:

- New block consisting of 60 guest rooms and 2 suites having an exclusive restaurant and other requisite facilities.
- 500-seater Convention Centre with modern conference system and facilities.
- Swimming Pool

[Translation]

Minimum Wages

3459. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Wage Advisory Board was held in January, 1994 to consider the revision in minimum wages of labourers;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Board in this regard; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI

P.A. SANGMA); (a) to (c). The first meeting of the Minimum Wages Advisory Board, reconstituted under Section-7 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 was held on 28.1.1994. The Board had a preliminary discussion on various aspects relating to its functioning. The Board did not make any specific recommendation on any matter during the meeting.

Small Saving Schemes of Banks

3460. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of THE FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken a decision to discontinue the small saving schemes of various banks;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to safeguard the interests of saving agents who were engaged in the above scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) : (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have not taken any decision to discontinue the small savings schemes of various banks. It is open to the concerned banks to decide whether they should continue such deposit schemes.

(c) Indian Banks' Association (IBA), have reported that in respect of service conditions of deposit collectors who collect deposits from door to door under various small savings schemes of banks, an award had been given by the Industrial Tribunal, Hyderabad. The said award has directed that deposit collectors who meet

with certain laid down requirements vis-a-vis age etc. should be considered for absorption as workmen. An appeal in the matter has been filed in the Hyderabad High Court by the IBA on behalf of banks.

[English]

Opening of Financial Institutions by Foreign Banks

3461. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR:
SHRI CHITTA BASU :

Will the Minister of FINIANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have allowed certain foreign banks to open financial institutions in India;

(b) if so, the details of those banks;

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any of these banks were involved in the securities scam; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (e). Two foreign banks i.e. Bank of America and Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait have been permitted to establish subsidiary companies to undertake financial services. Of these banks, Bank of America was involved in the securities scam. Formal applications to Reserve Bank of India seeking approval

under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, are yet to be made by these banks.

Indian Investment in U.K.

3462. SHRI SULTAN
SALAHUDDIN OWAIISI :
SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH:
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA
RAO :

• Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the United Kingdom has sought Indian investment;

(b) whether the Government of India have been approached by the Department of Trade and Industry of U.K in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the projects on which the Indian investment are likely to be made in U.K during 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) A representative of a U.K Government agency visited India in January-February, 1994 to explore the possibilities of Indian investment in Britain.

(b) to (d). While no formal proposals have been made by the Department of Trade and Industry of U.K. in this regard, it is possible for Indian companies to take advantage of opportunities for investment in Britain in a wide range of sectors.

Industrial Sickness

3463. SHRI V.SREENIVASA
PRASAD :
SHRI TARA CHAND
KHANDELWAL :
SHRI TARA SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to evolve a new concept for evaluating industrial sickness;

(b) if so, the broad features of the proposal under consideration;

(c) whether the Government propose to enlarge the scope of BIFR for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR.ABRAR AHMED) : (a) to (d). Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the Report of the Committee on Industrial Sickness and Corporate Restructuring which has made some recommendations on the concept of industrial sickness and functioning of BIFR. These recommendations are under consideration of Government.

Safety Measures

3464. DR. ASIM BALA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether modern safety measures

have been introduced in mines to ensure accident free area;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the modern safety measures used to combat the fatal mine accidents?

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

Several modern safety measures have been introduced in mines over the years to improve safety and thereby to reduce accidents. Among the important safety measures adopted are:

- introduction of Systematic Support Rules for freshly exposed roofs
- introduction of steel supports.
- mechanical ventillation devices.
- personal protective equipments.
- introducing caplamps.
- gas detection devices.
- audio-visual alarms on dumpers for giving warning during reversal.
- traffic rules in opencast mines.
- safety training for workpersons under the Mines Vocational Training Rules, 1966.
- workers' participation in safety management.
- internal safety organisation in

mines.

- mechanisation leading operations at working places for reducing exposure of workers to hazardous environment.
- use of nitrogen to combat fires.

[Translation]

ESI Hospital and Dispensaries

3465. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of E.S.I. hospitals/dispensaries set up at various places in Gujarat and Maharashtra, separately;

(b) whether the Government propose to upgrade some of these hospitals/dispensaries;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of E.S.I. hospitals/dispensaries running in rented buildings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c) There are at present 9 ESI hospitals and 116 dispensaries in Gujarat and 12 ESI hospitals and 75 dispensaries in Maharashtra. The administration of medical care under the ESI Scheme vests on the respective State Govts. There is no proposal from the Govt. of Maharashtra to upgrade any ESI hospital/dispensary in the State. However, the Govt. of Gujarat is reported to have proposed upgradation of the existing 225 bed ESI Chest Hospital, Ahmedabad to

300 bed general hospital.

(d) There is no ESI hospital functioning in the rented buildings. However, 71 ESI dispensaries in Maharashtra and 45 in Gujarat are functioning in rented buildings.

Air Taxi Operators

3466. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN
SHARAN SINGH :
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH :
PROF. K.V. THOMAS :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the air taxi operators are now entitled to convert themselves into the private air services;

(b) if so, the date from which this provision is likely to be made effective;

(c) whether the air taxi operators can now publish their flying schedules;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d). Minimum requirements to be met by airline operators, for operation of Scheduled air transport services in the country, have been issued. A copy of the order is given in the attached statement. All scheduled air transport operators can publish their schedules.

(e) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS TO BE MET BY AN OPERATOR OF SCHEDULED AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE

1. A fleet of minimum three aircraft registered in India. All-up-weight of aircraft more than 5,700 kgs. each.
2. Not less than Rs. 15 crores subscribed equity capital in respect of operators having aircraft of all-up-weight exceeding 40,000 kgs. and not less than Rs. 5 crores for operators having aircraft of all-up-weight not exceeding 40,000 kgs.
3. Not less than three sets of flight crew & cabin crew per aircraft.
4. An approved maintenance organisation and facilities to carry out maintenance of aircraft upto 500 hours inspection or Check'B' for Boeing 737 aircraft.
5. Approved manuals for operations, training and quality control cum-maintenance.
6. Cells for pre-flight medical examination of crew, flight planning and despatch, reliability analysis of aircraft components & systems, defect investigation, compliance of service bulletins & modifications and records of major components.
7. Security programme approved by Bureau Civil Aviation Security and trained security personnel at all operating stations.

8. Those operating scheduled air transport service on any route specified in the annex, under Category-I, will be required to provide a minimum of scheduled service in Category-II and Category-III sectors as indicated in the annex. For rendering the prescribed minimum service on routes in Categories-II & III, an operator may have option to provide the service either by aircraft in his fleet or in a nother operator's fleet on mutually agreed terms. In the later case, the arrangement should have prior approval of DGCA.
9. Operators shall abide by any further conditions which DGCA may consider necessary for monitoring of scheduled air transport service and operation of safe and reliable services.
10. Operators who desire to obtain permission to operate scheduled air transport service may apply to DGCA complying with the provisions of Schedule XI of the Aircraft Rules 1937, and the above requirements.

*Provision of Service in
Diffrent categories of routes*

Category-I

Routes connecting directly..

Bombay- Bangalore

Bombay- Calcutta

Bombay- Delhi

Bombay- Hyderabad

Bombay- Madras

Bombay- Trivandrum

Calcutta- Delhi

Calcutta- Bangalore

Calcutta- Madras

Delhi - Bangalore

Delhi - Hyderabad

Delhi - Madras

Category-II

Routes connecting stations in North-Eastern region, Jammu & Kashmir, Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep.

Category-III

Routes other than those in Category-I and Category-II.

Any one who operates scheduled air transport service on one or more of the routes under Catgeory-I, shall be required to provide such service in Categoies -II & III as indicates below:-

The operator will deploy on routes in Category-II at least 10% of the capacity he deploys on routes in Category-I and of the capacity thus required to be deployed on Category-II routes, at least 10% would be deployed on services or segments thereof operated exclusively within the North-Eastern region, Jammu and Kashmir, Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadeep.

The operator will deploy routes in Category-I.

Note 1: A service operated on Cat
egory-I route as a part of in

temational air service will not be reckoned for the above purpose.

Note 2: Capacity deployed will be reckoned in Available Seat Kilometres (ASKM).

Note 3: On multiple sector routes like Delhi-Calcutta-Guwahati-Impahl, the capacity provided on Delhi-Calcutta sector will count towards Category-I, that provided on Calcutta-Guwahati sector will count towards Category-II and the capacity on Guwahati-Impahl sector will count towards service exclusively within Category-II.

[English]

EPZ in Kerala

3467 SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to set up an Export Processing Zone at Kozhikode in Kerala ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Keeping in view the availability of funds and the need to optimise

infrastructural facilities in the existing zones, it would not be possible at present for the Central Government to consider developing new zones in the country.

Services of Indian Airlines

3468. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Airlines has introduced point to point services for selected city pairs; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM : (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b). Point to point fares have been introduced on 84 domestic routes, as given in the enclosed statement.

STATEMENT

Routes where point to point fares have been introduced.

1. Agartala-Delhi via Calcutta
2. Agra-Bombay via Delhi
3. Ahmedabad-Calcutta via Bombay
4. Ahmedabad-Calcutta via Delhi
5. Ahmedabad-Hyderabad via Bombay
6. Ahmedabad-Madras via Bombay
7. Ahmedabad-Goa via Bombay
8. Ahmedabad-Cochin via Bombay

9. Ahmedabad-Coimbatore via Bombay
10. Ahmedabad-Gwalior via Delhi
11. Ahmedabad-Lucknow via Delhi
12. Ahmedabad-Jaipur via Bombay
13. Ahmedabad-Mangalore via Bombay
14. Ahmedabad-Bangalore via Bombay
15. Amritsar-Bombay via Delhi
16. Amritsar-Bangalore via Delhi
17. Amritsar-Hyderabad via Delhi
18. Aurangabad Udaipur via Bombay
19. Bangalore-Bhopal via Bombay
20. Bangalore-Indore via Bombay
21. Bangalore-Goa via Bombay
22. Bangalore-Jaipur via Bombay
23. Bangalore-Vadodara via Bombay
24. Bangalore-Jodhpur via Bombay
25. Bangalore-Visakhapatnam via Hyderabad
26. Bangalore-Chandigarh via Delhi
27. Bangalore-Gwalior via Delhi
28. Bhopal-Hyderabad via Bombay
29. Bhopal-Goa via Bombay
30. Bhopal-Madras via Bombay
31. Bhopal-Calcutta via Delhi
32. Bhubaneshwar-Bombay via Delhi
33. Bhubaneshwar-Bombay via Hyderabad
34. Bombay-Lucknow via Delhi
35. Bombay-Guwahati via Calcutta
36. Bombay-Vishkhapatnam via Hyderabad
37. Bombay-Varanasi via Delhi
38. Bombay-Khajuraho via Delhi
39. Bombay-Madurai via Madras
40. Bombay-Madras via Bangalore
41. Bombay-Srinagar via Delhi
42. Bombay-Tiruchirapalli via Madras
43. Bombay-Chandigarh via Delhi
44. Bombay-Gwalior via Delhi
45. Bombay-Jammu via Delhi
46. Bombay-Leh via Delhi
47. Bombay-Patna via Delhi
48. Calcutta-Vadodara via Bombay
49. Calcutta-Jaipur via Delhi
50. Calcutta-Gwalior via Delhi
51. Calcutta-Mangalore via Bombay

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 52. Calicut-Vadodara via Bombay | 74. Gwalior-Jaipur via Delhi |
| 53. Chandigarh-Hyderabad via Delhi | 75. Gwalior-Madras via Delhi |
| 54. Chandigarh-Madras via Delhi | 76. Gwalior-Vadodara via Delhi |
| 55. Cochin-Delhi via Madras | 77. Hyderabad-Raipur via Bombay |
| 56. Cochin-Delhi via Bangalore | 78. Hyderabad-Vadodara via Bombay |
| 57. Coimbatore-Delhi via Bombay | 79. Hyderabad-Indore via Bombay |
| 58. Coimbatore-Delhi via Bangalore | 80. Indore-Madras via Bombay |
| 59. Coimbatore-Vadodara via Bombay | 81. Jaipur-Madras via Bombay |
| 60. Delhi-Mangalore via Bombay | 82. Jaipur-Madras via Delhi |
| 61. Delhi-Imphal via Calcutta | 83. Madras-Vadodara via Bombay |
| 62. Delhi-Dibrugarh via Calcutta | 84. Mangalore-Vadodara via Bombay |
| 63. Delhi-Dimapur via Calcutta | |
| 64. Delhi-Madurai via Madras | |
| 65. Delhi-Tiruchirapalli via Madras | |
| 66. Delhi-Visakhapatnam via Hyderabad | |
| 67. Delhi-Trivandrum via Bangalore | |
| 68. Delhi-Trivandrum via Madras | |
| 69. Delhi-Mangalore via Bangalore | |
| 70. Goa-Vadodara via Bombay | |
| 71. Goa-Jaipur via Bombay | |
| 72. Goa-Indore via Bombay | |
| 73. Gwalior-Hydrabad via Delhi | |

Warehousing Laws

3469. SHRI TARA SINGH :
 SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :
 SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL :

Will the MiNISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal has been received by the Government to review and modify the warehousing laws;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
 MiNISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.
 CHANRASHEKHARA MURTHY) : Yes,
 Sir. The Govt. has received several

proposals from Trade & Industry to review and modify the customs provisions relating to warehousing of imported goods.

(b) Mainly, these proposals are as below :-

- (i) Warehousing period in case of goods other than perishables, should be fixed as one year and for goods like ship stores etc. the period should be fixed as two years;
- (ii) There should be provision of extension of these periods in genuine cases;
- (iii) Requirement of pre-deposit of 50% of duty assessed should be done away with;
- (iv) Interest on duty should be chargeable upto the date of payment of customs duty instead of upto the date of clearance of goods.
- (v) Interest liability should not start after the 7th day of return of Bill of Entry for warehousing.

(c) The Government has carefully considered these suggestions and in the Finance Bill, 94-95, it has been proposed to modify the Warehousing Laws as follows :-

- (i) Warehousing period has been proposed to be enhanced to one year for all goods except capital goods imported by 100% EOUs for which the period is proposed as 5 years;
- (ii) A provision for grant of extension of the warehousing period has been proposed:

(iii) 50% pre-deposit of duty has been proposed to be done away with;

(iv) Interest liability is proposed to be restricted only upto the date of payment of duty on the warehoused goods; and

(V) Interest liability is proposed to be calculated only from the end of the warehousing period till the date of payment of duty.

[Translation]

Narcotic Drugs

3470. SHRIMATI BHAVNA
CHIKHLIA :
SHRIMATI SHEELA
GAUTAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the menace of narcotic drugs is increasing in Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the number of drug peddlers arrested and the quantity of drugs seized during each of the last three years, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY) : (a) and (b). Since sale and consumption of narcotics is a clandestine activity, it cannot be said definitely whether it is increasing in Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh or otherwise. However, available information about the quantity of drugs seized and the number of persons arrested in these States during 1991, 1992 & 1993 is given below :-

GUJARAT

<i>Drug</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>
	<i>(Quantity seized in Kgs.)</i>		
Opium	52.000	53.000	29.000
Heroin	2.500	0.805	1.000
Ganja	278.972	361.530	164.703
Hashish	60.000	302.000	95.000
No. of Persons arrested	346	315	226

UTTAR PRADESH

Opium	143.000	211.000	139.000
Morphine	13.000	33.000	34.000
Heroin	9.000	15.000	29.000
Ganja	2242.000	7862.000	3616.000
Hashish	380.000	924.000	699.000
Methaqualone	6660Tablets	4622 Tablets	7004 Tablets
No. of persons arrested	2958	6181	5330

*[English]***Production of Jute in Orissa**

3471.SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a sharp decline in the production of jute in Orissa during the current financial year:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to assist the jute growers in the State to increase the production during 1994-95 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY) : (a) and (b). The production of jute has declined from 380800 bales in 1992-93 to 325000 bales in 1993-94.

(c) Government of India implementing the scheme on Special Jute Development Programme in important jute and mesta growing States including Orissa. Financial assistance is provided under the scheme for supply of essential inputs like seeds, implements, pesticides, sprayers, nutrients, etc. to the jute growers and also for organising technology demonstrations on farmers field and farmers training. Assistance under the scheme is also provided to the jute growers for construction of retting tanks and supply of fungal culture to improve the fibre quality. These facilities will continue to be given to the jute growers during 1994-95.

Commanders in Indian Airlines

3472. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Airlines has drawn up an intensive training programme to have adequate number of commanders by the middle of 1995; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM : (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A programme has been drawn up for training of 110 commanders on different types of aircraft during the next two years.

Euro Issues

3473. SHRI M. KRISHNASWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) the norms prescribed for Euro issues of Indian companies;

(b) the number of Indian companies which have so far subscribed to the Euro issues and those which have applied for such issues;

(c) the total deposit received so far through these issues;

(d) whether guidelines regarding preferential allotments are being implemented by these companies in their Euro issues; and

(e) if not, the action being contemplated against such companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) An Indian company desirous of making Euro issues would be expected to have a consistent track record of good performance for a minimum period of three years. The aggregate of foreign investment made, either directly or indirectly (through the Global Depository Receipts mechanism) shall not exceed 51% of the issued and subscribed capital of the company.

(b) and (c). As on 4.3.94, 20 Indian companies had launched their issues and had raised total proceeds amounting to US \$ 2336.37 Million. Till 16.3.94, 116 applications had been received by the Government from companies obtaining approvals to make Euro-issues.

(d) The Euro issues are governed by a Scheme notified by the Government on 12.11.93 for issue of Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds and Ordinary Shares through the Global Depository Mechanism.

(e) in view of (d) question does not arise.

[Translation]

**Contract Labour System in Textiles
Ministry**

3474. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether labour work is still being got done under contract labour system in the corporation offices in various States under his Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have any scheme to literate the labourers/workers at present under contractors and to take work from them directly; and

(d) if so, the details of the progress made in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G.VENKAT SWAMY) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Export of Rice

3475. SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the minimum export price for superfine non-basmati rice was comparatively much less than the selling price of rice at present in the country;

(b) if so, the per quintal minimum export price of rice and the per quintal average price of rice in the domestic market;

(c) whether exporters are selling the rice in the international market at the same price;

(d) if so, the financial loss suffered by the country due to export of rice; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) : (a) and (b). The average sale prices of superfine qualities of non-basmati rice in domestic market range between Rs. 6,000/- and Rs. 7250/- per MT which work out in US \$ terms to US \$ 191.30 to US \$ 231.15 per MT while Minimum Export Price effective from 3.1.1994 is US \$ 200 per MT.

(c) and (d). During the period from April to November, 1993 the Unit Value realisation for superfine non-basmati rice is US \$ 338.40 per MT.

(e) Does not arise.

**Recovery of Outstanding Dues
of IDBI**

3476. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether huge amount of loan provided by the Industrial Development Bank of India to the industrial units is still outstanding;

(b) if so, the position thereof as on December 31, 1993, State-wise; and

(c) the efforts made by the Government to recover the outstanding amount ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b). The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has reported that as at the end of March, 1993 (Latest available), loan outstanding under their direct finance schemes aggregated Rs. 14164.2 crore. The details of assistance outstanding, state-

wise under direct finance schemes are given in the Statement.

(c) The outstanding loans under direct finance schemes are required to be repaid as per schedule stipulated by IDBI while contracting loans. IDBI monitors assisted companies through a mechanism of follow up visits, quarterly progress reports etc. Nominee directors appointed by IDBI also report the financial position of assisted companies periodically. Senior Executives of IDBI review the assisted projects and corrective measures are taken as soon as incipient sickness is observed. Special recovery cells have been established at Head Office, Regional and Branch Offices to monitor the recovery of dues.

STATEMENT

State/Union-territory wise statement of loan outstanding as on March 31, 1993

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Loan Outstanding</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1807.59
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.40
3.	Assam	126.36
4.	Bihar	184.02
5.	Chandigarh	4.96
6.	Daman & Diu	7.30
7.	Goa	74.86
8.	Gujarat	2168.98
9.	Haryana	215.16
10.	Himachal Pradesh	59.58

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Loan Outstanding</i>
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	10.21
12.	Karnataka	626.44
13.	Kerala	205.70
14.	Madhya Pradesh	842.35
15.	Maharashtra	2477.14
16.	Manipur	2.73
17.	Meghalaya	7.04
18.	Nagaland	4.45
19.	Orissa	411.64
20.	Punjab	419.26
21.	Rajasthan	715.10
22.	Sikkim	5.89
23.	Tamil Nadu	1237.30
24.	Dadra & N.Haveli	16.26
25.	Delhi	201.74
26.	Pondicherry	79.05
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1504.32
28.	West Bengal	748.38
Total		14164.21

[English]

Guidelines for Air Taxi Operators

3477. DR. LAL BHADUR RAWAL :
SHRI RAMESH
CHENNITHALA :

Will the MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have issued or propose to issue fresh guidelines

to regulate the functioning of the air taxi operators, in view of the report of the Air corporation Act, 1953; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b). Guidelines for operation of scheduled air transport service have issued. A set of these guidelines is given in the Statements-I and II.

STATEMENT-I

No. AV. 11012/2/94-A

Government of India

Ministry of Civil Aviation & Tourism
(Department of Civil Aviation)

"B" Block, Rajiv Gandhi Bhavan,
Safdarjung Airport, Arbindo Marg,
New Delhi-110003, Dated 1.3.1994.

O R D E R

..... In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1A) of rule 134 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937, the Central Government, with a view to achieving better regulation of air transport services and taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions in the country, hereby direct that every operator operating any scheduled air transport service within the country on any route specified in annex hereto, under category-I, shall be required to provide a minimum of scheduled air transport service on routes indicated in category-II and III in the Annex. For rendering the prescribed minimum service on routes in Category-II and III, an operator may at his option provide the service either by aircraft in his fleet or with aircraft in any other operator's fleet on mutually

agreed terms. In the latter case, the arrangements shall have prior approval of the Director General of Civil Aviation.

Sd/-

(P. K. Banerji)

Joint Secretary to the

Govt. of India

Tel. No. 4610369.

STATEMENT-II

PROVISION OF SERVICE IN DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF ROUTES

CATEGORY-I

Routes connecting directly

BOMBAY-BANGALORE

CALCUTTA-DELHI

BOMBAY-CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA-BANGALORE

BOMBAY-DELHI

CALCUTTA-MADRAS

BOMBAY-HYDERABAD

DELHI-BANGALORE

BOMBAY-MADRAS

DELHI-HYDERABAD

BOMBAY-TRIVANDRUM

DELHI-MADRAS

CATEGORY-II

Routes connecting stations in North-Eastern region, Jammu & Kashmir, Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep.

CATEGORY-III

Routes other than those in
Category-I and Category-II

Any one who operates scheduled air transport service on one or more of the routes under Category-I, shall be required to provide such service in Categories-II & III as indicated below:-

The operator will deploy on routes in Category -II at least 10% of the capacity he deploys on routes in Category-I and of the capacity thus required to be deployed on Category - II routes, at least 10% would be deployed on services or segments thereof operated exclusively within the North-Eastern region, Jammu & Kashmir, Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep.

The operator will deploy on routes in Category-III, at least 50% of the capacity he deploys on routes in Category-I.

NOTE : 1 A service operated on a Category-I route as a part of international air service will not be reckoned for the above purpose.

NOTE : 2 Capacity deployed will be reckoned in Available Seat Kilometres (ASKM).

NOTE : 3 On multiple sector routes like Delhi-Calcutta-Guwahati-Imphal, the capacity provided on Delhi-Calcutta sector will count towards Category-I, that provided on Calcutta-Guwahati sector will count towards Category-II and the capacity on Guwahati-Imphal sector will count towards

service exclusively within
Category-II.

*Minimum Requirements to be met by
an Operator of Scheduled Air
Transport Service*

1. A fleet of minimum three aircraft registered in India. All-up-weight of aircraft more than 5,700 kgs. each.
2. Not less than Rs. 15 crores subscribed equity capital in respect of operators having aircraft of all-up-weight exceeding 40,000 kgs. and the not less than Rs. 5 crores for operators having aircraft of all-up-weight not exceeding 40,000 kgs.
3. Not less than three sets of flight crew & cabin crew per aircraft.
4. An approved maintenance organization and facilities to carry out maintenance of aircraft upto 500 hours inspection or Check 'B' for Boeing 737 aircraft.
5. Approved manuals for operations, training and quality control-cum-maintenance.
6. Cells for pre-flight medical examination of crew, flight planning and despatch, reliability analysis of aircraft components & systems, defect investigation, compliance of service bulletins & modifications and records of major components.
7. Security programme approved by Bureau of Civil Aviation Security and trained security personnel at all operating stations.

8. Those operating scheduled air transport service on any route specified in the annex, under Category-I will be required to provide a minimum of scheduled service in Category-II and Category-III sectors as indicated in the annex. For rendering the prescribed minimum service on routes in Categories-II & III, an operator may have option to provide the service either by aircraft in his fleet or in another operator's fleet on mutually agreed terms. In the latter case, the arrangement should have prior approval of DGCA.
9. Operators shall abide by any further conditions which DGCA may consider necessary for monitoring of scheduled air transport service and operation of safe and reliable services.
10. Operators who desire to obtain permission to operate scheduled air transport service may apply to DGCA complying with provisions of Schedule XI of the Aircraft Rules, 1937 and the above requirements.

Foreign Exchange Earnings from Foreign Tourists

3478. SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state the estimated foreign exchange earnings from foreign tourists during 1994 and 1995, separately ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): The foreign exchange earnings

from tourism during 1994 and 1995 are projected to exceed Rs. 4890 crores and Rs. 5620 crores respectively.

Smuggling of Gold

3479. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL :
SHRI S. B. SIDNAL :
SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether gold smuggling is continuing unabated despite the liberalisation of Policy on import of gold;

(b) if so, the details of the gold seized during the last six months;

(c) whether during the month of January customs authorities alone recovered gold worth over Rs. 1.5 crores and foreign currency at Indira Gandhi International Airport;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to curb gold smuggling in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRA SHEKHARA MURTHY) : (a) and (b). Liberalised import policy including reduced import duty appears to have curtailed large scale smuggling of precious metals including gold. However, smuggling of gold and other precious metals is still being noticed on a smaller scale. The details of gold seized during the last six months are given below :

<i>Month</i>	<i>Seizure of gold (in Kgs.)</i>	<i>Value(Rupees in crores)</i>
September, 1993	66.736	2.90
October, 1993	147.385	6.82
November, 1993	96.435	4.32
December, 1993	86.457	3.88
January, 1994	93.137*	4.31*
February, 1994	15.097*	0.69*

* Figures are provisional.

(c) and (d). During the month of January, 1994 gold valued at Rs. 59.99 lakhs and foreign currency valued at Rs. 12.19 lakhs were seized by the Customs Authorities at Indira Gandhi International Airport.

(e) Agencies of Central and State Governments engaged in the task of prevention and detection of smuggling are alert to stop all smuggling including smuggling of gold. They have also been equipped with better means to combat such smuggling.

Second National Commission on Labour

3480. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have set up the proposed Second National Commission on Labour; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) : No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Loan under Poverty Eradication Scheme

3481. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan/assistance provided to the person belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and backward classes during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 so far;

(b) whether the Government have formulated any scheme for the year 1994-95 to extend loan/assistance to the persons belonging to above classes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER

OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (c). In terms of Reserve Bank of India (RBI)'s guidelines all public sector banks are required to extend atleast 10% of their total credit to weaker sections including Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. No Statewise borrower category-wise targets in this regard have been stipulated. The data reporting system does not generate information about various classes of society. However, the outstanding amount of advances of public sector banks extended to weaker sections of the society including Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and backward classes for the year ending March 1991, 1992, 1993 and the Quarter ending June, 1993 was Rs. 10260 crores, Rs. 10881 crores, Rs. 11855 crores and 11881 crores respectively. The share of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the above amount was Rs. 3288 crores, Rs. 3629 crores, Rs. 4141 crores and Rs. 4262 crores respectively. The Government have not framed any special scheme for granting loans by the public sector banks for the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. However, banks have been advised by Reserve Bank of India that special efforts should be made to evolve suitable bankable schemes for SCs/STs beneficiaries. Accordingly, the commercial banks participate in the programme sponsored by the Government to enable the indetified beneficiaries to persue viable scheme for their economic upliftment.

[English]

Unemployment Problem

3482. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated percentage of rise in unemployment among the educated, skilled and unskilled persons and in the agricultural sector during each of the last three years;

(b) the estimated reduction in the labour force both in the Central and State public sector undertaking during the above period;

(c) the percentage elimination of unemployment in the country achieved during the Eighth Plan as against the target; and

(d) the strategy contemplated by the Government to tackle the problem during the Ninth Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR : (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) The percentage change in the number of job-seekers on the live register of Employment Exchanges in the country, all of whom were not necessarily unemployed, in the category of educated (Matric & above), skilled/semi-skilled and unskilled during the years 1987, 1988 and 1989 (latest available) is indicated in the statement enclosed. Such data for Agricultural sector is not maintained.

(b) Data relating to employment in Public Sector Undertakings is not maintained. However, as per information collected through the Employment Market Information Programme, there was no reduction in the employment in Central Government(Quasi) and State Government (Quasi) during the years 1989,1990 and 1991.

(c) and (d). The extend of overall

unemployment is estimated to have increased from about 12.7 million in April, 1990 to about 17.8 million in April, 1993. the Eighth Plan envisaged generation of additional employment opportunities of around 8 to 9 million per year; on the average, during the Plan period. During

1992-93, additional employment opportunities of around 6 million are estimated to have been generated. The growth envisaged in the Eighth Plan, if carried into the Ninth Plan, should reduce unemployment to negligible level by the year 2002.

STATEMENT

Percentage Change over the preceding year in regard to the number of job-seekers on the live register of employment exchanges in the country.

Year	Educated Matric & above	Skilled semi skilled	Unskilled
1987	+1.7	-19.4	-5.8
1988	+4.6	-0.6	-7.4
1989	+9.3	+8.2	+2.3

Child Labour

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

3483. SHRI SOBHANADREES WARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

[Translation]

Foreign Banks

(a) whether 85% of the child labour employed in unorganised sector are not covered under the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986;

3484. DR.MUMTAZ ANSARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(a) the number of foreign banks to whom licences were issued during the last three years; and

(c) whether the Government have formulated any proposal so as to cover these children; and

(b) the details of the above banks and their branches which were closed down in the country during the above period?

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) No, Sir.

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

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) : (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have reported that during the last three years, licences have been issued to the following 12 foreign banks for opening branches.

- I. A.B.N.Amro Bank.
- II. Hong Kong Bank.
- III. American Express Bank.
- IV. British Bank of Middle East.
- V. Oman International Bank.
- VI. Credit Lyonnais
- VII. Deutsche Bank.
- VIII. Bank of Nova Scotia.
- IX. Societe Generale.
- X. Barclays Bank.
- XI. ING Bank.
- XII. State Bank of Mauritius.

None of the above banks have closed any of their branches during the above period.

[English]

Canalised Items for Export and Import

3485. SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the canalised items for import/export and the canalised agencies therefor;

(b) whether the Government have received any representation for decanalisation of these items;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposed to meet changes in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (e). Details of items and the agencies through which import/export of such items is canalised, are contained in the Export & Import Policy, 1992-97 (Revised Edition: March, 1993). Copy of this policy is available in the Parliament Library.

Review of the Policy is a continuing and ongoing process. Changes are made as and when considered necessary in public interest, taking into consideration the representations received from the public.

[Translation]

Shares Purchased by NRIs

3486. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H.TOPIWALA:
SHRI RAM SINGH KASHWAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to abolish the statutory requirement of getting prior permission of the Reserve Bank of India by NRIs before buying shares from other immigrants;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) : (a) No Sir.

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

[English]

Agreements with Foreign Countries for Tourism Promotion

3487. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

i.	Hungary	16.10.1992
ii.	Belarus	14.05.1993
iii.	Israel	18.05.1993
iv.	Uzbekistan	29.07.1993
v.	Korea	10.09.1993
vi.	Singapore	24.01.1994

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Stipends to the Apprentices

3488. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal

(a) whether the Government have signed a number of protocols with foreign countries for promotion of tourism in India during the last two years;

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

(c) whether these protocols include proposals from foreign airlines to start direct flights to India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). During the period 01.01.1992 to 28.02.1994, India has signed bilateral agreements on cooperation in the field of tourism with the following six countries:

under consideration by the Government to increase the existing rates of stipends paid to the apprentices during their training period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI

P.A.SANGMA): (a) to (c). The rates of stipend payable to be apprentices have been increased w.e.f. 27 February, 1993 for trade apprentices and w.e.f. 20 April, 1993 for all other categories of apprentices. There is no proposal presently under consideration of the Government to increase the rates of stipend.

Strikes and Lockouts

3489. PROF.K.V.THOMAS:
SHRIMATI BHAVNA
CHIKHILIA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of mandays lost in the industries in each State due to the strikes and lockouts during 1993 and January, 1994;

(b) the loss in production and the loss of wages suffered by the labourers

due to such strikes and lockouts separately; and

(c) whether the strikes and lockouts are on the decline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) A Statement giving State-wise information on the mandays lost due to strikes and lockouts during 1993 (January-Nov.)(latest available) is enclosed.

(b) Production loss due to strikes and lockouts during 1993 (Jan.-Nov.) are estimated at Rs.181.67 crores and Rs.84.88 crores respectively. Loss of wages suffered due to strikes and lockouts during the same period are estimated at Rs.7.53 crores and Rs.10.11 crores respectively.

(c) Number of strikes and lockouts and mandays lost due to these strikes and lockouts are given below:

	<i>No. of strikes and lockouts</i>	<i>Mandays lost (in millions)</i>
1991	1810	26.43
1992	1714	31.26
1993 (Jan.-Nov.)	1050	15.46
(above figures are provisional)		

STATEMENT

State-wise Mandays Lost (In Thousands) Due to Strikes and Lockouts During 1993 (Jan.-Nov.) (Provisional)

STATE/UT.	<i>Man days lost due</i>	
	<i>Strikes</i>	<i>Lockouts</i>
ANDHRA PRADESH	218	1034

BIHAR	52	365
DELHI	16	0
GOA, DAMAN & DIU	3	4
GUJARAT	308	259
HARYANA	132	128
KARNATAKA	294	61
KERALA	180	789
MADHYA PRADESH	75	0
MAHARASHTRA	390	1560
ORISSA	26	12
PONDICHERY	0	0
PUNJAB	78	2
RAJASTHAN	91	146
TAMIL NADU	1906	315
UTTAR PRADESH	24	316
WEST BENGAL	234	6347
OTHERS	52	40
TOTAL	4079	11378

0 = NIL OR LOSS THAN 500

SOURCE: LABOUR BUREAU, SHIMLA

[Translation]

Strikes and Lockouts

3490. SHRIMATI BHAVAN CHIKHILIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the mandays lost in the industries due to the strikes and lockouts during 1993; and

(b) the loss in production and loss of wages suffered by the labourers due to such strikes and lockouts, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) The details of mandays lost in the industries due to the strikes and lockouts during 1993(Jan.-Nov.) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The loss in production due to

strikes and lockouts during 1993 (Jan.-Nov.) estimated at Rs.181.676 crores and Rs. 84.88 crores respectively and loss of wages due to strikes and lockouts during the same period are estimated at Rs. 7.53 crores and Rs. 10.11 crores respectively.

STATEMENT

INDUSTRY-WISE MANDAYS LOST (IN THOUSANDS) DUE TO STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING 1993 (JAN.-NOV.) (PROVISIONAL)

INDUSTRY GROUP	MANDAYS LOST	
	STRIKES	LOCKOUTS
FOOD PRODUCTS	120	103
BEVERAGES, TOBACCO & TOB.PRODUCTS	17	13
COTTON TEXTILES	1328	1861
WOOL,SILK & SYNTHETIC TEXTILES	46	0
JUTE,HEMP & MESTA TEXTILES	32	3263
TEXTILES PRODUCTS	61	397
ENGINEERING	743	2263
CHEMICAL AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	38	447
NON METALLIC MINERALS PRODUCTS	206	422
OTHER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	18	117
COAL MINING	30	213
NON COAL MINING	378	99
PLANTATIONS	64	54
RUBBER,PLAST.,PETRO.&COAL PROD.	193	554

INDUSTRY GROUP	MANDAYS LOST	
	STRIKES	LOCKOUTS
BANK&SIMILAR FINANCIAL INST.	283	0
OTHERS	522	1573
ALL INDIA	4079	11378

0 = NIL OR LESS THAN 500

SOURCE : LABOUR BUREAU, SHIMLA.

TOTAL MAY NOT NECESSARILY TALLY DUE TO ROUNDING OFF OF FIGURES.

Regional Rural Banks

3491. PROF. RASASINGH RAWAT:
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI :
SHRI CHETAN P.S.
CHAUHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representation regarding various demands from officers and staff of Regional Rural Banks;

(b) of so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) : (a) to (c). The All India Regional Rural Banks Employees Association (AIRRBEA) and All India Gramin Bank Officers and Employees Coordination Committee (AIGBO and ECC) have inter-alia made the following demands in their letters addressed to the

Government such as payment of arrears to Regional Rural Bank (RRB) employees as per National Industrial Tribunal (NIT) Award, immediate wage revision, pension in addition to Contributory Provident Fund (CPF) and Gratuity, amendment of RRB Staff Service Rules and formation of National Rural Bank. As regards payment of arrears to employees on account of the implementation of the NIT Award, the RRBs have not been able to pay the same due to their weak financial position. The other demands such as immediate wage revision, pension in addition of CPF and Gratuity, amendment of Service Regulations. Promotion and Recruitment policy would require to be looked into by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) keeping in view restructuring of the RRBs proposed.

In regard to restructuring of the RRBs, it has been announced by the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech on 28.02.1994 that it is proposed to take up 50 of the 196 RRBs all over the country in the course of 1994-95 for undertaking comprehensive restructuring including cleaning up of their balance sheets and infusion of fresh capital.

*[English]***Air Travel by Government Officials**

3492. SHRI RAMESH
CHENNITHALA:
SHRI HARISH NARAYAN
PRABHU ZANTYE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to allow their officials to travel by the air taxis;

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

(c) the estimated annual loss to the Indian Airlines, the Air India and the Vayudoot on this account ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). In December, 1993, orders were issued allowing Government

servants to travel by air taxis; these orders have now been withdrawn.

(c) It is possible to estimate the loss to Indian Airlines/Vayudoot during this short period.

*[Translations]***Financial Assistance to Madhya Pradesh**

3493. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

the amount of financial assistance provided by the Union Government to the Government of Madhya Pradesh during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHRA MURTHY): The details of financial assistance provided to the Government of Madhya Pradesh during the last three years are, as under:

Items	Funds Released			
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	(Rs. in crores)
	2	3	4	
1. Normal Central assistance	387.23	468.23	479.06	
2. Addl. Central assistance for EAPs	47.81	96.14	81.27	
3. Share in Central Taxes (including Railway passengers fare (RE))	1098.44	1300.11	1548.71	
4. Loan against small savings collections	232.96	179.29	112.93	
5. Plan Revenue Deficit Grant	141.45	167.65	204.32	
6. Centre's contribution to CRF	27.75	27.75	27.75	
7. Grants for upgradation of standard of administration and special problems	13.05	11.44	5.26	
8. Non-Pan Grant for Bhopal Gas Tragedy Action Plan	24.45	24.45	12.225	

*[English]***Cotton Export**

3494. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY :
 SHRI NITISH KUMAR :
 SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA :
 SHRI NARAIN SINGH
 CHAUDHARI :
 SHRI D. VENKATESWARA
 RAO :
 SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN
 OWAIISI
 SHRI SANAT KUMAR
 MANDAL :
 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the leading European and Japanese Multinationals dealing in cotton are peeved over the Government's move to freeze exports of contracted cotton in an effort to check cotton prices;

(b) whether this is likely to lead India to be black-listed as cotton exporter;

(c) whether high-level talks on cotton export crises took place last month to work out a solution to the crises;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof;

(e) whether the failure on India's part to meet its contractual obligation for export contract of 2 lakh bales is likely to result in the export units facing litigation and claims for damages; and

(f) if so, the manner in which the Government propose to countenance this situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF

THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY) : (a) to (f). The World Cotton Exporter's Association has expressed concern regarding the suspension of the cotton export by the Government. A delegation on behalf of the Association has requested the Government to honour the contractual obligations and have also asked for the review of the suspension order. The Government is however, keeping a close watch on the cotton situation in the wake of the abnormal increase in the cotton prices, leading to extreme hardship to handloom and powerloom weavers.

Credit Package to Engineering Industry

3495. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any stiff competition in engineering industry world-wide;

(b) whether there is also any need to support exports by way of counter trade/long term credit arrangement for public sector engineering undertakings;

(c) whether Indian Banking System is capable of supporting project exports on a large scale;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the steps taken by the Government to ensure that exports orders are not lost just because no support is coming through from the banking system in offering credit packages?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to

(e). Export of engineering items are being made in the face of stiff competition from competing countries in the international market. To enable Indian engineering exports, including those from the Public Sector to compete effectively, various support measures are extended to our exports. To facilitate extension of credit to project exports, a one window clearance mechanism has been set up. Proposals involving deferred payment facility and valued at above Rs. 50 crores are cleared by an inter-institutional working group with Exim Bank as the nodal agency. Proposals valued between Rs. 10 and Rs. 50 crores are cleared by commercial banks. While extending credit support, the lending institutions take into account the commercial viability of the proposal, Reserve Bank of India's guidelines on the subject, availability of insurance cover of Export Credit Guaranteed Corporation of India Ltd. etc. In the past, in the engineering sector public sector companies such as Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Telecommunication Consultants India Ltd., Indian Railway Construction Company Ltd. etc. have been provided with such credit support by Exim Bank-working group.

Foreign Investment

3496. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of foreign capital investment in various industries, put together, in India over the last three years;

(b) the number of companies in which the foreign investors are holding more than 49 per cent capital; and

(c) the measures proposed by the Union Government to increase the external and internal economies of our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR.ABRAR AHMED): (a) The actual inflow of foreign investment from 1991 to 1993 is Rs. 2812.64 crores which includes investment from NRIs.

(b) No such data is being maintained.

(c) The package of economic reforms put in place since July 1991 has restored the viability of the country's external payment position and our foreign exchange reserves are today at 14 billion as compared to only 1.1 billion in June, 1991.

[Translation]

Raids on the Premises of General Managers of SBI

3497. SHRI MOHAN RAW LE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have conducted raids on the premises of General Managers of State Bank of India in several places of the country during January, 1994;

(b) if so, the details and outcome thereof; and

(c) the action taken against the guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) : (a) to (c). Central Bureau of Investigation-(CBI) have reported that a case was registered by them under IPC and Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 against General Manager, State Bank of India, Calcutta and General Manager, State Bank of India, Guwahati and a group of companies at Delhi on the allegation of showing undue favours in the matter of sanction of various loan advances facilities to the tune of Rs. 688 lakhs. CBI has conducted searches wherein a large number of incriminating documents were reportedly seized by them.

State Bank of India has reported that both the General Managers were placed under suspension on 18.2.94 from the Bank's service.

Surveyors and Loss Assessors

3498. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of complaints in regard to the role of Surveyors and loss assessors in the process of determination of of compensation under the General Insurance polices have been received;

(b) if so, the changes proposed to be introduced by Government in regard to ensure smooth running of the process of payment of claims;

(c) whether the Government also propose to bring any change in the licencing system issued by the Controller

of Insurance to the Surveyors; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) It has been reported by GIC that a few complaints have been received in regard to the role of surveyors and loss assessors in the process of determination of compensation on the General Insurance policies.

(b) to (d). The Committee set up by the Government for suggesting reforms in the Insurance sector submitted its report on the 7th January, 1994. The Committee, inter-alia, recommended measures to improve the claim settlement process in the insurance industry and abolition of the system of licencing of surveyors and loss assessors by the Controller of Insurance thus making the Insurance companies free to assign the right job to the right surveyor. A view on the recommendations made by the Committee is yet to be taken by the Government.

[English]

Agricultural Loans

3499. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHONSLE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether in view of the steep rise in the prices of fertilizers and agricultural implements, the Government propose to reduce the rate of interest on agricultural loans; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR.ABRAR AHMED) : (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that there is no proposal to lower the rate of interest on agricultural loans due to rise in the prices of fertilizers and agricultural implements.

[Translation]

Unemployed Engineers

3500. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the number of unemployed degree, diploma holder and I.T.I. certificate holders in the country, state and Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : As per estimates worked out by Institute of Applied manpower Research, New Delhi, the total number of unemployed degree and diploma holder Engineers in respect of 20 major State/ Union Territories at the end of 1992 was as given in the Statement-I enclosed. Such estimates for remaining States/ Union Territories have not been worked out.

Similarly, no such estimates for I.T.I. Certificate holders have been worked out. However, the number of ITI Certificate holders, all of whom were not necessarily unemployed, on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 31.12.1991 is furnished in Statement-II enclosed.

STATEMENT - I

Estimated number of Unemployed Engineering Degree and Diploma Holders of various Disciplines by States - At the end of 1992

State/Union Territory	Diploma holders		
	1	2	3
	Degree holders		
	1	2	3
1. Assam		154	255
2. Bihar		1045	2517
3. Orissa		149	662
4. West Bengal		550	2963
5. Chandigarh		82	112
6. Delhi		258	357
7. Haryana		97	986
8. Himachal Pradesh		0	238
9. Jammu & Kashmir		109	
10. Punjab		161	1037
11. Rajasthan		227	759

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Degree holders</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>Diploma holders</i>	<i>3</i>
12. Uttar Pradesh		947		7000	
13. Gujarat		455		2483	
14. Madhya Pradesh		954		3082	
15. Maharashtra		1351		3150	
16. Goa		8		43	
17. Andhra Pradesh		1974		6116	
18. Karnataka		3184		7536	
19. Kerala		819		4355	
20. Tamil Nadu		4117		5903	

STATEMENT - II

Number of Job-seekers on the live register of employment exchanges as on 31st December, 1991.

<i>Number of Ex-I.T.I. Trainees on Live Register</i>	
1	2
State/Union Territory	
STATES	
1. Andhra Pradesh	132845
2. Arunachal Pradesh	29
3. Assam	12028
4. Bihar	93681
5. Goa	5369
6. Gujarat	23413
7. Haryana	26497
8. Himachal Pradesh	18312
9. Jammu & Kashmir	2216
10. Karnataka	35732
11. Kerala	82825

<i>Number of Ex-I, T.I. Trainees on Live Register</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>State/Union Territory</i>	
12. Madhya Pradesh	42553
13. Maharashtra	73103
14. Manipur	319
15. Meghalaya	128
16. Mizoram	195
17. Nagaland	205
18. Orissa	19233
19. Punjab	34199
20. Rajasthan	16147
21. Sikkim *	
22. Tamil Nadu	95194
23. Tripura	391

State/Union Territory	Number of Ex-I.T.I. Trainees on Live Register	
	1	2
24. Uttar Pradesh		135977
25. West Bengal		32613
UNION TERRITORIES		
26. Andaman & Nicobar Islands		-
27. Chandigarh		10705
28. Dadra & Nagar Haveli		185
29. Delhi		13595
30. Daman & Diu		100
31. Lakshadweep		-
32. Pondicherry		5430
Total		913219

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

Facilities to Exporters of Ready Made Garments

3501. SHRI RAM BADAN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the readymade garments exported to various countries during 1993-94; and

(b) the details of the facilities being provided to the exporters of readymade garments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY) : (a) The details of the readymade garments exported to major countries during 1993-94 (till 31st Jan '94) are as follows:

<i>Country</i>	<i>Quantity (In Lac Pcs)</i>	<i>(Provisional) Value in Million US \$</i>
SEC	3227	1173
USA	1195	727
UAE	726	143
Switzerland	256	86
Canada	229	85
Japan	211	85
Australia	95	43

SOURCE :- Apparel Export Promotion Council

(b) The facilities being provided to the exporters of readymade garments include introduction of a unified market determined exchange rate system, convertibility of the rupee on current account, facilitating import of capital goods at concessional duty for export production, increased availability of export credit, permission to retain Foreign Exchange receipts to the extent of 25% in foreign currency accounts, encouraging participation by exporters in Buyer-Seller Meets, Fairs, Exhibitions etc.

[English]

Debt. of Air India

3502. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the debt of the Air India during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the debt of the Air

India has increased during the past five years;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) During the period 1990-91 to 1992-93 long term debt position of Air India is shown below :-

Year	Debt Liability (Rs. in Crores)
1990-91	1308.91
1991-92	1879.17
1992-93	2171.46

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Aircraft purchase by Air India are financed through long term loans from foreign banks. With the addition of new aircraft, the amount of long term debt has progressively increased during the last five years. However, the loan repayments are being done promptly and there has been no default.

Rangarajan Committee Report

3503. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA
RAO:
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:
SHRI HARADHAN ROY:
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:

Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up a committee on public enterprises disinvestment as recommended by the Rangarajan Committee;

(b) if so, the composition and function of this committee;

(c) whether any recommendation has been made by this Committee;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government propose to change the method of disinvestment of public sector units; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) : (a) to (f). The recommendations of the Rangarajan committee which *inter-alia* includes the method of disinvestment is under the consideration of the Government.

[*Translation*]

Tourism Development in Western States

3504. SHRI N.J. RATHVA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have evaluated the performance of the Western States particularly Gujarat in regard to development of tourism industry in these States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to evaluate the performance of those States; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (d). The Central Department of Tourism periodically monitors the performance of each State with regard to the projects/schemes sanctioned for augmenting tourism infrastructure in each State including Gujarat.

Indian Construction Companies in Foreign Countries

3505.DR. SAKSHIJI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Indian Companies engaged in construction work in foreign countries;

(b) the number of labourers sent by these companies to foreign countries during the last two years and during the current year, till-date;

(c) whether employment has been provided to them in foreign countries; and

(d) the number of labourers out of them who have come back?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A.SANGMA) : (a) According to the information obtained from the Overseas Construction Council of India, 18 Indian Companies are engaged in construction work abroad. The details are given in the statement enclosed.

(b) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Details of Indian Companies engaged in Construction work abroad referred to in Lok Sabha USQ No. 3505 for 18th March, 1994

Name and address of the Company

Sl.No

1

2

1. Indian Railway Construction Company Ltd.,
Falika Bhawan, Sector XIII, R.K. Puram, New Delhi - 110066.

2. Continental Construction Ltd.,
Continental House, 28, Nehru Place, New Delhi.

3. Ansal Properties & Ind. Ltd.,
115, Ansal Bhawan, 16,m K.G. Marg, New Delhi 110001.

4. Bhagheeratha Engg. Ltd.,
132, Panampilly, Post Box No. 2338, Cochin 682016

5. Cimnto Internationa.
Antriksh Bhawan, 4th floor, 22, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi - 110001.

6. Gammon India Ltd.,
Gammon House, Veer Savarkar Marg, Frabhadevi, Bombay 400 025.

7. INIMA Construction Pvt Ltd.,
251, Avvai Shanmugam Road, Gopalapuram, Madras 600 086.

Sl.No	Name and address of the Company
1	2
8.	Jaiprakash Industries Ltd., JA House, 63, Basant Lok Community Centre, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi 110 057.
9.	KEC International Ltd., Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg, Kurla, Bombay 400 070
10.	Larsen & Toubro Ltd., (ECC Construction Group), Mount Poonamallee Road, Mianapakkam, Post Box No. 979, Madras 600 0089.
11.	National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd., HBCC House, Lodhi Road, New Delhi - 110003.
12.	National Projects Costn. Corp. Ltd., Raja House, 31 Nehru Place, New Delhi - 110019.
13.	Petron Civil Engg. Ltd., Swastik Chambers 6th floor, Sion, - Trombay Road, Chembur, Bombay 400 071.
14.	Som Datt Builders Ltd., SDB House, 56-58, Community Centre, East of Kailash, New Delhi - 11 0065
15.	Tata projects Ltd., Suryodaya 1-10-60/3, Begumpet, Hyderabad 500016.

Sl.No	Name and address of the Company
1	2
16.	Unitech Limited, Unitech House, 6 Community Centre, Saket, New Delhi 110017.
17.	Hindustan Construction Co. Ltd., Construction House, Walchand Hirachand Marg, Ballard Estate, Bombay 400 038.
18.	Petron Engg. Ltd., Swastik Chambers, 6th Floor, Sion Trombay Road, Chembur, Bomaby 400 071

[English]

**Setting up of Tobacco Auction
Centres in Andhra Pradesh**

3506. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tobacco Board has received any representation to open more auction centres in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the major grievances of tobacco farmers being redressed by Tobacco Board in the current season; and

(d) whether Tobacco Board has alerted the farming community of World Health Organisation policies with regard to cultivation of tobacco?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The major grievance of the tobacco farmers was the decline in auction floor prices. This is being taken care of by fixing the crop size for the current season based on the supply and demand position. Govt. have also declared a higher Minimum Support Price (MSP) this year as compared to last year.

(d) The health hazards of smoking have been very well publicised by the Government.

**Reconstitution of Central Board of
Directors of RBI**

3508. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have reconstituted the Central Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and the time by which the Board is likely to be reconstituted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (c). Names of non-official directors for appointment on the Central Board of Reserve Bank of India have since been finalised by the Government. Necessary notifications for these appointments will be issued shortly after completion of formalities.

**Foreign Investment in Aviation
Sector**

3509. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received some proposals from the Non-resident Indians for investment in the aviation sector;

(b) if so, the number of such proposals received so far;

(c) whether foreign investment

proposals in aviation sector have been received from USA, UK, France and Germany;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the decision taken by the Government on each of the above proposals?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b). The Government of Kerala have setup societies to mobilise funds from the public including Non-resident Indians to finance construction of a new airport at Cochin and upgradation of the airport at Calicut.

(c) to (e). No proposal has been received from the Governments of these countries.

[Translation]

Loan to Encourage Poultry Farming

3510. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Madhya Pradesh has requested the Union Government to grant loan to poultry farm owners so as to create more job opportunities and encourage the poultry farming in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) Government has not received any request from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for grant of loan to poultry farm owners for creating more job opportunities in the State.

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

[English]

Mahila Cooperative Bank in Karnataka

3511. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Mahila Cooperative Banks in Karnataka;

(b) whether the Government of Karnataka has requested the Union Government to give permission for the setting up of one Mahila Cooperative Bank in each district of the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) (a) There are three licensed Mahila Urban Cooperative Banks functioning in Karnataka State.

(b) and (c). The present policy of the Reserve Bank of India is to allow Urban Co-operative Banks for women in each district provided the proposals satisfy the necessary future potential and prospects of viability. For setting up of Urban Co-operative Banks by women,

certain relaxations have also been permitted in entry point norms regarding initial share capital and membership.

Hawala Transaction Racket

3512. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a racket involving crores of rupees of Hawala Transactions has been unearthed from Kanpur on February 23, 1994;

(b) if so, the details of the amount unearthed and the persons arrested in this regard;

(c) number of other such rackets involved in illegal transactions which have come in light from Gujarat and other States during 1993 and 1994, so far; and

(d) the amount recovered and persons arrested in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Regional Rural Banks

3513. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE : Will be the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Regional Rural Banks have been incurring losses constantly;

(b) if so, the losses suffered by the above banks during the current

financial year so far;

(c) the steps to improve the functioning of these banks;

(d) whether the Reserve Bank of India has given a special package for the improvement of the functioning of the Regional Rural Banks; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the package is likely to come into effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR.ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b). The amount of loss incurred by 172 out of 196 Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) during 1992-93 (latest available) was Rs.327.76 crores. 24 of the RRBs registered a profit of Rs.13.74 crores during the same period.

(c) to (e). The following steps have been taken by Government, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to avoid losses of RRBs and to improve viability in general.

- i) With effect from 12.9.92 RRBs have been allowed to finance nontarget group borrowers to an extent not exceeding 40 percent of their fresh loans. Financing to non-target groups have been further raised to 60 per cent to their fresh lendings with effect from January, 1994.
- ii) RBI issued instructions on 4.3.93 to all sponsor banks to pay a minimum interest of 13.5 percent per annum on all SLR term

deposits of RRBs kept with them. Further all commercial banks (sponsor or non-sponsor) have been advised by RBI to revise upward with effect from 1.4.93 the interest rates on current account balances maintained by RRBs with such banks from 6.5 percent to 7.5 percent per annum.

- iii) RRBs have been allowed to draw cent per cent refinance upto Rs.10 lakhs for loans to small and tiny industrial units with outlay not exceeding Rs.15 lakhs. Cent per cent refinance is also available to the RRBs for financing of small road transport operators.
- iv) Further, with effect from 22.12.93 a package of measures have been initiated by RBI/NABARD in consultation with the Government which *inter-alia* include increasing non-fund business, freeing RRBs whose disbursals during 1992-93 were less than Rs.2 crores from service area obligation and permitting them to relocate loss making branches in places like Mandis, Taluks, District headquarters, agriculture produce centers etc. and to open extension counters and to install safe deposit lockers.

Telugu Ganga Project

3514. SHRI P.KUMARASAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any request from the Government

of Tamil Nadu seeking permission to raise funds through N.R.I. bonds for the Telugu Ganga Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR.ABRAR AHMED): (a) No Sir.

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

SBI Branches in Assam

3515. SHRI PROBINA DEKA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open more branches of State Bank of India in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith their locations; and

(c) the time by which these branches are likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR.ABRAR AHMED):(a) to (c). The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that under the 1990-95 Plan, State Bank of India (SBI) has been issued the licences for opening its branches at the following centres in Assam:

<i>District</i>	<i>Centre</i>
Kamrup	(1) Guwahati Kalipur
Morigaon	(2) Bhutanath
Nagaur	Morigaon
Jorhat	Lumding
	Jorhat (Borpool)

Further, SBI has also been issued a licence to open an Industrial Finance Branch at Guwahati. The opening of branches at the allotted Centre is subject to availability of basis infrastructure facilities like availability of suitable premises, all weather roads, telecommunication etc.

Production of FCV Tobacco

3516.SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of flue-cured virgina tobacco produced during 1993-94, so far;

(b) the quantity of tobacco sold through auction centres as on June 27, 1993;

(c) the average price realised per kilogram of tobacco during the above period;

(d) the average price of flue-cured virgina tobacco realised during each of

the last two years;

(e) the reason for the fall in average price realisation; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to help the farmers to realise higher price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) The quantity of FCV tobacco produced during 1993-94 is about 128 M.kgs.

(b) 101.18 K.G. of 1992 Andhra Pradesh crop was sold through auction platforms upto 27.6.1993.

(c) The average price realised was about Rs.22.18 per kg.

(d) The average price of FCV tobacco realised during the last two years was given below:-

<i>Crop</i>	<i>A.P</i>	<i>Karnataka</i>
1991	Rs.27.63 P/kg.	Rs.42.13 P/Kg.
1992	Rs.20.74 P/kg.	Rs.26.52 P/kg

(e) Reasons for fall in average price realisation are as follows:

- (1) Excess production by farmers created an imbalance in supply and demand situation which had an average impact on grower prices.
- (2) Production in other major tobacco producing countries like Zimbabwe, China, Brazil, etc. has gone up substantially resulting in over supply world over.
- (3) Due to huge inventories with cigarette manufacturers and general recessionary conditions the overseas European customers did not place sufficient orders with the Indian exporters resulting in lack of buying fervour on the auction platform.
- (4) Uncertainties regarding Russian markets dampened buying fervour.

(f) The steps taken by the Government include the following:

- (1) Several meetings were held in the Tobacco Board and the Ministry of Commerce with the manufacturers, exporters, and I.T.A urging them to participate actively in the auctions and to pay better prices to farmers.
- (2) A trade delegation led by Chairman, Tobacco Board visited Russia to explore the possibilities of expediting export orders.
- (3) Government extended an ad-hoc advance of Rs.100 crores against debt repayment programme to the

Government of Russia exclusively for purchase of tobacco from India during 1993 season.

Development of Civil Aviation in Maharashtra

3517. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for development and construction of infrastructure for civil aviation in Maharashtra during Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount earmarked therefor: and

(c) the break-up thereof, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):(a) and (b). The National Airports Authority has allocated Rs.128.32 crores in the Eighth Five Year Plan for upgradation and modernisation of airports in Maharashtra.

(c) The year-wise allocations are given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>(Rs. in crores) Allocations</i>
1992-93	16.17
1993-94	51.14
1994-95	26.97
1995-96	18.11
1996-97	15.93

[Translation]

Per Capita Bank Loan in Bihar

3518. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita bank loan in Bihar during the last three years;

(b) the average per capita bank loan during the last two years; and

(c) the efforts made by the Government to raise the per capital bank

loan limit in Bihar and the extent of success achieved by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS(DR.ABRAR AHMED):(a) to (c). Based on the population as disclosed by the 1991 Census, the estimated per capita bank loan in Bihar and average per capita bank loan in the country as a whole at the end of March, 1991, 1992 and 1993 and the Credit Deposit ratio for the same period is indicated below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Per Capita Bihar</i>	<i>Bank Loan (Rs.) All India</i>	<i>Credit Deposit Bihar</i>	<i>Ratio (%) All India</i>
March, 1991	428	1569	39.6	66.2
March, 1992	456	1684	39.5	61.0
March, 1993	499	1964	38.8	60.5

The credit deployment in particular area depends on various factors like level of economic activity, entrepreneurship, availability of raw material and other infrastructural facilities, other investment opportunities and also law and order situation in that area. However, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had constituted a Task Force to examine the reasons for low C:D Ratio in Bihar and to suggest measures for improving the same. The Task Force has since submitted its report. RBI has already sent the Report to the concerned agencies such as State Government, Banks etc. for taking appropriate action in the matter.

[English]

Employment in Foreign Countries

3519. DR.K.D.JESWANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have given permission to the Government of Gujarat to render necessary assistance to the people seeking overseas employment;

(b) if so, whether the State Government has set up agencies to help

the people getting employment in foreign countries;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of such persons provided assistance. so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI.P.A.SANGMA): (a) to (c). M/s.Gujarat State Export Corporation Ltd., Ahmedabad, a Government of Gujarat Undertaking, had applied for registration under the Emigration Act, 1983 for deploying workers for overseas employment. The Corporation has been asked to furnish certain information/documents required for registration.

(d) Does not arise.

Waiving of Interest

3520. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines were issued by his Ministry to the nationalised banks/financial institutions for recovery of dues from industrial firms (sick or otherwise) by totally waiving interest under "One time settlement" basis;

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

(c) the number of the firms, companies in private and public sectors, where the total interest was waived?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS(DR.ABRAR AHMED) : (a) to (c). The data reporting

system does not generate the information in the manner asked for. However, during the recent discussions with Chairmen of banks in regard to the findings of Reserve Bank of India (RBI)'s inspections, RBI has been expressing its deep concern in regard to level of their sticky advances and advised them to set specific targets to reduce the number of overdue and sticky advances. In this connection, banks have also been advised by RBI to take pragmatic action like compromise on reasonable terms wherever considered necessary instead of prolonging litigation. They have further been told that the progress in recovery/realisation of sticky advances is to be closely monitored at the senior management level. As per RBI's policy in regard to cases involving write off/waiver of the whole or part of the bank dues in the compromise proposals with borrowers or otherwise involving ultimate write off/prior approval/reference/permission of RBI is not required and such decisions are basically a management function of the bank concerned. The Board of Directors of individual banks is expected to delegate suitable powers for write off of bad debts/loss and compromise proposals to various functionaries subject to such safe-guards, conditions and reporting as the Board may prescribe.

Foreign Capital in the field of Non-Durable Consumer Goods

3521. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a spurt of foreign capital in the field of non-durable consumer goods and the use of foreign brand names to market such

products to the detriment of national capital;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken to check the inflow of such foreign capital;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR.ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (d). Government is pursuing a selective approach towards foreign investment. Automatic approval of direct foreign investment upto 51% of equity is permitted in selected priority industries. During 1992-93, actual inflows of both direct and portfolio investment together were US\$ 585 million which showed a marked improvement over earlier years. In 1993-94, actual inflows of foreign investment have been reported to be around US\$1.8 billion during April-December 1993. More than 80% of the approvals of direct foreign investment are in the priority sectors such as power generation, oil refinery, electrical equipment, chemicals and export related sectors. Furthermore, the present level of foreign investment constitutes insignificant proportion of total domestic investment in India. Indian industry is too strong and resilient to be adversely affected by such a small proportion of foreign investment. On contrary, foreign investment flows are essential for modernisation and upgradation of technology.

Hotel Corporation of India

3522. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will

the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hotel Corporation of India was established to serve the Air India;

(b) the amount spent by the Air India in booking hotels other than the HCI in Bombay and Delhi during the last year; and

(c) the amount spent by the Air India on contract for food and beverages from sources other than the HCI during the last year?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):(a) One of the objectives of establishing Hotel Corporation of India (HCI) was to promote/assist Air India's business as an international carrier.

(b) During 1992-93 Air India spent Rs.587.67 lakhs for booking hotels in Bombay and Delhi other than HCI.

(c) Air India paid Rs.521.87 lakhs for food and beverages from sources other than HCI in 1992-93.

[Translation]

New Counter-Trade Policy

3523. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any new counter-trade policy to increase the share of barter trade in the country's total exports;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) whether counter trade is on the rise globally and India has not been able to make a major share in this area;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the existing policy of the Government towards counter-trade;

(f) the details of major trade deals involving counter-trade during each of the last three years; and

(g) the details of total exports under the counter-trade handled by State Trading Corporation, Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation and Project and Equipments Corporation (PEC) during 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (d). There is a lack of precise data on the volume of CT in relation to total world trade. However, it is generally believed to be on the increase. The share of CT exports in India's total export was approximately 1.5% in 1992-93.

An exercise to review the Counter-trade (CT) policy has been undertaken in the Commerce Ministry and is expected to be completed shortly. The new policy will aim at increasing Indian exports through the mechanism of the Counter Trade.

(e) The existing policy envisages three broad categories of CT:-

(i) CT against major Government or

Public Sector purchases.

(ii) CT through ESCROW Account.

(iii) CT through Evidence Account mechanism.

CT provisions against major purchase are currently applicable in respect of certain categories of major imports by Government departments of Public Sector Undertakings. In such cases, export is required to be made from a Positive List of items and is also subject to fulfilment of additionality criterion. CT through ESCROW Account is now possible with any country without restrictions of positive list or additionality. This mechanism facilitates trade with countries which are short of hard currency. CT through the Evidence Account mechanism is largely applicable to trade with Malaysia with most of the exports from India being in the form of projects.

(f) Details of major deals involving counter trade during the last three years are given in the enclosed statement.

(g) Total exports under counter trade achieved by STC, MMTC & PEC during 1992-93 are as under:-

	(In US.\$)
MMTC	182.18 Million
STC	95.75 Million
PEC	23.5 Million

STATEMENT

Name of the Supplier/Country		Item Imported	Value of C.T.
STC.	1) Vinten, U.K.	Defence Equipments	Pd. Sterling 10,000 million
	2) CAE, Canada	Aircrafts Spare parts etc.	US\$ 6,116 million
	3) Boeing, U.S.A.	Aircrafts etc.	US\$ 135,408 million
	4) Airbus, France	Aircrafts etc.	US\$ 20,000 million
	5) GE, U.S.A.	Aircrafts etc and equipments	US\$ 5,639 million
P.E.C.	6) FDSp, Yugoslavia UNIS-Komere	To be decided	US \$ 10,000 million
	7) Signaal, Holland	To be Decided	US \$ 23,000 million
M.M.T.C.	8) MDK, Germany	MCP	US \$ 18,720 million
	9) K & S, Germany	MOP	US \$ 14,650 million
	10) CANPOTEX, Canada	MOP	US \$ 14,650 million
	11) Semihole, USA	DAP	US\$ 5,620 million
	12) Phosohem, USA	DAP	US\$ 12,220 million

**International Trade Through
Electronic Data Interchange**

3524. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether international trade started its function for the first time in India through Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) System; and

b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Gateway for EDI System known as "GEDIS" has been introduced from November, 1993 by Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd. to enable exporters to transmit trade related documents.

[English]

Bhubaneshwar Stock Exchange

3525. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken steps to modernise the stock exchange at Bhubaneshwar;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes included in the modernisation programme; and

(c) the amount earmarked therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) No Sir.

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

Housing Loans

3526. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to simplify the credit policy of banks and financial institutions for granting housing loans;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also propose to reduce the rate of interest on housing loan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b). Every year Reserve Bank of India (RBI) decides the housing finance target for the scheduled commercial banks taking into the account the position of their incremental deposits. Since 1990-91, RBI has advised banks to compute their share of the housing finance allocation at 1.5% of the incremental deposits. However, there is no objection to a bank exceeding this level upto a reasonable limit having regard to its resources position and compliance with the statutory reserve requirements. Out of the annual allocation earmarked for housing finance, banks are required to provide 30% by way of direct lending. Of this at least half (i.e. 15% of the total allocation) should be given as direct housing loans in rural and semi-urban areas. Further 30% of the allocation is intended for indirect lending by way

of term loans to housing finance institutions, housing boards, other agencies and private builders. The balance 40% of the allocation is intended for subscription to guaranteed bonds and debentures of National Housing Bank and Housing and Urban Development Corporation.

(c) and (d). The interest rate for direct housing finance are applicable as per the lending rate structure prescribed by RBI for scheduled commercial banks for various purposes and are linked to the size of the loan. The rate of interest to be charged on term loans to housing finance institutions is three percentage point below the rate applicable to the size of the loan above Rs. 2 lakhs. Housing finance granted under priority sector upto Rs.5,000/- each to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and economically weaker section beneficiaries is at a concessional rate of interest of 4% per annum.

Cotton Yarn Bank Scheme

3527. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have introduced a Cotton Yarn Bank Scheme for the States which are major consumers of cotton yarn in the handloom sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the assistance provided under this scheme during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G.VENKAT SWAMY):(a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise. However, adequate availability of yarn for handloom sector is ensured through Hank Yarn Obligation Scheme.

[*Translation*]

Import of Newsprint

3528. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:
SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state, the countries from where newsprint is being imported and the rates thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): The details of imports of newsprint from major countries during April-December, 1993, the latest period of the current year for which such data are available, are given below :

	<i>Name of the Country</i>	<i>Quantity (Tonnes)</i>	<i>Value (Rs. lakhs)</i>	<i>Unit Value (Rs. per tonne)</i>
1.	Cannada	47293	7423	15696
2.	Finland	26829	4542	16929
3.	New Zealand	17156	2705	15767
4.	Norway	7118	1244	17477
5.	Russia	70110	8932	12740
6.	USA	14207	2183	15366
	Total Imports:	213885	31561	14756

Assistance by SIDBI

3529. SHRI PREM CHAND RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) are given any relaxation in the conditions of providing assistance to units in the tiny and SSI sector under its refinance schemes through State Financial Corporations/State Industrial Development Corporations and banks; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) : (a) and (b). Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has reported that it provides financial assistance at concessional terms to the units in tiny and SSI Sector under its refinance scheme through State Financial Corporation/State Industrial Development Corporation and banks. The incentives offered to this sector *inter-alia* include:

- i) Concessional interest rate on term loans and working capital assistance upto Rs.2 lakhs.
- ii) Relaxing the minimum debt equity ratio for assistance to tiny and SSI sector from 2:1 to 3:1 for loans upto Rs.10 lakhs.
- iii) SIDBI does not insist on any promoters' contribution in respect of its Composite Loan Scheme for assistance to SC/ST and physically handicapped entrepreneurs upto Rs.50,000. Besides, a lower

rate of promoters' contribution of 10% is specified in the case of units assisted under such schemes as National Equity Fund Scheme (NEF) and Mahila Udyam Nidhi Scheme (MUN).

- iv) SIDBI provides equity type assistance by way of soft loans to new entrepreneurs under such schemes as NEF and MUN where no interest is charged but a nominal service charge of 1% is levied on such soft loans.

[English]

Operations of Foreign Airlines

3530. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided not to allow foreign airlines to operate in domestic circuit; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is the prevalent International practice to permit operations of foreign airlines to/from selected gateway points in a country. Rights to operate domestic routes are ordinarily not granted under bilateral agreements.

B-777 Aircraft

3531. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether American Boeing aircraft company has offered two models of its new aircraft B-777 to the Air India and the Indian Airlines;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):(a) to (c). At present, both Air India Ltd., and Indian Airlines Ltd. have no specific proposal to acquire B-777 aircraft. Air India will evaluate this aircraft, alongwith others before making a final selection of Medium Capacity Long Range Aircraft.

Overdues of Nationalised Banks

3532. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount overdue to the nationalised banks, bank-wise against borrowers as on March, 31, 1993;

(b) the break-up of the number of such borrowers and the total amount due by slabs upto 1 lakh, 5 lakh, 10 lakh, 1 crore and above 1 crore;

(c) the number of cases in which lists have been filed by the bank concerned with the RBI as on March 31, 1993;

(d) whether RBI processes the information available and circulates a Caution List to all banks in order that the same defaulters do not borrow from other banks; and

(e) if so, the date of circulation

of the last Caution List?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS(DR.ABRAR AHMED) : (a) to (c). All banks, including Nationalised Banks, furnish periodically various types of information and data relating thereto, including position of overdues, to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) through various reports/returns prescribed by RBI in the matter. The position of overdues as at the end of March 1993 in respect of advances of Nationalised Banks showing the overdue amount and the number of accounts involved (Bank-wise) is given in the statement. The break up of the number of borrowers having overdues and the total amount due by slabs upto Rs. one lakh, five lakhs, ten lakhs, one crore and above one crore of the data given in the statement is not readily available.

(d) and (e). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has been issuing Caution Advice (CA) to the Chairman of Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding RRBs) conveying information relating to areas in which frauds were perpetrated by unscrupulous borrowers/its associate concerns and deficiencies observed requesting them to make indepth enquiries before granting/renewing any credit facilities to the borrowers named in the Caution Advices(CA). In terms of RBI's existing instructions, bank report to RBI in performance details of frauds perpetrated by unscrupulous borrowers where the amount involved is Rs.5 lakhs and above. On the basis of these frauds reports separate Caution Advices(ICA) in respect of each fraud are issued. The purpose of the CA is not to prohibit the

banks from sanctioning/renewing any credit to the borrowers listed in the CA but to put bankers on guard when financing/renewing credit limits to these borrowers.

STATEMENT

*Bankwise Position of Overdues of Nationalised Banks
as on 31st March, 1993.*

<i>Name of the Banks</i>	<i>No. of Accounts</i>	<i>Overdue Amount (Rs.in lakhs)</i>
1. Allahabad Bank	677920	62900.00
2. Andhra Bank	556538	43520.00
3. Bank of Baroda	673161	131425.00
4. Bank of India	801615	141100.00
5. Bank of Maharashtra	417581	74472.00
6. Canara Bank	1211571	207963.00
7. Central Bank	1313541	193885.00
8. Corporation Bank	215717	16552.00
9. Dena Bank	344877	51731.00
10. Indian Overseas Bank	916644	89071.00
11. Indian Bank	636535	84715.00
12. New Bank of India	188361	49332.67
13. Oriental Bank of Commerce	195479	19969.00
14. Punjab & Sind Bank	209027	62602.00
15. Punjab National Bank	1183505	103522.00
16. Syndicate bank	1074851	119001.00
17. UCO Bank	741961*	92350.38*
18. Union Bank of India	618480	76602.00

<i>Name of the Banks</i>	<i>No. of Accounts</i>	<i>Overdue Amount (Rs.in lakhs)</i>
19. United Bank of India	403279	39013.15
20. Vijaya Bank	273807	55399.00
TOTAL	11912489	1622774.82

(*Position as on 30.9.1992)

[Translation]

Regularisation of Services of Employees

3533. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any uniform policy for regularisation of services of employees/labourers in public and private sectors;

(b) if so, the number of working days fixed for regularisation of employees in public and private sectors;

(c) whether there is a practice to reduce the number of working days of labourers working in various Government departments on temporary basis in muster roll so that they do not claim their regularisation in job;

(d) if not, the remedial steps being taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A.SANGMA):(a) to (e). The information

is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

ESI Scheme

3534. SHRI R.SURENDER REDDY:
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently decided to include some more serious and chronic diseases in the list of sicknesses that call for prolonged treatment and other benefits under the Employees State Insurance Scheme;

(b) if so, the details of those diseases;

(c) the details of the benefits that will be available to the workers under the enlarged scheme;

(d) whether the availability of funds to the ESI has also been raised by inclusion of more diseases; and

(e) if so, the extent thereof?

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

ESI Corporation has decided to include the following 7 diseases in the existing list of 22 long-term chronic diseases:-

- (i) Cardia Vulvular diseases with failure/complications;
- (ii) Chronic Renal failure;
- (iii) Hemis paresis of more than eight weeks duration;
- (iv) Post-traumatic surgical amputations of lower extremity;
- (v) More than 50% burns with infection;
- (vi) Compound fracture with chronic osteomyelitis;
- (vii) Chronic or Pulmonale with congestive Heart failure.

(c) The extended sickness benefits under the scheme available to insured persons covered by the existing 22 long term chronic diseases will also become available to the 7 such diseases now added to the list.

(d) and (e). The ESI Scheme is mainly a self-financing scheme except that 1/8th of the expenditure on medical care is met by the respective State Govts. The expenditure on payment of cash benefits is met exclusively by the ESI Corporation. Accordingly, adequate financial provision has been made by the ESI Corporation in its budget for meeting the additional expenditure on cash as well as medical benefits.

[Translation]

Public Sector Banks in Gujarat

3535. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
SHRI N.J.RATHVA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of public sector and scheduled commercial banks functioning at present in Gujarat and the locations thereof;

(b) whether the Government propose to open more branches of these banks in the State; and

(c) if so, the number and details of centres allotted by the Reserve Bank of India under the Branch Expansion Programme, 1990-95 for opening branches of the above banks in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS(DR.ABRAR AHMED):(a) The number of branches of Scheduled Commercial Banks, including public sector banks, functioning in Gujarat as on 30th June, 1993 was 2989. As regards the location of these branches, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). The details of centres allotted by the Reserve Bank of India to the various banks for opening new branches in the State during the branch Expansion Programme 1990-95 is given in the Statement.

*Statement showing the details of centres allotted to Public Sector/Scheduled Banks in Gujarat
DURING THE BRANCH EXPANSION PROGRAMME 1990-95*

CENTRES IN RURAL AREAS:

S.No.	Centre	District	Name of the Bank
1.	Sarkhej	Kheda	Bank Of India
2.	Kanpur	Bhavnagar	State Bank of India
3.	Chamardi	-do-	-do-
4.	Malapara	-do-	-do-
5.	Pithavadi	-do-	-do-
6.	Bhadraval	-do-	-do-
7.	-lanoi	-do-	-do-
8.	Simarda	Kheda	-do-
9.	Khagashri	Junagadh	-do-
10.	Jamvala	-do-	-do-

S.No	Centre	District	Name of the Bank
11.	Sonvar	-do-	-do-
12.	Jaragli	-do-	-do-
13.	Bediya	-do-	-do-
14.	Alidhar	-do-	-do-
15.	Chhodavadi	-do-	-do-
16.	Harshadpur	-do-	-do-
17.	Jheba	-do-	-do-
18.	Dhabar	-do-	-do-
19.	Sanosari	-do-	-do-
20.	Vad Panchasang	-do-	-do-
21.	Ishawaring	-do-	-do-
22.	Samour	-do-	-do-
23.	Nandana	-do-	-do-

S.No.	Centre	District	Name of the Bank
24.	Bhogat	-do-	-do-
25.	Dhaneshwar	-do-	-do-
26.	Pipalva	-do-	-do-
27.	Kicha	-do-	-do-
28.	Mota Machiyala	-do-	State Bank of Saurashtra
29.	Mota Rineganiyala	Amrali	-do-
30.	Malshrom	-do-	-do-
31.	Charakha	-do-	-do-
32.	Bhalvav	-do-	-do-
33.	Bamangam	Vadodara	Bank of Baroda
34.	Chansol	Mehsana	-do-
35.	Mou	-do-	-do-
36.	Chadwi Bai Namuva	Panchamahar	Bank of Baroda

S.No.	Centre	District	Name of the Bank
37.	Sena Daryana Gorida	-do-	-do-
38.	Bakor	-do-	-do—
39.	Ranjitnagar	-do-	-do-
40.	Diwada Colony	-do-	-do-
41.	Shehra	-do—	-do-
42.	Chadotar	Banaskantha	-do—
43.	Finav	Kheda	-do-
44.	Jalsan	-do-	-do-
45.	Mota Varacha	Surat	-do-
46.	Masma	do-	-do-
47.	Goji	do-	-do-
48.	Dard	Jamnagar	-do-
49.	Arwa	Surat	-do-

S.No.	Centre	District	Name of the Bank
50.	Samang	Jamnagar	-do—
51.	Kadvasn	Amrali	Bank of Baroda
52.	Bedwa	Kheda	Central Bank of India
53.	Kasor	-do-	-do-
54.	Lambhvel	-do-	-do-
CENTRES IN SEMI-URBAN AREAS:			
1.	Unjha (Station Road)	Mehsana	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank L.d.
2.	Anjar	Kutch	State Bank of Saurashtra
3.	Mundra	-do-	-do—
4.	Unjha	Mehsana	-do-
5.	Kheda	Kheda	-do-
6.	Gantevi	Bulsar (Vlsad)	-do-
7.	Kapadvanj	Kheda	-do-

S.No.	Centre	District	Name of the Bank
8.	Karjan	Vadodara	-do-
9.	Kosamba	Surat	-do-
10.	Valsad	Valsad	Indian Overseas Bank
11.	Gandhinagar	Gandhinagar	Laxmi Vilas Bank Ltd.
12.	-do-	-do-	Oriental Bank of Commerce
13.	Gandhidham	kutch	-do-
14.	Anand	Kheda	Laxmi Vilas Bank Ltd.
15.	Bhuj	Kutch	Bank of Baroda
16.	Keshod	Junagadh	-do-
17.	Sabot	Bhavnagar	-do-
18.	Dharangadhur	Surendranagar	-do-
19.	Mahuva	Bhavnagar	-do-
20.	Channi	Vadodara	Vysya Bank Ltd.

S.No.	Centre	District	Name of the Bank
21.	Bardoli	Surat	Vysya Bank Ltd.
22.	Gandhinagar	Gandhinagar	-do-
23.	-do-	-do—	State Bank Of Saurashtra
24.	Mahdapar	Kutch	-do-
25.	Gandhidham	Kutch	Corporation Bank
METROPOLITAN/PORT-TOWN CENTRES:			
Ahmedabad			
1.	"	Vastrapur	Bank of Baroda
2.	"	Sahakar Niketan Society Road Near Sampuri	State Bank of Saurashtra
3.	"	Sardar Patel Nagar Akhada	Allahabad Bank
4.	"	Near M.J. Library	Corporation Bank
5.	"	Pritam Nagar Akhada	Central Bank of India
6.	"	Vatva Indl. Estate Pasa IV	Syndicate Bank

S.No.	Centre	District	Name of the Bank
7.	"	Rea of India Colony on Narot-Narodha Highway	Bank of India
8.	"	Daxini Society	Indian Bank
9.	"	Municipal Indl. Estate, Potalla	Punjab National Bank*
10.	"	Parimal Crossing Ellis Bridge	Dena Bank
11.	"	Asarv Natan Mills	State Bank of India
12.	"	Near LM Talkies	State Bank of Hyderabad
13.	"	Ahmeabad	Bank of Baroda (Inl. Finance Br.)
14.	Bharuch	Bharuch (Dandia Bazar)	Bank of Baroda
15.	"	Bharuch (Kotopore Darwaje Ward B)	Central Bank of India
16.	"	Bharuch (Ambika Nagar)	Allahabad Bank
17.	Junagadh	Junagadh (Vanthali College)	Andhra Bank
18.	"	Porbander (Madwani College)	Andhra Bank

S.No.	Centre	District	Name of the Bank
19.	"	Porbandar (Rajmahal Road)	Central Bank of India
20.	"	Porbandar (Subhash Nagar)	Bank of Baroda
21.	"	Nadiad & PLJ Road	State Bank of India
22.	Kheda	Nadiad (Kapatwanj Road)	Central Bank of India
23.	Rajkot	Rajkot (Saurashtra Kutch Stock Exchange Dr. Ygnik Road)	State Bank of India
24.	Rajkot	Rajkot (Vivekanand Chowk)	Oriental Bank of Commerce
25.	Rajkot	Rajkot (Aji. Indl. Area, GIDC Complex)	State Bank of India
26.	Rajkot	Rajkot (Vishveshwar Mahadeo Maredi Road, ward No.7)	Bank of Baroda
27.	Rajkot	Rajkot (Shivnagar Condal Road)	Panjab National Bank
28.	Surat	Surat (Vishalnagar)	Dena Bank
29.	Surat	Surat (Debholi)	Punjab National Bank
30.	Surat	Surat (Ashwini Kumar Road)	State Bank of Mysore

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Centre</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Name of the Bank</i>
31.	Surat	Surat (Kapdora)	State Bank of Travancore
32.	Surat	Surat (Navasari Bazar)	State Bank of India
33.	Surat	Surat (Uma Jakat Naka, Athva Lines)	Central Bank of India
34.	Surat	Surat (Batar Road)	Bank of Baroda
35.	Surat	Surat (Dumbhai on Surt- Barodli Road)	Syndicate Bank
36.	Surat	Surat (Mata Wadi, Lambe Hanuman Road)	Bank of India
37.	Vadodara	Vadodara-Nizampur near Delux Society	State Bank of Travancore
38.	Vadodara	Vadodara-Subhanpura	State Bank of Mysore
39.	Vadodara	Vadodara-gotri-Gayatri Nagar	Punjab National Bank
40.	Valsad	Navasari-Ghelakhedi Road	Oriental Bank of Commerce
41.	Valsad	Navasari-Chhapra Road	State Bank of India

S.No.	Centre	District	Name of the Bank
42.	Valsad	Navasari-Maharani Shantadevi Road	AndhraBank.
43.	Kutch	kandra	Canara Bank
44.	Ahmedabd	Ahmeabad-Blue Star Complex	Laxmi Vilas Bank Ltd.
45.	Ahmedabad	Ahmedaba-Ashram Roa	Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.
46.	Vadodara	Vadodara-R.C. Duita Road	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.
47.	Vadodara	Vadoara-Jagora Nagar, Old Pedra Road	Karnataka Bank Ltd.
48.	Vadodara	Vadodara-Sayaji Cunj	South Indian Bank Ltd.
49.	Vadodara	Vadodara-Washoi Road	Sangli Bank Ltd.
50.	Vadodara	Vadodara-Angan Towar. Majalpur.	Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.
51.	Surat	Surat - Mora Bhagat	Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.
52.	Surat	Ring Road - Surat	Sangli Bank Ltd.

S.No.	Centre	District	Name of the Bank
53.	Surat	Surat - Majura Gate, Ring Road	South Indian Bank Ltd.
54.	Surat	Surat - Bombay Market Area	Taminadu Mercantile, Bank Ltd.
55.	Surat	Surat - Hanuman Road	Federal Bank Ltd.
56.	Surat	Surat - Belgium Tower, Ring Road	Laxmi Villas Bank Ltd.
57.	Rajkot	Rajkot - Kalwad Road	Karur Vysyaa Bank Ltd.
58.	Rajkot	Rajkot - Kalwad Road	Bank of Madura Ltd.
59.	Junagadh	Veraval (GIDC Indl. Estate)	Indian Bank
60.	Vadodara	Vadodara - New Sena Road.	State Bank of India.

[English]

X-Ray Unit at Calicut Airport

3536. SHRI V.S. VIJAYA RAGHVAN:
Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND
TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether an X-ray unit is proposed
to be installed at the Calicut airport in
Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION
AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI
AZAD): (a) and (b). Two X-Ray Baggage
Inspection Systems are already functioning
at Calicut airport.

ITDC

3537. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will
the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND
TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints against
the Indian Tourism Development
Corporation (ITDC) received from the
Members of Parliament during the last
two years, year-wise;

(b) the nature of such complaints
received since June, 1993 till date;

(c) the action taken on these
complaints;

(d) the number of complaints still
pending with the Government; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed
to be taken to set right the functioning
of the ITDC?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION

AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI
AZAD): (a) the number of complaints
received from Members of Parliament
against the working of ITDC during the
last two years are as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Complaints</i>
1992	17
1993	18

(b) to (e). The complaints received
against ITDC related to irregularities,
operational deficiencies, etc.

During the period from June, 1983
to February, 1994, 17 complaints were
received against ITDC. Out of 17
complaints, necessary remedial measures
have since been taken by the ITDC
Management in 13 complaints and the
remaining 4 complaints are being looked
into.

**Loans for Development of
Backward Areas**

3538. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to state:

(a) whether the Government have
directed the banks to adopt liberal attitude
and to give concessions in providing loans
for the development of backward areas;
and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

AHMED): (a) and (b). With the objectives of reducing rural-urban disparities in deployment of resources mobilised and for achieving a balanced rural and semi-urban areas, all Indian banks, including public sector banks, are under instructions of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to achieve a credit deposit ratio (CDR) of 60% in respect of their rural and semi-urban branches separately on all All India basis. Banks are also under advice of Reserve Bank of India that though it is not necessary to achieve this ratio separately branch-wise, district-wise, or region-wise, the bank should ensure that wide disparity in the ratio between different States is avoided. However, no State-wise/Region-wise targets have been stipulated in this regard. The credit deposit ratio (CDR) as on the last Friday on March, 1993 (latest available) of all Scheduled Commercial Banks for rural branches and semi-urban branches was 56.9% and 45.0% respectively. The credit deployment in a particular area depends on various factors like level of economic activity entrepreneurship, availability of raw materials and other infrastructural facilities, other investment opportunities and also law and order situation in that area.

[English]

Multi-Fibre Arrangement Programme

3539. DR.ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the phase out of the multi-fibre arrangement programme;

(b) the details of the phase out handloom weavers are likely to be benefited by this programme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G.VENKAT SWAMY) : (a) The main features of the Agreement on textiles and clothing incorporated in the Uruguay Round package are as follows:-

- (i) The entire textile and clothing sectors will stand integrated with the multilateral framework at the end of a ten year transition period, thus putting an end to the discriminatory quota regime resorted to by developed importing countries under the Multi-Fibre Arrangement.
- (ii) The 10 year transition period will be divided into three stages of 3:4:3 years.
- iii) At the commencement of the first stage, products accounting for 16% of the total volume of imports in 1990 will be integrated into GATT.
- (iv) Percentage of such integration at the commencement of the second and third stages would be 17% and 18% respectively.
- (v) The remaining 49% will be integrated at the end of 10 year transition period.
- (vi) Existing growth rates for products subject to quota restriction would be increased by 16%,25% and 27% respectively at the beginning of the first, second and third stages respectively.

(b) & (c). It is expected that the integration of the textile sector into GATT would help improve export of handloom products which are presently facing quota restriction in the importing countries.

[Translation]

Funds to NTC Units

3540. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some units under the National Textile Corporation have requested the Government to allocate funds for making payment of salaries to their employees:

(b) if so, the total number of such units: and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G.VENKAT SWAMY) : (a) to (c). A large number of representatives have been received by Government for release of funds to NTC to enable payment of wages to its workers. Government have released a sum of Rs.132 crores to NTC during 1993-94 towards the reimbursement of its cash losses and to meet its requirement of liquidity/working capital. These funds have been distributed by NTC(Holding Company) Ltd. amongst its subsidiary Corporation according to their requirement

for payment of wages and purchase of essential raw material etc.

IDBI Assistance to Voluntary Agencies

3541. SHRI RAM TAHA CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India has provided assistance to the Voluntary agencies;

(b) if so, the criteria laid down in this regard; and

(c) the amount of assistance provided during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS(DR.ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b). The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has reported that it provides financial assistance to voluntary agencies and the sanction/release of funds to these agencies are based on proposals received from them from various States. The selection of these voluntary agencies is based on their engagement in industrial/employment oriented activities which are eligible for assistance.

(c) The State-wise assistance sanctioned and disbursed by IDBI to voluntary agencies during the period of three years upto March, 31, 1993 are given in the Statement attached.

STATEMENT*IDBI Assistance to Voluntary Agencies from 1.4.1990 to 31.3.1993*

SL.NO.	STATES	SANCTION	DISBURSEMENT
1.	ORISSA	25.25	22.21
2.	WEST BENGAL	14.63	18.01
3.	UTTAR PRADESH	-	0.35
4.	ASSAM	8.50	7.75
5.	MEGHALAYA	1.60	1.25
6.	HARYANA	3.00	2.14
7.	NAGALAND	-	10.35
8.	BIHAR	4.00	-
9.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	6.00	7.65
10.	MIZORAM	-	5.50
11.	NORTH EASTERN REGION	400.00	400.00
12.	RAJASTHAN	12.50	9.90
13.	DELHI	13.80	16.45
14.	GUJARAT	31.09	24.11
15.	MADHYA PRADESH	15.75	4.00
16.	MAHARASHTRA	74.38	88.36
17.	KARNATAKA	31.50	30.77
18.	ANDHRA PRADESH	3.00	6.50
19.	KERALA	10.56	2.25
20.	TAMIL NADU	8.00	17.95
TOTAL		663.56	675.50

[English]

ORDER**Monitoring of Airlines**

3542. DR.LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:
SHRI K.D.SULTANPURI:
SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to regulate the route performance of all the airlines including air taxes in order to obtain optimum utilisation of the sitting capacity;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI.GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c). With effect from 1.3.94, guidelines have been issued for operation of scheduled air transport services in different categories of routes in the country. A copy is enclosed as statement according to existing guidelines air taxes are allowed to operate to all the airports which are open for civilian operations. Air services are operated by airlines and air taxi operators, among others, on Commercial consideration.

STATEMENT

No.AV.11012/2/94-A

Government of India

Ministry of Civil Aviation & Tourism
(Department of Civil Aviation)

"B Block, Rajiv Gandhi Bhavan,
Safdarjung Airport, Aurobindo
Marg, New Delhi-110003, Dated
1.3.1994

(1A) of rule 134 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937 the Central Government, with a view to achieving better regulation of air transport services and taking into account need for air transport services of different regions in the country, hereby direct that every operator operating any scheduled air transport service within the country of any route specified in annex hereto, under category-I, shall be required to provide a minimum of scheduled air transport service on routes indicated in category-II and III in the Annex. For rendering the prescribed minimum service on routes in Category-II and III, an operator may at his option provide the service either by aircraft in his fleet or with aircraft in any other operator's fleet on mutually agreed terms. In the latter case, the arrangements shall have prior approval of the Director General of Civil Aviation.

Sd/-

(P.K.Banerji)

Joint Secretary to
the Govt. of India
Tel.No.4610369

*Minimum Requirements to be met by
an Operator of Scheduled Air
Transport Service*

1. A fleet of minimum three aircraft registered in India. All-up-weight of aircraft more than 5,700 kgs. each.
2. Not less than Rs.15 crores subscribed equity capital in respect of operators having aircraft of all-up-weight exceeding 40,000 kgs. and the not less than Rs.5 crores for operators having aircraft of all-

- up-weight not exceeding 40,000 kgs.
3. Not less than three set of flight crew & cabin crew per aircraft.
 4. An approved maintenance organisation and facilities to carry out maintenance of aircraft upto 500 hours inspection of Check 'B' for Boing 737 aircraft.
 5. Approved manuals for operations, training and quality control-cum-maintenance.
 6. Cells for pre-flight medical examination of crew, flight planning and despatch, reliability analysis of aircraft components & systems, defect investigation, compliance of service bulletins & modifications and records of major components.
 7. Security programme approved by bureau of Civil Aviation Security and trained security personnel at all operating stations.
 8. Those operating schedules air transport service on any route specified in the annex, under category-I will be required to provide a minimum of scheduled service in Category-II and Category-III sectors as indicated in the annex. For rendering the prescribed minimum service on routes in Categories-II & III, an operator may have option to provide the service either by aircraft in his fleet or in another operator's fleet on mutually agreed terms. In the latter case, the arrangement should have prior approval of DGCA.
 9. Operators shall abide by any further conditions which DGCA may consider necessary for monitoring of scheduled air transport service and operation of safe and reliable services.
 10. Operators who desire to obtain permission to operate schedules air transport service may apply to DGCA complying with the provisions of Schedule XI of the Aircraft Rules, 1937, and the above requirements.

Provisions of Services in different Categories of Routes

CATEGORY-I

Routes connecting directly

BOMBAY-BANGALORE

CALCUTTA-DELHI

BOMBAY-CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA-BANGALORE

BOMBAY-DELHI

CALCUTTA-MADRAS

BOMBAY-HYDERABAD

DELHI-BANGALORE

BOMBAY-MADRAS

DELHI-HYDERABAD

BOMBAY-TRIVANDRUM

DELHI-MADRAS

CATEGORY-II

Routes connecting stations in North-Eastern region, Jammu & Kashmir, Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep.

CATEGORY-III

Routes other than those in Category-I and Category-II

Any one who operates scheduled air transport service on one or more of the routes under Category-I, shall be required to provide such service in Categories-II & III as indicated below:-

The operator will deploy on routes in Category-II at least 10% of the capacity he deploys on routes in Category-I and of the capacity thus required to be deployed on Category-II routes, at least 10% would be deployed on services or segments thereof operated exclusively within the North-Eastern region, Jammu & Kashmir, Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep.

The operator will deploy on routes in Category-III, at least 50% of the Capacity he deploys on routes in Category-I.

NOTE:1 A service operated on a Category-I route as a part of international air service will not be reckoned for the above purpose.

NOTE:2 Capacity deployed will be reckoned in Available seat Kilometres (ASKM).

NOTE:3 On multiple sector routes like Delhi-Calcutta-Guwahati-Imphal, the capacity

provided on Delhi-Calcutta sector will count towards Category-I, that provided on Calcutta-Guwahati sector will count towards Category-II and the capacity on Guwahati-Imphal sector will count towards service exclusively within Category-II.

Women Carpet Weaving Training Centres

3543. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are providing financial assistance/aid to the Development Commissioner, Handicrafts Board, New Delhi for the opening of Women Carpet Weaving Training centres:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number and the location of Women Carpet Weaving Training centres opened in the country during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the number of women received training in these centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G.VENKAT SWAMY) : (a) to (d). No Sir, the office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) is itself a nodal organisation of the Government for the development of handicrafts in the country. Apart from departmentally run carpet weaving training centres, which are not meant exclusively for women, for imparting training in carpet weaving all over the country, financial assistance is

provided to the Central and State handicrafts development corporations apex societies and voluntary organisations. However, there is no separate scheme for training of women in carpet weaving. So far, the office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) have sanctioned 91 training schemes to 29

organisations with financial assistance to the tune of Rs.134.87 lakhs, out of which 15 organisations have imparted training to women trainees in 40 training centres. The details of training centres where only women trainees received training along with the financial assistance given to them is as per statement attached.

STATEMENT

Details of Carpet Weaving Training Centres sanctioned during the last three years where women trainees are receiving training.

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Year of sanction	Name of the Corpn / organisation	Amount sanctioned (in Rs. lakhs)	No. of centre sanctioned	Centre opened for women	No. of women trained	Location of the centre
1	Punjab	1990-91	Punjab Small Industries & Export Corporation Ltd.	Rs. 14.75	10	9	-	Hoshiarpur - 1 Gurdaspur - 3 Ropar - 3 Amritsar - 1 Pathankot - 1
2	Himachal Pradesh	-do-	M/s Bodh Carpet Weavers, Manali	Rs. 2.00	1	1	-	Manali - 1
3	Punjab	1991-92	Punjab Small Industries & Export Corporation Ltd. Chandigarh.	Rs. 9.34	10	9	200	Hoshiarpur - 3 Gurdaspur - 2 Ropar - 1 Amritsar - 3

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Year of sanction	Name of the Corpn./ organisation	Amount sanctioned (in Rs. lakhs)	No. of centre sanctioned	Centre opened for women	No. of women trained	Location of the centre
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.	Himachal Pradesh	-do-	(i) M/s Bodh carpet Weavers, Manali					
			(ii) M/s Chhamo Poutssang Production-cum-Industrial Society, Dharamsala	Rs. 3.60	2	2	25	Kullu - 1
5.	Uttar Pradesh	1992-93	(i) Mahila Kalyan Samiti Pilibhit.					Dharamsala - 1
			(ii) Gramin Jan Kalyan Sansathan, Mirzapur	Rs. 14.035	11	10	-	Pilibhit - 2
			(iii) Vindya Lok Samiti Mirzapur					Mirzapur - 7
			(iv) Ashok Ashram, Dehradun.					Dehradun - 1

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Year of sanction	Name of the Corpn./ organisation	Amount sanctioned (in Rs. lakhs)	No. of centre sanctioned	Centre opened for women	No. of women trained	Location of the centre
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	Sikkim	1992-93	Sikkim Rural Deve opment Agency, Gangtok.	Rs. 1.875	1	1	-	Gangtok - 1
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-do-	(i) M/s Satya Kaleen Bunkar Bunkar Udyog Sahkari Sabha, Rampur, (Simla)	Rs. 4.825	3	3	50	Rampur - 1 Kullu - 1 Dharamsala - 1
			(ii) Bodh Carpet Weavers, Manali.					
			(iii) M/s Chharmo Poutssang Production-cum-Industrial Society, Dharamsala					
8.	Rajasthan	-do-	Ms Uttan Sansthan, Jodhpur	Rs. 7.50	4	4	-	Jodhpur - 4

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Year of sanction	Name of the Corpn./ organisation	Amount sanctioned (in Rs. lakhs)	No. of centre sanctioned	Centre opened for women	No. of women trained	Location of the centre
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9.	Manipur	-do-	M/s Mainpur Development Society, Imphal.	Rs. 0.775	1	1	-	Thoubal - 1
10.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	220	#

220 Women trainees who were undergoing trainee in 1991-92 were trained in the State of Punjab during 1992-93.

Credit Delivery System

3544. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken number of steps including changes in the modalities of credit delivery system for smooth and adequate provision of credit to farming/artisan community in rural areas during the past two years;

(b) if so, the details of the changes made thereof;

(c) the present level of credit available, State-wise; and

(d) the steps proposed to make financial institutions operating in rural areas viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR.ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b) The existing rural credit policy is so formulated to meet the credit needs of agriculture and allied activities, cottage and village industries, handicrafts and other rural crafts. Rural borrowers all over the country are provided loans by Public

Sector Banks for activities undertaken by them on their own or through schemes framed by Government in this regard. With a view to improve the access of the poor to bank credit, it has been considered advantageous to link the rural poor to the formal banking system through intermediaries like Self-Help Groups, Non-Governmental Organisations, etc.

(c) Statement indicating the amount of Agricultural Credit made available by all scheduled commercial banks as of March, 1992 (latest available) is given in the enclosed statement.

(d) In order to enable cooperative credit system to be self sustaining and to ensure smooth credit flow, NABARD will enter into Memoranda of Understanding with SCBs and DCCBs and concerned State Governments for implementation of the action plan to achieve viability. These plans *inter-alia* will cover recovery of overdue loans, stepping up flow of credit and ensuring profitability and viability. Besides, the Regional Rural Banks have been allowed to finance non-target groups upto 60 percent and have been directed to re-locate loss making branches with permission to open extension counters and installation of safe-deposit lockers

STATEMENT

State-wise amount of Agricultural Credit made available by all Scheduled Commercial Banks as of March, 1992 (latest available)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of State/U.Ts.</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.in Crores)</i>
1.	Haryana	723.34
2.	Himachal Pradesh	85.50

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of State/U.Ts.</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.in Crores)</i>
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	60.90
4.	Punjab	1280.30
5.	Rajasthan	901.60
6.	Chandigarh	169.39
7.	Delhi	118.09
8.	Assam	141.14
9.	Manipur	5.83
10.	Meghalaya	10.67
11.	Nagaland	22.94
12.	Tripura	20.47
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.40
14.	Mizoram	2.33
15.	Sikkim	3.21
16.	Bihar	861.07.
17.	Orissa	391.86
18.	West Bengal	628.92
19.	Andaman & Nicobar	2.33
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1300.78
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2112.14
22.	Gujarat	989.35
23.	Maharashtra	1911.49
24.	Daman & Diu	.76

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of State/U.Ts.</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.in Crores)</i>
25.	Goa	34.59
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	.75
27.	Andhra Pradesh	2322.48
28.	Karnataka	1595.42
29.	Kerala	786.68
30.	Tamil Nadu	2310.04
31.	Pondicherry	31.01
32.	Lakshadweep	.37
All India		18830.65

[Translation]

Bachhawat Committee Report

3545. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether many newspaper establishments are not implementing the recommendations of the Bachhawat Committee Report even after its acceptance:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI.P.A.SANGMA): (a) to (c). According to the latest available information, out of 1548 newspaper establishments, 905 establishments have not implemented the

recommendations of the Bachhawat Wages Board. The main reasons for non-implementation are financial constraints and a number of writ petitions filed against the Bachhawat Award which are pending in the Supreme Court/High Court. Responsibility for implementation of the recommendations of the Bachhawat Wage Board lies with the State Governments. The Central Government has been requesting the State Governments and Union Territory Administration of the Bachhawat Award.
[English]

Credit to Agricultural and Small Scale Industrial Sectors

3546 SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate credit facilities are being extended by public sector banks

to agricultural and small scale industrial sectors in West Bengal;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Union Government have received any complaints in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR.ABRAR AHMED) : (a) to (c) The position of advances for agriculture and small scale industries extended by all scheduled commercial banks in the State of West Bengal. as at the end of March, 1990, 1991 and 1992 (latest available) is indicated below:-

<i>Year ended</i>	<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>	
	<i>Agriculture (Balance outstanding)</i>	<i>Small Scale Industries (balance outstanding)</i>
<i>March</i>		
1990	672.70	1106.94
1991	628.82	1273.69
1992	628.92	1400.24

Complaints, if any, received by Government about non-sanctioning of advances are taken up with the concerned banks for remedial action.

[*Translation*]

Import of Tea

3547. SHRI MUMTAZI ANSARE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have accorded approval to some companies to import tea during 1993;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of such companies which have imported tea during 1993

alongwith the names of the countries from where tea was imported?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):(a) to (c). Import of tea is allowed only to Export Oriented Units and units in Export Processing Zones for re-exports only after blending with Indian teas. While allowing such imports adequate safeguards have been taken by the Govt. to ensure that such imports do not affect the domestic tea industry and also the image of Indian tea in the world Market.

During 1993, approvals have been accorded to the following companies for import of teas for blending for their Export Oriented Units for re-exports:-

1. M/s.A.B.International, Tamil Nadu.

2. M/s.Krsna International, Cochin.
3. M/s.Tea Packs Speciality, Calcutta.
4. M/s. Tata Tea Ltd., Munnar, Idukki.
5. M/s.Lalit Dhanuka, Tripura.
6. M/s.South India Tea Co., Cochin.
7. M/s.Nestle India Ltd., New Delhi.

Details regarding actual import of teas by such companies are not available. Source of imports of tea by such companies would depend upon the commercial judgement of individual units which import teas.

[English]

Training Programme for Pilots

3548. PROF.K.V.THOMAS :
SHRI GEORGE
FERNANDES:
SHRI SRIBALLAV
PANIGRAHI :

Will the MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Indian Airlines is facing shortage of the airbus pilots;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of pilots undergone training at Central Training Establishment (CTE), Hyderabad every year;

(d) whether the CTE has refused to take up any training programmes to upgrade Boeing-737 aircraft;

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

(f) whether the pilots of the air taxi operators are also proposed to be provided training at the CTE;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM(SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The present schedule of operation is being met with the existing strength of Commanders. However, to achieve optimum utilisation of aircraft more Commanders have to be trained.

(c) The number of pilots who were trained at Central Training Establishment of Indian Airlines at Hyderabad in 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 is 47, 123 and 37 respectively.

(d) No Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) to (h) It is not possible at present for Central Training Establishment to train pilots of air taxi operators as its existing capacity is being utilised to meet the training needs of Indian Airlines on priority.

Supply of Jute by NJMC

3549. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NJMC has requested the Government to supply

adequate spare parts and raw jute; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G.VENKAT SWAMY):(a) and (b). Government have already released Rs.26.25 crores to meet the working capital requirements of NJMC as provided in the budget. An outlay of Rs.4.00 crores has also been provided in the budget for 1993-94 to meet the modernisation requirements of NJMC.

Interline Agreements with Air Taxi Operators

3550. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the **MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the air taxi operators have sought interline agreements with the Air India and Indian Airlines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the benefits likely to accrue to the Air India and the Indian Airlines as a result thereof; and

(d) the decision taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c). The following air taxi operators have approached Air India seeking interline agreements:-

- (i) East West Airlines,
- (ii) Jet Airways,
- (iii) Modiluft.

(iv) Damania Airways,

(v) Sahara India Airlines,

(vi) NEPC Airlines, and

(vii) Rajair.

Air India have signed an interline agreement with East West Airlines on December 10, 1992, the details of which are as under:-

- (i) Under the agreement, East West Airlines accepts Air India tickets for transportation on its services but Air India does not provide similar facilities on its services for passengers of East West Airlines.
- (ii) Air India settles bills of East West Airlines in India rupees whereas Air India realises the equivalent amount in foreign currency on the tickets sold abroad. Hence, Air India retains its foreign currency earnings.
- (iii) East West Airlines gives a special discount of 12% to Air India on fares for domestic sectors in addition to the normal interline service charge of 9%. The domestic sector ticket is issued in combination with the international sector ticket.

A few air taxi operators have approached Indian Airlines also in this regard. Currently, Indian Airlines does not visualise any direct benefits to accrue to the airline by entering into such agreements with air taxi operators.

(d) Air India/Indian Airlines have freedom to decide on interline agreements

in exercise of their commercial judgement.

Resource Crunch in Corporate Sector

3551. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the corporate sector continues to face resource crunch despite reduction in the minimum lending rate and cut in the statutory liquidity ratio;

(b) if so, whether Associated Chamber of Commerce and Industry have submitted a memorandum to the Reserve Bank of India and has sought larger availability of credit to the corporate sector at the lower rate of interest;

(c) the other issues pointed out by the Associated Chamber of Commerce and Industry;

(d) the reaction of the Reserve Bank of India thereto; and

(e) the steps being taken to help the industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) : (a) to (e). The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have informed that the Associated Chamber of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM) had submitted in December, 1993 a Note to them on various issues which included *inter-alia*, issues related to availability of credit to Corporate sector, rate of interest and export credit. The issues were discussed by RBI with the representatives of ASSOCHAM on December, 23, 1993.

The representatives of ASSOCHAM were informed *inter-alia* that RBI had advised banks to meet the genuine and felt requirements of borrowers and also to ensure that the delegated credit sanctioning powers were duly exercised and pending proposals for new loans as also renewals be processed within a maximum period of three months. RBI informed the representatives of ASSOCHAM that not-withstanding the considerable rationalisation and simplification of the administered interest rate structure in the past few years, time was not yet opportune to free lending rates altogether. RBI also informed them about the steps taken for ensuring timely and adequate availability of export credit. It was mentioned to them that pre-shipment export credit (Rupee) and post shipment export credit (denominated in foreign currency) is provided by the bank at concessional rates.

With a view to providing a stimulus to investment, the RBI have with effect from March, 1, 1994 reduced the minimum lending rate of scheduled commercial banks on term loans of three years and above by one percentage point (from 15% to 14%).

[*Translation*]

Export of Zari and Filigree Items

3552. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the states which are the largest producers of Zari and filigree;

(b) whether the Government propose

to encourage the export of such items; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G.VENKAT SWAMY): (a) The states which are the largest producers of Zari in India are Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi while the filigree work is mostly produced in Orissa and Andhra Pradesh.

(b) and (c). Yes Sir. In order to encourage the export of handicrafts including zari and filigree, the Government through the Export Promotion Council of Handicrafts has taken various steps which include: sponsoring sales-cum-study terms, participating in fairs in major market and buyer-seller meets, publicity abroad, organising International trade fairs etc. The exports of imitation zari of all sorts are entitled to duty drawback facility w.e.f 1.6.93 @ of Rs.49.60 per kg. of copper content.

Production of Cloth in NTC

3553. DR. SAKSHIJI:
SHRI SURESHANAND
SWAMY:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the length of cloth manufactured by the National Textile Corporation during 1992-93 and 1993-94 so far;

(b) whether the target fixed therefor has been achieved; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G.VENKAT SWAMY):(a) NTC manufactured 306.24 million metres of cloth in 1992-93 and 148.11 million metres of cloth in 1993-94 (April-December '93).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The cloth production in NTC declined due to pruning of uneconomic weaving activities in some mills and shortage of working capital.

[English]

Entry of Financial Institutions in Foreign Markets

3554. PROF.UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken or propose to take adequate precautions on the entry of Government owned financial institutions into the raising of money in foreign markets:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the loans and finance raised overseas by Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India, Industrial Financial Corporation of India, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India and Industrial Development Bank of India during last two years?

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

AHMED): (a) & (b). The fund raising exercises by Government owned financial institutions from the foreign markets are governed by the Government policy and guidelines in the areas of External Commercial Borrowings and the scheme notified for the issue of Global Depository Receipts and Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds which are applicable to all sectors.

(c) Foreign Currency Bonds and Convertible Bonds placed overseas by the Shipping Credit and Investment Corporation of India (SCICI), Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI), Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) and Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) during 1992-93 and 1993-94 are as follows:-

(US\$ equivalent in Million)

<i>Name of the Institutions</i>	<i>1992-93</i>		<i>1993-94</i>
	<i>Bonds</i>	<i>Bonds</i>	<i>Convertible Bonds</i>
i) SCICI	-	-	100.00
ii) IFCI	63.21	-	-
iii) ICICI	70.67	13.24	200.00
iv) IDBI	288.84	-	-

Problems of North Eastern States

3555. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has recently visited the North Eastern States;

(b) if so, the specific problems for the speedy industrialisation of the North-Eastern States have been identified during the visit;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action being taken to remove those problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.CHANDRA SHEKHARA MURTHY) :

(a) The Finance Minister had attended the meeting of Committee of Ministers for Economic Development of the North Eastern Region held in Shillong on 22nd January, 1994.

(b) to (d). The lack of socio-economic development in the North Eastern Region can be linked to the weak resources base of the States and vice-versa. It has, therefore, been considered that encouragement must, therefore, be given to agro-based and forest-based industries, electronics, food-processing, handlooms and handicrafts and commercial exploitation mineral resources in the Region.

[Translation]

Loan to Spinning Mills in Madhya Pradesh

3556. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether finance institutions such as Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India, ICICI take considerable time to sanction loans to spinning mills of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh have urged the Union Government to take remedial steps in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) : (a) and (b). The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has reported that the normal time taken for processing of applications for financial assistance has been on an average around three months.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Contract Labour in Industries

3557. SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of contract labour employed in various industries;

(b) whether with the globalisation, the contract labour is bound to witness a phenomenal increase;

(c) if so, the steps being taken to ensure regulation and improvement in the conditions of contract labour;

(d) whether the Government propose to undertake a comprehensive survey of contract labour in the country to help formulate appropriate policy; and

(e) if so, the details of the steps proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) The information is not maintained.

(b) Given the legal frame-work, this is not likely to happen.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) to (e). There is no such proposal.

[English]

Loan Disbursement by R.R.Bs.

3558 SHRI PROBEN DEKA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether giving of fresh loans and recovery of outstanding loans have been declining in the Regional Rural banks in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof during

the last two years, State-wise and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

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

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) : (a) and (b). The loans issued by the Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in Assam have increased during the year 1992-93 over the previous year i.e. 1991-92. However, the recoveries declined marginally during the year 1992-93 as compared to previous year. The details are as follows:-

	<i>Loans issued</i>	<i>(Rs.in lacs)</i> <i>Loans recovered</i>
1991-92	1075.03	860.32
1992-93*	2796.15	853.84

*Data provisional

Decline in recovery position can be attributed to a number of factors, namely, natural calamities, inadequate supervision over end-use of loan, loan waivers vitiating the recovery climate, inadequate support of local administration in recovery efforts and wilful default.

(c) With a view to improving their viability a package of measures have been announced in December, 1993. These measures include raising non-target group financing from 40 per cent to 60 per annum increasing non-fund business, treeing RRBs whose disburseals during 1992-93 were less than Rs.2 crores from service area obligations and permission to relocate loss making branches at places like Mandis, Taluk/District headquarters, agriculture produce centers, and to open extension counters at premises of institutions for which the RRB is the principal banker. The RRBs have also been permitted to install safe deposit lockers.

Medical Equipments

3559. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many NRIs from USA and UK are proposing to collect and send advances/modern medical equipment free of cost of India;

(b) whether the Government propose to exempt such equipment from customs duty; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKHARA MURTHY) : (a) Requests have been received in the recent past seeking customs duty exemption on medical equipments donated free of cost to charitable hospitals.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal

under Government's consideration to grant exemption of a general nature for such medical equipments. However, individual requests are examined on merits for considering the requests for duty exemption.

[Translation]

Modernisation of Powerlooms in Gujarat

3560. SHRI N. J. RATHVA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to provide assistance for modernisation of powerrooms in Gujarat particularly in tribal areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G.VENKAT SWAMY) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Doesn't arise.

(c) There is no provision in the Central Budget for Modernisation of Powerlooms.

[English]

Enforcement of Drug Laws

3561. SHRI V SREENIVASA PRASAD :
SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL :
SHRI TARA SINGH :
SHRI MOHAN RAWLE :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have constituted a high level committee to undertake the enforcement of drug laws;

(b) if so, the composition and terms of reference of the committee;

(c) whether the committee has since submitted its report;

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

(e) if not, the time by which the committees is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) No, Sir. However, a Committee has been set up to undertake a comprehensive review of the present arrangements for dealing with the problem of drug abuse.

(b) The committee is headed by the Minister of State (Revenue & Expenditure). It has Members of Parliament, Social Workers and Officers. The terms of reference of the Committee are to examine and make recommendations on:-

- i) The existing laws and arrangements for drug abuse control, including regulation and welfare and rehabilitation programmes;
- ii) The existing method and machinery for coordination amongst the various Ministries and agencies of the Union Government and with the States and Union Territories, and

iii) Any other matter related to the above.

(c) to (e). No, Sir, The committee is expected to submit its report by 30.06.1994.

Investment by Nationalised Banks

3562. SHRI K.P.R. DHANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the loans advanced/investment made by different nationalised banks during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the investment made by these banks in the field of Agriculture and Industry in Orissa is less as compared to other States; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

AHMED) : (a) The State-wise outstanding amount of advance made by the Nationalised Banks as at the end of March, 1991, 1992 and 1993 is given in the Statement-I.

(b) and (c). The State-wise outstanding amount of advances to Agriculture Sector and Small Scale Industrial Sector by all scheduled commercial banks as at the end of March, 1991 and March 1992 (latest available) and the amount sanctioned and disbursed by All India Financial Institutions (AIFIs) to large and medium industries, for the same period is showed in the Statement-IIA and Statement-IIB. From these data it may be observed that the position of Orissa in the matter of getting finance assistance from the commercial banks and AIFIs is better than many States. However, credit deployment in a State/Region depends on various factors like level of economic activity, entrepreneurship, availability of raw material and other infrastructural facilities, other investment opportunities and also law and order situation in that area.

STATEMENT - I

State-wise outstanding amount of Advances of Nationalised Banks as at the end of March 1991, 1992 and 1993

(Rs. in lakhs)

Region/State/ Union Territory	March 1991	March 1992	March 1993
1	2	3	4
1. NORTHERN REGION	1293716	1396336	1588693
Har yana	151862	154745	179677
Himachal Pradesh	29521	31409	34339
Jammu & Kashmir	15142	15401	17471
Punjab	291703	309158	366296
Rajasthan	153010	169719	191246
Chandigarh	52000	53688	63209
Delhi	600478	662213	736452

<i>Region/State/ Union Territory</i>	<i>March 1991</i>	<i>March 1992</i>	<i>March 1993</i>
1	2	3	4
II. NORTH-EASTERN REGION	82676	90526	100057
Arunachal Pradesh	450	583	665
Assam	64031	69423	76862
Manipur	4375	5322	6155
Meghalaya	3404	3873	3468
Mizoram	316	355	361
Nagaland	2970	3419	3828
Tripura	7130	7548	8715
III. EASTERN REGION	852837	911232	1044494
Bihar	190227	207202	225531
Orissa	101115	106997	115755
Sikkim	653	864	896

<i>Region/State/ Union Territory</i>	<i>March 1991</i>	<i>March 1992</i>	<i>March 1993</i>
1	2	3	4
West Bengal	560026	595304	701239
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	815	863	1072
IV CENTRAL REGION	811204	857919	927056
Madhya Pradesh	245604	260816	279647
Uttar Pradesh	565600	597102	647408
V WESTERN REGION	2248859	2312025	2824775
Goa	34702	35945	41056
Gujarat	444848	471641	528543
Maharashtra	1768374	1803456	2254170
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	543	607	616
Daman & Diu	391	375	388

Region/State/ Union Territory	March 1991	March 1992	March 1993
1	2	3	4
VI. SOUTHERN REGION	1854745	1971397	2179722
Andhra Pradesh	443912	479262	528156
Karnataka	471766	480776	521264
Kerala	170670	179588	199236
Tamil Nadu	750050	819344	917283
Lakshadweep	150	147	135
Pondichery	12197	12278	13646
All India	7144037	7539436	8664800

STATEMENT - II A

State-wise outstanding amount of Advances of Scheduled Commercial Banks to Agriculture and Small Scale Industries Sectors as on 31-3-1991 and 1992.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Region/State/	Agricultural		Small Scale Industries	
	March 1991	March 1992	March 1991	March 1992
1	2	3	4	5
1. NORTHERN REGION	31298047	33391164	37974929	38633671
Haryana	6941151	7233459	5369022	5526988
Himachal Pradesh	802347	854993	967062	1060731
Jammu & Kashmir	523674	608971	1191340	1336769
Punjab	12048401	12802970	10052064	9693959
Rajasthan	7945381	9016010	4571278	4795098
Chandigarh	2015783	1693900	1059069	1031427
Delhi	1021310	1180861	14765094	15188699

Region/State/	Agricultural		Small Scale Industries	
	March 1991	March 1992	March 1991	March 1992
	2	3	4	5
II. NORTH-EASTERN REGION				
Assam	1986678	2109991	2320145	2491204
Arunachal Pradesh	33812	44025	54043	33945
Manipur	1327732	1411465	1645025	1773696
Meghalaya	62113	58306	168768	207511
Mizoram	96659	106688	76286	66790
Nagaland	21385	2336	36534	38322
Tripura	1193786	229378	163089	186538
III. EASTERN REGION				
Bihar	225139	204665	144976	145237
Orissa	17751612	18946751	21215835	22860303
	7883132	8610724	5684813	5882346
	3555432	3918574	2773099	2955168

Region/State/	Agricultural		Small Scale Industries	
	March 1991	March 1992	March 1991	March 1992
1	2	3	4	5
Sikkim	26052	32128	31424	39115
West Bengal	6288282	6289179	12736938	14002383
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	24766	23274	20985	20406
IV CENTRAL REGION	30825374	34129212	23297773	24371631
Madhya Pradesh	11808743	13007763	7118893	74749232
Uttar Pradesh	19016631	2121449	16178880	16896708
V WESTERN REGION	26663015	2936948	46481256	48865194
Goa	547057	345911	680615	676497
Gujarat	8972009	9893550	19282277	13742231
Maharashtra	1768374	1803456	2254170	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7323	7463	22132	23430
Daman & Diu	9204	7602	82159	100041

Region/State/	Agricultural		Small Scale Industries	
	March 1991	March 1992	March 1991	March 1992
1	2	3	4	5
VI. SOUTHERN REGION	64815302	70459946	48088365	52167737
Andhra Pradesh	21468502	23224762	10789293	11495069
Karnataka	14770188	15954162	10797266	11763174
Kerala	7467148	7866768	5942695	6498958
Tamil Nadu	20804251	23100407	20289817	22086769
Lakshadweep	3587	3728	511	1179
Pondicherry	301627	310119	268783	322588
All India	173340028	188306512	179378303	189389740

STATEMENT IIB

Statewise amount of assistance sanctioned and disbursed to Industrial Sector by All India Financial Institutions during the years 1990-91 and 1991-92

(Rs. in crores)

State	Amount Sanctioned		Amount Disbursed	
	1990-91	1991-92	1990-91	1991-92
Andhra Pradesh	1544.09	1450.4	950.9	1454.3
Arunachal Pradesh	3.9	0.5	1.4	1.4
Assam	69.1	120.3	71.8	116.1
Bihar	199.9	470.1	116.0	317.3
Goa	88.5	128.6	83.4	107.5
Gujarat	2538.9	2556.4	1413.5	1659.4
Haryana	346.7	474.5	316.9	339.3
Himachal Pradesh	322.3	347.2	75.3	130.3
Jammu & Kashmir	54.3	38.4	39.8	35.2

State	Amount Sanctioned			Amount Disbursed		
	1990-91	1991-92	1990-91	1991-92	1990-91	1991-92
Karnataka	908.4	1174.1	559.4		678.0	
Kerala	283.1	356.2	200.5		263.8	
Madhya Pradesh	1191.2	983.7	634.0		683.4	
Maharashtra	4151.6	5643.0	2245.0		3728.7	
Manipur	2.6	3.1	4.8		4.4	
Meghalaya	5.4	7.8	7.7		4.9	
Mizoram	4.5	1.7	4.0		1.8	
Nagaland	3.3	6.2	3.6		2.6	
Orissa	302.6	263.1	293.7		313.3	
Punjab	439.6	457.0	357.4		339.0	
Rajasthan	776.5	781.7	429.3		547.4	
Sikkim	1.2	2.8	3.6		4.5	

State	Amount Sanctioned		Amount Disbursed	
	1990-91	1991-92	1990-91	1991-92
Tamil Nadu	1389.4	1912.6	981.0	1170.4
Tripura	1.3	2.6	2.3	2.0
Uttar Pradesh	1358.3	1350.2	908.7	1068.9
West Bengal	664.9	2027.7	443.2	479.7
Andaman & Nicobar	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.2
Delhi	240.8	827.7	132.0	666.1
Daman & Diu	14.5	21.3	3.6	7.2
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	31.9	20.1	22.1	20.9
Chandigarh	13.8	10.6	7.9	11.1
Lakshadweep	-	0.1	-	0.3
Pondicherry	96.7	64.4	43.3	79.4

@ Including assistance of Rs.6 crore sanctioned by ICICI to Russia.

\$ Including assistance of Rs. 1.7 crore sanctioned by ICICI to Malaysia.

Translation]

Encashment of Bogus Bank Drafts

3563. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of cases of encashment of the bogus demand drafts came into light during the last two years and the extent of loss suffered by the concerned banks in each of these cases;

(b) the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) the number of persons arrested in these cases and the number of cases in which bank employees were also found involved;

(d) whether any grant is found involved behind these incidents; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to apprehend the grant and to check recurrence of such incidents in future?

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

[English]

Tax Evasion

3564. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of evasion of customs and excise duty detected during each of the last three years and the amount of revenue involved;

(b) the top twenty firms which have been charged with customs duty/excise duty evasion;

(c) the total number of customs and excise duty evasion cases pending as on October 31, 1993 and the amount involved therein; and

(d) the steps being taken to realise the dues from the defaulters and the deterrent penal actions proposed to check evasion of duties effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHARA MURTHY) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Rate of Inflation

3565. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the annual rate of inflation during each of the last three years;

(b) the rise in prices of essential items during the same period; and

(c) the increase in Gross National Product during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b) The annual rate

of inflation and rise in prices of essential items for the last three years as measured

on point-to-point basis by the Wholesale Price Index, are listed below:

	<i>Rate of inflation (%)</i>	<i>Rise in prices of essential items(%)</i>
1990-91	12.1	15.0
1991-92	13.6	15.2
1992-93	7.0	5.1
1993-94* (26.2.94)	8.8	11.4
*Provisional		

(c) Increase in Gross National Product at factor cost at 1980-81 prices

for each of the last three years is listed below:

	<i>Increase in GNP(%)</i>
1990-91	4.7
1991-92	0.6
1992-93 (Quick estimate)	4.3
1993-94 (Advance estimate)	3.8

**On Time Assistance to Karnataka
Silk Marketing Board**

3566. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka Silk Marketing Board has requested one time assistance to implement price support scheme;

(b) if so, the amount of assistance sought for; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY) : (a) and (b). The Government of Karnataka has requested for providing one time assistance of Rs.118.50 crores for the Karnataka Silk Marketing Board for implementation of a Support Price Scheme for raw silk.

(c) The proposal is presently under consideration of the Government.

**Import of Caustic Soda/Flakes/
Solid/Lye**

3567. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether caustic soda/flakes/solid/lye are being imported against the value added advance licences in the country;

(b) if so, the number of licences issued in this regard;

(c) the total quantity of such items imported and the foreign exchange incurred thereon with its rates per M.T. during each of the last three years;

(d) whether there has been steep decline in the international price of these items;

(e) if so, whether the excess import of these items is affecting the indigenous units;

(f) whether the Government have received any representations from indigenous units about the misuse of such imported items in the country;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the remedial action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b). Caustic soda/flakes/solid/lye are permitted for imports as raw material for a number of export products under the Duty Exemption Scheme. However, no account is required to be maintained under the EXIM Policy 1992-97 by the DGFT Organisation including its Field

Offices in respect of import of particular raw material licence-wise or export product-wise.

(c) As stated above, no account of import of any item in quantitative terms or in terms of foreign exchange outgo is required to be maintained under the EXIM Policy 1992-97.

(d) and (e). The DGFT Organisation is not required to collect such data of international price of various items. However, it may be mentioned that under the Value Based Advance Licence Scheme, caustic soda/flakes/solid/lye could be brought for the entire value of the licence as this is not a sensitive item.

(f) to (h). A representation was received from Alkali Manufacturer's Association of India requesting that caustic soda may be placed in the sensitive list in view of the fact that with the steep decline in its price in the international market, large quantities could be imported under Value Based Advance Licence which would affect the indigenous industry. Further, according to the Association, while manufacturing caustic soda, an important by-product-Chlorine is generated as co-product and is used by Drugs & Pharmaceuticals and Chemical Industries. If, therefore, caustic soda were to be imported directly this important co-product is lost. In view of these factors, the Special Advance Licencing Committee, which fixes input output norms, has decided to include caustic soda/flakes/solid/lye in the sensitive list, by virtue of which the Value Based Advance Licence will also have quantity restriction in their import. Public Notice in this regard is under issue and shall be endorsed to the Parliament Library.

Tourism Development in Gujarat

3568. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA :
Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND
TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government
have received any proposals for foreign
assistance for integrated tourism
development in Gujarat;

(b) if so , the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by the Union
Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION
AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI
AZAD): (a) No, Sir.

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

[*Translation*]

**Income and Expenditure Ratio of
R.B.I**

3569. DR.MAHADEEPAK SINGH
SHAKYA :
SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the gap between the

ratio of income and expenditure of the
Reserve Bank of India is widening every
year;

(b) if so, the details thereof since
1990-91;

(c) whether several measures have
been taken to bring efficiency and austerity
in the working of the Reserve Bank
of India during the above period;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the additional amount spent to
implement these measures during the last
three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER
OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR.ABRAR
AHMED) : (a) According to Reserve Bank
of India (RBI), the ratio of income to
expenditure of RBI has been decreasing
from 1980-81 to 1988-89 and except for
the year 1990-91 remained almost constant
thereafter till the year 1992-93.

(b) The details of total income, total
expenditure and ratio of income to
expenditure for the years 1990-91 to
1992-93 were as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount in Total income</i>	<i>crores Total expenditure</i>	<i>Ratio of income to expenditure</i>
1990-91	4624.97	3279.97	1.41 : 1
1991-92	5699.56	4199.56	1.36 : 1
1992-93	5632.12	4128.12	1.36 : 1

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Several Committees have studied different areas of the working of Reserve Bank of India (RBI). On the basis of their recommendations steps have and are being taken by RBI to bring about efficiency in its operations. These broadly cover changes in policies and procedures, installation of modern office automation equipment, dedicated communication systems and human resources development.

(e) According to RBI the amount spent on computers, microprocessors, duplicators, photocopiers, telecommunication equipment etc. during the last three years was as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>(Rs. in crores) Amount Spent.</i>
1990-91	2.68
1991-92	2.68
1992-93	2.07

Sugar Mills in U.P

3570.SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Padrauna</i>	<i>Kathkuiyan</i>	<i>(Rs./lacs) Gauri</i>
1990-91	(+)98	(-) 89	(-) 174
1991-92	(-)37	(-) 160	(-) 258
1992-93	(+)70	(-) 52	(-) 343

(c) The dues owed by these mills Government and private parties are

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether sugar mills under the BTC in U.P are incurring losses;

(b) if so, the details of the losses incurred by these mills during the last three years, mill-wise;

(c) the total amount of dues these mills owe to the Government and private parties, respectively;

(d) whether there is any proposal to sell any one of these mills to private parties;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government for revival of these mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G.VENKAT SWAMY):(a) and (b). The details of profits/losses incurred during the last three years by the three Sugar Mills under Cawnpore Sugar Works Limited located in UP are given below:-

given below:-

	<i>Padrauna</i>	<i>Kathkuiyan</i>	<i>Gauri</i>
(i) Cane Dues as on 4.3.94 (Rs./lacs)	316	161	197
(ii) Dues to Financial Institutions as on 31.3.93 (Rs./lacs)	621	231	-
(iii) Loan dues of Govt. of U.P. as on 31.3.93 (Rs./lacs)	421	182	140
(iv) S.D.P. Loan as on 31.3.93 (Rs./lacs)	92	32	-
(v) Other current liabilities as on 31.3.93 (Rs./lacs)	723	351	193

(d) to (f). The Board for Industrial and Financial reconstruction has been entrusted with the responsibility of revitalisation of Cawnpore Sugar Works Limited under the provisions of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985. The Operating Agency has, on the directions of BIFR, advertised for new management for the revival of M/s. Cawnpore Sugar Works Limited.

[English]

**Committee to Review
Exim Policy**

3571. SHRI TARA SINGH :
SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD :
SHRI TARA CHAND
KHANDELWAL :
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the recommendations of the Committee constituted to review the export-import procedures; and

(b) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Committee cover the Exim Policy Procedures/Customs & Excise Procedures/Banking Procedures relating to Exchange Control, Commercial Banking and Export-Import Documentation matters. The concerned Ministers are examining in detail the recommendations made by the Committee.

Allotment of Shares of FFIs.

3572. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has permitted Indian companies to make preferential allotment of shares of foreign financial investors (FFIs);

(b) if so, the modalities/norms of preferential allotment fixed by the SEBI; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to safeguard the interests of domestic investors?

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

(b) and (c). Indian companies can make firm allotment upto 24% of their equity capital to Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) registered with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) and Overseas Corporate Bodies (OCBs). Upto 24% of their public issues could be reserved by Indian Companies for preferential allotment to this category of investors. Existing listed companies may make preferential allotments to FIIs registered with SEBI subject to the following conditions:

- (i) The company shall obtain consent of the shareholders in a general body meeting under Sector 81(1A) of the Companies Act for making the preferential allotment.
- (ii) the holding of a single FII or FIIs belonging to the same group shall

not exceed 5% and collective holding for all FIIs, NRIs and OCBs in any company shall not exceed 24% of the paid up capital of the company.

- (iii) The shares offered on preferential allotment shall be at a price not less than the highest price quoted during the previous 26 weeks on all the stock exchanges where the securities of the company are listed.

[Translation]

MNP in Bihar

+ 3573. SHRI PREMCHANDRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state::

(a) whether the Central assistance being provided to Bihar under the Minimum Needs Programme has been curtailed;

(b) if so, the extent thereof and the details of the specific scheme for which it has been curtailed; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c). This Ministry releases the Central assistance to the States for States Plan Schemes in the form of block loans and block grants not related to any particular Head of Development or Scheme. It is, however, mentioned that the Government of Bihar has reported expenditure against the outlays approved by the Planning Commission under MNP Schemes during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 as per statement enclosed.

On the basis of the expenditure reported by the State Government against the revised outlay under MNP Programme, there was a proportionate cut in Central assistance of

Rs. 1128.78 lakhs, Rs. 429.86 lakhs and Rs. 114.03 lakhs due to shortfall in MNP Schemes under the State annual Plan 1990-91, 1991-92 & 1992-93 respectively

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year 1990-91

Item	Head of Development MNP Schemes	Revised approved outlay	Expenditure reported by the state Government	Shortfall under MNP Schemes	
				3	4
1.	Roads and Bridges	7500.00	5667.27	1832.73	
2.	Civil supply	250.00	249.67	0.33	
3.	Adult educaation	1250.00	1172.00	78.00	
4.	Medical & Public Health	2130.00	2115.00	15.00	
5.	Rural Water Supply & Rural sanitation	2968.00	2791.00	177.00	
6.	Housing	200.00	170.00	30.00	
7.	Urban Development	260.00	75.00	185.00	
8.	Nutrition	1187.00	973.00	214.00	
9.	Rural fuelwood	200.00	185.00	15.00	
			Total	2547.06	

<i>Item</i> Head of Development MNP Schemes	<i>Revised approved outlay</i>	<i>Expenditure reported by the state Government</i>	<i>Shortfall under MNP Schemes</i>
1	2	3	4
Proportionate cut in Central assistance of Rs. 1128.78 lakhs			
Year 1991-92			
1. Civil supply	109.00	108.00	1.00
2. Rural Water supply	4920.00	4879.00	41.00
3. Elementary Education	4459.00	3934.00	525.00
		Total.	567.00
Proportionate cut in Central assistance of Rs. 429.86 lakhs			
Year 1992-93			
Rural Electrification	400.00	238.00	162.00
		Total	162.00
Proportionate cut in Central assistance of Rs. 114.03 lakhs			

[English]

Export of Soyabean Cakes

3574. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether whole quantity of soyabean cakes is exported to cattle feed;

(b) if so, the details of production and exports thereof for the last three years; and

(c) the reasons for the export as feed whereas it can be used for human consumption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) : (a) to (c). The production and export of deoiled soyabean cakes/ extractions for the last three years have been as under:-

	<i>(Quantity in lakh MTs)</i>		
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Production	17.05	16.36	20.63
Export	14.55	12.79	17.25

(Source: Solvent Extractors' Association of India)

End use of this commodity has not been stipulated in the Policy, nor does the Government maintain any record showing the end use of the export quantities.

Opening up of Areas for Winter Tourism Purposes

3575. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH : Will the MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have chalked out any plan for opening up the high mountains and hilly areas for winter tourism purpose; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Government has opened up certain high mountain and hilly area regions in which it is possible to promote winter tourism.

(b) The details of these areas are in attached Statement.

STATEMENT

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Itanagar, Ziro, Along, Pasighat, Miao and Namdapha.

ASSAM

Kaziranga National Park; Manas Bird

Sanctuary, Guwahati City and Kamakhya Temple, Sibsagar, Jatinga Bird Sanctuary.

MANIPUR

Loktak Lake, Imphal, Moirang, INA Memorial, Keibul Deer Sanctuary, Waithe Lake.

MEGHALAYA

Shillong, Barapani, Cherapunji, Mawsayram, Jakaran, Ranikor, Thadlaskein, Nartiang, Tura & Siju.

MIZORAM

Vairangte, Thingdawi and Aizawl

SIKKIM

- (a) Gangtok, Rumtek, Phodang, Pemayangtse.
- (b) Zongri in West Sikkim

HIMACHAL PRADESH

- (i) Pooh-Khab-Sumdho-Dhankar-Tabo-Gompa-Kaza,
- (ii) Morang-Dabbling
- (iii) Kaza-Kibber-Prangle Pass-Baralacha-Keylong-Manali Route.

UTTAR PRADESH

- (i) Milam Glacier
- (ii) Dharma Ghati, Joling Kong Area Sobla, Dharchula, Chaudas and Milam Glacier
- (iii) Nanda Devi Sanctuary, Niti Ghati,

Kalindi Khal and adjoining areas of Milam Glacier not Kuti Ghati.

- (iv) South of Seper and Marcha Tidong, Dabar, GO, Dantee Vyas Valley, areas south of village Chhiekh i.e. Budi, Mabpaetc. but not Garbiary area.

KHALTSE SUB DIVISION

CIRCUITS

- (i) Khaltse-Dumkhar-Skorduchan-Haundo-Biama-Dha

NUBRA SUB DIVISION

CIRCUITS

- (i) Leh-Khardung la-Khalsar-Tivit upto Panamik
- (ii) Leh-Khardungla-Khalsar-upto Hunder
- (iii) Leh-Sabo-Digarila-Labab-Knungru Gampa-Tanga (Only for trekking conducted by a p - proved tour operators accompanied by State Police Personnel).

NYOMA SUB DIVISION

- (i) Leh-Upshi-Chuonathang-Mahe-Puga-Tso-morari Lake/Korzok
- (ii) Leh-Upshi-Debring-Puga-Tso-morari Lake/Kerzok.
- (iii) Leh-Karu-Chang La-Durbuk-Tangtso-Lukung-Spankmik (Pangong Lake upto Spankmit).

12.14 hrs.

HOMAGE TO MARTYRS OF INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Sir, today is a very historic day. The Indian national Army under the supreme command of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose crossed the Burma-India border and planted the tricolour on Indian soil. This was announced by him on 21st March in Burma. In remembrance to this courageous and patriotic act which led to the independence of this country, I wish the whole house refer to that event and we may have some reference from the chair; all the hon. Members can join, in silence, to the memory of the martyrs who laid down their lives. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Mr. speaker, sir, I thank my friend Shri Saifuddin Choudhury for remembering INA in parliament on the occasion of its 50th anniversary. It is also important that reference has been made by Shri Saifuddin Choudhury. We have never considered as INA as an army of rebellions. At that time also it was discussed that how INA should be graded keeping in view the discipline of the army. People of the country honoured INA soldiers for their patriotic act under the leadership of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose so it is but natural to remember them on its 50th anniversary.

Mr. speaker, Sir, it will be better if you also join us on this occasion.

SHRI SHARED YADAV: (Madhepura): Mr. speaker, Sir, I not only support the

proposal presented by Shri Saifuddin Choudhury but also like to mention that Netaji was the hero of our freedom struggle especially a symbol of animation for youth. Even today he inspires us. He had been a commander in freedom struggle. He was not only a commander but before that he was also associated with the then congress party. After Gandhiji, he was a leader equivalent to hon. Jawaharlal Nehru. It is the day of entering INA in to India under his leadership. He also played an historical role during the congress leadership contest in Tripuri. Our country had been in a different position if that political direction would have continued.

Therefore, it is an important day for Netaji and INA soldiers who laid their lives under the leadership of INA to lead this country towards the glorious period of freedom struggle. So I would like to say that while expressing your views, you should present a proposal to this effect to express gratefulness towards the martyrs.

[English]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I wholeheartedly support the proposal raised by Shri Saifuddin Choudhury. It is a sacred day in the sense that the Indian personnel under the Indian National Army, under the leadership of great leader Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose touched the sacred soil of our motherland. From there, they marched on to Imphal, Manipur and hoisted the flag of Azad Hind government. That is an important chapter in the freedom movement of our country.

On behalf of the House, I think, You, as the Speaker, should make a reference to this so that it may get further importance and significance. In this connection, through you, I want to appeal to the Government of India

that I had been to Imphal. I had seen many graveyards were there in memory of the Japanese soldiers who were fighting at that point of time. But it is a matter of great regret that there is no memorial for those INA soldiers who laid down their lives on the soil of Manipur during the historic fight at that point of time.

There is a proposal from the Japanese Government to have another memorial in memory of their soldiers who laid down their lives during the second world war. It is for the Government to decide whether they will allow the Japanese Government to raise their memorial. But unfortunately there has been no such proposal from the side of our Government to raise any memorial in memory of those INA soldiers who laid down their lives during the fight.

I appeal to the Government to make certain concrete proposals to raise memorials in memory of the soldiers of the Indian National Army who laid down their lives during the most bitterest struggle in our independence movement.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY [Jagatsinghpur]: Sir, in our struggle for freedom, there were many events and many contributions which are matters of history and which helped our country to achieve freedom. The struggle that was launched by the INA under the supreme commander, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose is another memorial event. So, I join with others and I think it will be in the fitness of things for you also to join us and silence is observed in the House to pay respect to those who have sacrificed their lives in the event under the leadership on Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM [Inner Manipur]: Sir, it will be proper for us, particularly this House, to show our gratefulness

to those who laid their lives for us. It is a fact that Netaji Subhash incited the people of Manipur to rise against the British and the many freedom fighters, who later become the soldiers of the Indian National Army in Manipur joined him. Now, I would like to refer that Azad Hind flag was hoisted in Manipur and there is a memorial for that. The office of Shah Nawaz Khan is still preserved there. So, I join in requesting you to refer it as a memorial day and it will be a mark of gratefulness shown to those who have dedicated their lives for the independence of our country.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): Sir, I join the House in paying my tribute to the heroes of the Indian National Army and the supreme leader, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. As Mr. Saifuddin has perfectly said, he had a long and distinguished career in the freedom struggle of our country even before he founded the Indian national Army. His followers have made the supreme sacrifice for the cause of India's Freedom. So, it is in the fitness of things that a reference is being made in this House on the 50th anniversary of their crossing the Indian soil. We have a memorial and some functions are held there annually.

But the suggestion made by Mr. Chitta Basu will definitely be considered and we will see what more can be done in this respect. I, on behalf of the Government of India, would like to pay may highest and most respectful tributes to the martyrs of Indian freedom and the supreme commander, Netaji Bose and I would like this occasion to be remembered throughout the country in an appropriate manner. Sir, if you think it fit, you might like to echo the sentiments of the House by your observations.

MR. SPEAKER: On the 50th anniversary of the historic event, the House would like to pay homage to the memory of the martyrs of the Indian National Army. The people of India recall and shall recall in future their sacrifice with pride and great gratitude. Let us please stand in silence for few moments in the memory of the martyrs.

12.25 hrs.

The Members stood in silence for two minutes.

[Interruptions]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

12.27 1/2 hrs.

**ANNOUNCEMENT OF SPEAKER
SITTING OF LOK SABHA ON 29TH AND
30TH MARCH, 1994**

**Sitting as Lok Sabha on 29th and 30th
March, 1994.**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House that at the meeting of Leaders of Parties/Groups, it has been decided that the House may sit on Tuesday the 29th and Wednesday the 30th March 1994, to discuss the final act embodying the results of the Uruguay round of multilateral trade negotiations.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): Yesterday, when we were discussing about the proposed sittings of the House on 29th and 30th March, 1994, we did not have the informa-

tion in respect of the G-15 summit Meeting which is going to take place in Delhi on 28th and 29th March 1994. The prime minister and the other concerned Ministers will be busy with the G-15 summit meeting on these days. We have already welcomed the decision to have the sittings of the House on 29th and 30th March 1994. It may please be considered whether a little adjustment in the dates is necessary. Other wise, if these dates were to be accepted without any change, would it be all right if the Ministers who are involved in the G-15 summit meeting were to be absent from the deliberations here? If this is not acceptable, some adjustment in the proposed dates may be necessary.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): MR. SPEAKER, Sir, I think that the proposed sittings of the House on 29th and 30th were fixed on the advice of all of us. The meeting mentioned by Shri Shukla was fixed quite earlier. During discussion the presence of hon. Prime Minister and commerce Minister would be needed, but Shuklaji has not told about the alternative proposal in this regard?

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have told that at the time of the meeting I had no information to this effect and I think that the same was not with the hon. Leaders of opposition at that time. I got this information today and so I am bringing it to your notice. The presence of commerce Minister and other Ministers will be essential during the meeting, so it is better if dates of the proposed sittings of House could be adjusted. Otherwise the debate will be held on the these dates fixed earlier and Ministers will attend the House when they will get time. It was essential to inform the House in order to avoid any

interruption on this issue at the time of discussion and to make the debate useful.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What is your suggestion?

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I am at a loss to come to any conclusion.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia): Mr. Speaker Sir, this ordinary announcement by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, reveals that where we have reached. You are the speaker and I would like to make a humble request that in the history of Parliamentary system there never had been an incident of postponing the special session of the House for receiving people from 10 or 15 countries who are coming to attend a meeting. I would like to know whether was not it possible to request them to come one or two days later or earlier? Are we so much helpless and can be compelled to postpone the session for anyone visiting the country... (*Interruptions*)

I would like to tell that it is not an ordinary thing. It cannot be taken lightly. You will not find any example in the world history that for convenience of foreigners the already fixed sittings of parliament were postponed after its announcement in parliament. If it was to be done, you should have been told by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs not to make announcement in the House in this regards. I would have no objection if it would have been discussed with other leaders because such discussion could not be fruitful. But I know and would like to tell that it depends upon your decision that glorious traditions of parliament, nation-

al self respect and dignity would be observed correctly.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very strange thing. Hon. Chandra Shekhar know it very well that we had no information about it at the time of deciding the sittings of the House for 29th and 30th of this month. (*Interruptions*)

When these dates were fixed the position was different altogether. The dates for G-15 meeting were fixed later. G-15 meeting was decided quite earlier but I was not having information to this effect, otherwise this matter could be decided then and there. We can decide today that in place of 29th and 30th the sittings of the House can be held on 30th and 31st of this month. It could also happen that (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, only God save the country if the Government is in such a shamble. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs was not knowing about the G-15 meeting which was being discussed for the last fifteen days. Was the Government sleeping for the last fifteen days. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: At that time we had proceeded on leave and I noticed this point today itself (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: (Madhepura): Sir, you have convinced several meetings and Shuklaji's calculation is strange. Chandra Shekharji has pointed out correctly that being the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, you had no information about arrival of people from other countries for G-15 meeting. You can say that the point was forgotten but how you can be so careless to have no information about it. I think that you are a busy person and have so many duties to perform. He has to telephone M.Ps to join

his party. This task is also obstructing his work and thus he remains busy. (*Interruptions*)

You are providing this point. I was remembering the anger of hon. Nirmal Da on mentioning the 31st of this month for sitting of the House.

Sir, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is getting a very little time for this work as he remains busy with so many other tasks. While in the House he keeps on thinking about them. Otherwise he would not have committed such a mistake.

Yesterday you, yourself were telling that the matter should be taken up on 31 instead of 29-30 and it is Good Friday on the 31st March. You know it very well that there was much uproar over 31st. In spite of protests made by our hon. Christian members you have forgotten and again you are telling that it should be taken up on 31st (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: This allegation is totally wrong I did never propose to hold discussion. It was proposed by you (*Interruptions*). This date was fixed in your presence.....(*Interruptions*). We are prepared to hold discussion on already fixed date. It need not any change. I have not suggested any change at all. I have only drawn the attention of the Government to the probable difficulty.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, So far as my business is concerned, I would like to be state that I am less busy than the hon. Member is. Rather he himself is too much busy now a days in hemming in other people, what for, I don't know. No such action has been taken from our part. I do my job peacefully in my chamber but this is the work of Shri Shared Yadav to run about.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV:- Mr. Speaker, Sir I have an old acquaintance with hon. Shri Shukla and I know that he does not pay attention in his official duties. But in his political affairs. I do not state that he is closely associates with our hon. members of parliament but he is involved in other multifarious affairs. I want to suggest that extra curricula should be stopped because it is not in the interest of our country. You are now holding a good office, therefore, you should bring about a slight change in your attitude and in keep yourself busy in your own business rather in extra curricula. Had he been mindful of his own business, he might have not forgotten this such.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, regarding the special meeting of the parliament you have announced the dates of 29th and 30th. What the hon. Minister of parliamentary affairs has stated is very objectionable. I would not like to reiterate what Shri Chandra Shekhar and Shri Sharad Yadav have stated in this regard. But we were continuously raising the issue about the casual manner of the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs regarding the business of this august House. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deoghar):- There should not be any further debate on this on the floor of the House. You can decide it in your chamber and announce it tomorrow.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR:- As Shri Sharad yadav has stated now that the hon. Minister keeps himself busy in some other activities and Shri Vidyacharan Shukla actually wants that the people of his culture may grow more

and more in this country. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we strongly oppose his proposal. The House must sit on the 29th and 30th. There should be no alternation at all. The Hon. Prime Minister may attend the conference, but he may come in the House for some time on the 30th. I therefore, would like to state that there should be no change about the dates of the sittings of the House on 29th and 30th as announced earlier.

MR. SPEAKER:- But the problem is that so many dates have been changed in this regard. Earlier it was decided that the discussion would be held on the 19th, later on it was also changed in to the 28th and the 29th. Again we have also changed those dates. Therefore it seems very awkward to me. Whatever Shri Chandra Shekharji has told in this respect, that is correct. It would have been better if such awkward situation should have been averted. I feel that we should strictly adhere to the dates of the 29th and the 30th as announced earlier.

[*English*]

And probably it is the joint responsibility of the Ministers to take care of this. Some Ministers will remain here and some others will be attending it. I hope that the Government will accommodate it. Let us try to avoid one thing.

[*Translation*]

The second thing is whenever you attend the sittings of the committee, you should come with full authority and complete information. The practice of speaking something in untoward which is not related with the business of the sitting and taking up other subjects, is not a healthy practice. Avoid it, it creates problems. [*Interruptions*]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE

(*Dum Dum*):- Sir just one point, yesterday, we had discussed this matter and we suggested that instead of fragmenting the general discussion on the Budget for the second leg of this session, if they are agreeable now to have it extended till 31st, then we can have three days and conclude that. I am just reminding you.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not acceptable to others.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad):- Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have brought up the resentment of the people of Gujarat in to the notice of the House, Whenever the statements regarding the completion of Narmada project of the hon. Ministers have come here just two days ago the hon. Minister of Environment has decided to send a team here under pressure. That team will visit Gujarat and decide whether the dam will be constructed or not and whether the environmental problem has been solved or not. Through your permission last week. I had raised the question that the issue of Narmada dam is our existence (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Whether you will raise this issue every day? [*Interruptions*]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Here the assurance is given that the Narmada dam will certainly be completed and the Government will not step down. In the wake of such assurances the environmentalists rush to the office of the hon. Minister and he states under pressure that the height of the dam will be reduced and soon after reaching an agreement with the environmentalists he says that a team will be sent there to look into the matter. The resentment of the people of Gujarat erupts with agitation... (*Interruptions*). The Government say in the House that the

project will be completed within the stipulated time on the basis of the decision of the Tribunal and there will be no compromise with anybody. On the other hand the Government makes agreement with the environmentalists from the back door and thus the Government is playing a game with the life of the people of Gujarat. Therefore, the public of Gujarat is unhappy with it and they have resentment therefore, the Government should not play any game with the people of Gujarat under pressure. Sometimes the Government stop taking loans from the World Bank. It does not clear what the Government intends to do. I would like to suggest that the team should be called back. The Government had assured in the august House that a team would be sent within 48 hours which will investigate the matter at spot and submit its report within 48 hours. Sometimes the hon. Minister calls it a National project (*Interruptions*)..... Our life is at stake here. Therefore, don't play any game with us.

MR. SPEAKER:- What is the game being played with? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER:- If you do not want reply I would like to ask the hon. Minister to take his seat.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA):- Mr. Speaker, Sir, the allegation being levelled by the hon. Member are baseless and false. In Gujarat the congress party is in power (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow):- Mr. Speaker, Sir, Which allegation is false. Has the hon. Minister of Forests and Environment not decided to send a team there? (*Interruptions*) You

are misquoting. How the allegations are wrong?

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA:- It has been alleged that the Government is playing with the people of Gujarat from the backdoor:- This allegation is totally wrong (*Interruptions*). It is our intention to safeguard the interest of the people of Gujarat. We are rather more concerned, than they are (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER:- If you do not want to listen him, the hon. Minister will not speak.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA:- It is a good project keeping in view the development and progress of the state and I support it. It should not be dragged in to politics.

It is totally wrong to say that the Central Government is becoming impediment in it. Neither there is any back door nor the Government have any ulterior motive. The schedule of the Sardar Sarovar Dam will not be affected by the visits of any team (*Interruptions*). The height of the dam cannot be changed until the Government of Gujarat agrees to it. The opposition party may make uproar over it, but the people of Gujarat understand it as to who is safeguarding or who can safeguard their interests.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :- We are also concerned with the interests of the people of Gujarat. Why was a decision to send a team, taken?

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA:- Making uproar over this issue will be of avail. The facts are there. There has been no change in the stance of the Government. I would like to tell the hon. Members again that there has been no change at all in the statement made

by the Government earlier. We adhere to our earlier stand.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER:- Please do understand that Government has to take all people with them.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, students and youths of West Bengal have been holding Dharna since yesterday and they will court arrest today to press for their demands. Their and our demand is that there are certain important projects like Ek Lakhi, Bharghat, Digha-Tamlok, Howrah-Amta, doubling of Khana Santia, Shantipur Navdeepdham, gauge conversion and electrification of Adra-Midnapur and Bankura-Damodar River Railway which are not taken up by the Government.

12.46 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY - SPEAKER *in the chair*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, sir, this Ek Lakhi Baluraghat project is a very important project in the state of West Bengal, which will connect the district headquarters where there is not a single inch of railway line and it will connect the Eastern region also.

In the last year's Budget a sum of Rs. 1 crore was sanctioned for that project and not a single paisa was spent. This year it has been reduced to only Rs. 1,000.

Similar is the fact of Howrah-Amta project. That particular project was inaugurated by late Shrimati Indira Gandhi in 1972. It is also a very important project. Last year a sum of Rs. 1 crore was sanctioned but not a single paisa was spent and this year it has been reduced to Rs. 1,000 only.

Similar is the case of Digha-Tamlok project and doubling of Khana-Santia and Shantipur-Navdeepdham railway line which is just 10 kms. only. Sir, this is nothing but a discrimination against the state of West Bengal.

In the whole Eastern region, i.e. Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal, although a sum of more than Rs. 1,000 crores has been allocated for gauge conversion but not a single paisa has been spent in the state of West Bengal. That is why the youths of West Bengal had observed 12 hours rail-roko on 26th of February.

Our demand is that sufficient allocation for the important projects like Ek Lakhi Balurghat, Digha-Tamlok, Howrah-Amta, doubling of Khana Santia, Shantipur Navdeepadham, Gauge conversion and electrification of Adra-Midnapur and Bankura-Damodar River Railway should be made. The Government should consider their demand as these are all important projects and sufficient allocation should be made for all those project. This is the demand of the people of West Bengal and I would like the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to react to this. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): The hon. Member has just now raised the issues concerning the railways in the Eastern Sector. I would just like to mention here that we had a long discussion on the Railway Budget. There will be some more time available to the house to discuss matters relating to railways and I except that the hon. members can take up the issues during that time- but not like this any time

they want- so that the Railway Minister can appropriately react. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): The hon. Minister does not realise the intensity of dissatisfaction in West Bengal and the other states. [*Interruptions*]. The Railways will stop running. Their coal movement will be stopped. It is an unusual thing. They do not come here to sit on Dharna on a regular basis. People are so agitated; you must appreciate that point. Those people have come here to sit on *Dharna*. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please get back to your seats. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When the chair is standing the custom is that hon. Members should resume their seats. Please resume your seat.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, you can also direct the Government from the chair.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharsa):- Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Panchayat Raj Act was enacted here but the State Governments have started framing their own Acts. In Bihar I would like to state that the Government of Bihar had amended the Panchayat Raj Act in which it has provided the right of suspension and termination of any employee from his services with immediate effect. Such jungle act has been framed and all the officers of Bihar came here and when they were demonstrating they were Lathicharged and tear-gas shells were thrown on them. (*Interruptions*) This all is happening due to the jungle Raj there. The demonstrating people have demanded that the Government of India should interfere in

it and amend the Act and dismiss the Bihar Government. The Jungle Raj is there and the dictator is harassing the employees. The employees have come here and they were demanding to dismiss the Government of Bihar and amend that law. I intended to bring it in to the notice of the Government. (*Interruptions*)

12.55 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture for 1994-95.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): I beg to lay on the table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English Versions) of the Ministry of Agriculture for the year 1994-95. [Placed in Library, See No.LT-5580/94]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism for 1994-95.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): On behalf of Shri Gulam Nabi Azad, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English Versions) of the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism for the year 1994-95. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-5581'94]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Power for 1994-95

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): On behalf of Shri

N.K.P. Salve, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English Versions) of the Ministry of Power for the year 1994-95. [Placed in library, See No. LT-5582/94]

Notification under Tea Act, 1953.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): On behalf of Shri Pranab Mukherjee, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Tea (Distribution and Export) control (Amendment) Order, 1993 (Hindi and English Versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 998 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st December, 1993 issued under section 30 of the Tea Act, 1953. [Placed in Library, See No. LT- 5583/94]

Notification under Apprenticeship Act, 1961 etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): On behalf of Shri P.A. Sangma, I beg to lay on the Table.

(1) A copy of the Apprenticeship (Amendment) Rules, 1993 (Hindi and English Versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.467 in Gazette of India dated the 9th October, 1993 under sub-section (3) of section 37 of the Apprentices Act, 1961.

(2) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 2143 (Hindi and English Versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th October, 1993 containing Order indicating the

Designated trades and the ratio of apprentices to workers other than unskilled workers in the trade issued under section 8 of the Apprentices Act, 1961.

(3) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 2144 (Hindi and English Versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th October, 1993 specifying the trades as designated trades for the purpose of the Apprentices Act, 1961 issued under section 2 of the said Act. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-5584/94]

(4) A copy of the Cine- Workers Welfare Cess (Amendment) Rules, 1994 (Hindi and English Versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 11 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1994 under sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Cine Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1981. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-5585/94]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English Versions) of the Central Board for Workers Education, Nagpur, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English Versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Board for Workers Education, Nagpur, for the year 1992-93. [Placed in Library, See No. LT- 5586/94]

(6) A copy of the Errata (Hindi and English Versions) to the Detailed Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Labour for the year 1994-95.

Placed in Library, See No. LT-5587/94]

Notification under Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and Major port Trust Act, 1963 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): On behalf of Shri Jagadish Tytler, I beg to lay on the Table.

- (1) A copy of the Central Motor Vehicles (Third Amendment) Rules, 1993 (Hindi and English Versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 799 (E) In Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1993, under sub-section (4) of section 212 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988. [Placed in Library, See No 5588/94]
- (2) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English Versions) under sub-section (4) of section 124 of the major port Trust Act, 1963:-
 - (i) G.S.R. 753 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th December, 1993 approving the Visakhapatnam Amendment Regulations, 1993.
 - (ii) G.S.R. 10 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th January, 1994 approving the Jawaharlal Nehru port Trust

Employees (medical Attendance and Treatment) Regulations, 1993.

- (iii) G.S.R. 704(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th November, 1993 approving the Visakapatnam port Employees (General Provident Fund) Regulations, 1993.
- (iv) G.S.R. 719(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th November, 1993 approving the Bombay port Trust (Recruitment of Heads of Departments) Regulations, 1993.
- (v) G.S.R. 70(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th February, 1994, approving the Kandla Port Trust Employees (Festival Advance) Amendment Regulations, 1994.
- (vi) G.S.R. 89(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th February, 1994 containing the Corrigendum to the Notification No. G.S.R. 845(E) dated the 3rd November, 1992.
- (vii) G.S.R. 39(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th January, 1994 approving the Moomugao port employees (Leave) (Amendment) Regulations, 1994.
- (viii) G.S.R. 715(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd November, 1993 containing corrigendum to Mormugao port

employees (Acceptance of employment after retirement) (First Amendment) regulations, 1992 published in notification No. G.S.R. 899(E) dated the 27th November, 1992.

- (ix) G.S.R. 50(E) published in Gazette of India dated in the 1st February, 1994 approving the New Mangalore port Trust Employees (Contributors outdoor and indoor Medical Benefit after Retirement) Amendment Regulations, 1994. [Placed in Library See No. LT-5589/94]
- (3) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English Versions) of the Ministry of surface Transport for the year 1994-95. [Placed in Library See No. LT-5590/94]
- (4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English Versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the companies Act, 1956:-
- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1992-93.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hooghly Dock and port Engineers Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1992-93, alongwith audited accounts and comments of the comptroller and auditor general thereon.
- (5) Statement (Hindi and English Versions) showing for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT 5591/94]

Annual Report of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research New Delhi for 1992-93 alongwith a statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): On behalf of Shri Giridhar Gomango, I beg to lay on the Table.

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English Versions) of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, New Delhi for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of Annual Report (Hindi and English Versions) of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, New Delhi for the year 1992-93
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English Versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above [Placed in Library, See No. LT-5592/94]

Annual Report and Annual Accounts alongwith a review on the working of the Central Silk Board Bangalore for 1992-93 and a statement showing reason for delay in laying these papers etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL

WASNIK): On behalf of Shri G. Venkat Swami, I beg to lay on the Table.

- (1) (I) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English Versions) of the Central Silk Board, Bangalore, for the year 1992-93.
 - (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English Versions) of the Central Silk Board, Bangalore, for the year 1992-93, together with Audit Report thereon.
 - (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English Versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Silk Board, Bangalore, for the year 1992-93.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English Versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-5593/94]
- (3) (I) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English Versions) of the Wool and Woollens Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.
 - (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English Versions) by the Government on the working of the Wool and Woollens Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English Versions) showing reason for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library, See no. LT- 5594/94]

- (5) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English Versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
 - (I) Review by the Government on the working of the National Textile Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92
 - (ii) Annual Report of the National Textile Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (6) Statement (Hindi and English Versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-5595/94]

Annual Report and Review on the working at Super Bazar, the Cooperative store ltd. New Delhi for 1992-93, alongwith a statement showing reasons for delay in laying These papers.

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): I beg to lay on the Table

- (1) (i) copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Super Bazar, the Cooperative Store Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and

English versions) by the Government on the working of the Super Bazar, the Cooperative Store Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library See No LT-5596/94]

Notification under Essential Commodities Act, 1955

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): On behalf of Shrimati Krishna Sahi:

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. S.O. 7 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th January, 1994, notifying the United Pulp and Paper Mills Limited, Hoshiarpur, as a mill producing newsprint under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library See No. LT-5597/94]

Review on the working of and Annual Report at Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Integrated Development corporation Ltd. Port Blair for 1992-93 and a Statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): I beg to lay on the

Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:
 - (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Integrated Development Corporation Limited, Port Blair, for the year 1992-93.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Integrated Development Corporation Limited, Port Blair, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5598/94]

Notifications Under Banking companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking Act, 1970 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARAMURTY): 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 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings Act, 1970:-
 - (i) The Bank of Baroda Officers' Ser-

- vice (Amendment Regulations 1990 published in Notification No. HO-OSR & IR-A-10/16 = 1029 in Gazette of India dated the 25th September, 1993. Placed in Library See No. LT-5599/94]
- (ii) The Indian Bank Officers' Service (Amendment) Regulations, 1993 published in Gazette of India dated the 4th September, 1993. [Placed in Library See No. LT-5600/94]
- (iii) The Dena Bank (Officers') Service (Amendment) Regulations, 1992 published in Gazette of India dated the 20th March, 1993. [Placed in Library See No. LT-5601/94]
- (iv) The UCO Bank (Officers') Service Amendment Regulations, 1992 published in Notification No. OSR/1/1992 in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1992. [Placed in Library See No. LT-5602/94]
- (v) The Union Bank of India (Officers') Service Regulations, 1979 published in Notification No. OSR/8 in Gazette of India dated the 27th February, 1993. [Placed in Library See No. LT-5603/94]
- (vi) The Bank of Maharashtra (Officer's) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 1992 published in Notification No. AXI/ST/OSR/9502/ in Gazette of India dated the 28th November, 1992. [Placed in Library See No. LT-5604/94]
- (vii) The Canara Bank (Officer's) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 1979 published in Notification No. PIWP-M:12420:71:RAO in Gazette of India dated the 6th February, 1993. [Placed in Library see No. LT-5605/94]
- (viii) The Union Bank of India (Officers') Service Regulations, 1979 published in Notification No. OCR/7 in Gazette of India dated the 12th December, 1993. [Placed in Library See No. LT-5606/94]
- (ix) The UCO Bank (Officer's) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 1991 Published in Notification No. PER/PCR/91/5122 in Gazette of India date the 18th January, 1992. [Placed in Library See No. LT-5607/94]
- (x) The Syndicate Bank (Officer's) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 1992 published in Notification No. 1087/0090/ S/PD:IRD in Gazette of India dated the 30th January, 1993. [Placed in Library See No. LT-5608/94]
- (xi) The Allahabad Bank (Officer's) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 1992 Published in Notification No. HO/Legal/X-29/0646 in Gazette of India dated the 19th September, 1992. [Placed in Library See No. LT-5609/94]
- (xii) The Bank of Baroda (Officer's) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 1992 published in Notification No. HO-OSR&IR-A/10/9/657 in Gazette of India dated the 24th July, 1993. [Placed in Library See No. LT-5610/94]
- (xiii) The Bank of Maharashtra (Officer's) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 1993 Published in Notification No. AX-1/ST/OSR/2775/93

- in Gazette of India the 17th April, 1993. [Placed in Library See No-LT-5611/94]
- (xiv) The Amendments to Punjab National Bank (Officer's) Service Regulations, 1979 published in Gazette of India dated the 12th December, 1992. [Placed in Library See No-LT- 5612/94]
- (xv) The Canara Bank Officer Employee's (Conduct) (Amendment) Regulations, 1993 published in Notification No. IRS:1872: DRD dated the 9th October, 1993. [Placed in Library See No-LT- 5613/94]
- (2) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English Versions) under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980:-
- (i) The Vijaya Bank (Officer's) Service (First Amendment) Regulations, 1982 published in Notification No-571 in Gazette of India dated the 6th March, 1993. [Placed in Library See No-LT-5614/94]
- (ii) The Oriental Bank of Commerce (Officer's) Service Amendment Regulations, 1992 published in Notification No- 3915 in Gazette of India dated the 9th January, 1993. [Placed in Library See No. LT-5615/94]
- (iii) The Punjab and Sind Bank (Officer's) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 1993 published in Notification No.PS/STAFF/OSR-1993 in Gazette of India the 4th February, 1993. [Placed in Library See No-LT-5616/94]
- (iv) The Oriental Bank of Commerce (Officer's) Service Amendment Regulations, -1990 published in Notification No. 3910 in Gazette of India dated the 5th April. 1990. [Placed in Library See No.LT-5617/94]
- (v) The Andhra Bank (Officer's) Service Amendment Regulations, 1991 published in Notification No. 666/3/A-1/292 in Gazette of India dated the 21st August, 1991. [Placed in Library See No-LT-5618/94]
- (vi) The Corporation Bank (Officer's) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 1993 published in Notification NO. HRD: IR: 89: Q13: 93 in Gazette of India dated the 27th February, 1993. [Placed in Library See No-LT-5619/94]
- (3) A copy of the Notification No. PF/LEG-26/92 (Hindi and English Versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th March, 1993 ,making certain amendments to the Export-Import Bank Officer's Service Regulations, 1982 under sub-section (3) of section 39 of the Export-Import Bank of India Act, 1981. [Placed in Library See No-LT-5620/94]
- (4) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English Versions) under sub-section (4) of section 63 of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959:-
- (i) Notification No- SBD No. 14/1993 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th October, 1993 approving certain amendments to Regulation 14 (1) (a) (iii) of the State Bank of

Bikaner and Jaipur/ Hyderabad/ Indore/Mysore/ Patiala/ Saurashtra/Travancore Employee's Provident Fund Regulations. [Placed in Library See No. LT-5621/94]

- (ii) Notification No. 16/1991 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th November, 1991 approving amendment in Sub-Regulation 8(1) of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur/ Hyderabad/Indore/Mysore/Patiala/ Saurashtra/Travancore Employee's Provident Fund Regulations. [Placed in Library See No. LT-5622/94]
- (iii) Notification No. 18/1991 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th November, 1991 approving amendment in Regulation 15 of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur/ Hyderabad/Indore/Mysore/Patiala/ Saurashtra/Travancore Employee's Provident Fund Regulations. [Placed in Library See No. LT-5623/94]
- (iv) Notification No. 3/1992 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th January, 1992 approving amendment in Sub-Regulation 12(2) of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur/Hyderabad/Indore/Mysore/ Patiala/Saurashtra/Travancore Employee's Provident Fund Regulations. [Placed in Library See No. LT-5624]

(5) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English Versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:-

- (i) G.S.R. 738(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th Decem-

ber, 1993 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to grant exemption from customs duty on goods imported for testing by IIT's DRDO, CSIR, CPRI and any other approved test centre.

- (ii) G.S.R. 780(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th December, 1993 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to extend the validity of the notification N. 175/93-Customs, dated the 19th October, 1993 up to 31st March, 1994.
- (iii) G.S.R. 786(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th December, 1993 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to withdraw the exemption from additional duty of Customs in respect of tyres and tubes when imported as spares for servicing of aeroplanes without changing basic customs duty of 3 per cent to engine and engine parts, aeroplane parts and tyres and tubes for aeroplane.
- (iv) G.S.R. 798(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1993 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to the notification No. 128/93-cus., dated the 8th June, 1993.
- (v) G.S.R. 12(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to revise the preferential rates of duty in respect of goods imported from Bangkok Agreement countries.

- (vi) G.S.R. 13(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to revise the preferential rates of duty in respect of goods imported from the Bangkok Agreement.
- (vii) G.S.R. 19(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th January, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to reduce the basic customs duty on Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons from 85 per cent to 25 per cent.
- (viii) G.S.R. 86(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th February, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 161/92-Cus., dated the 20th April, 1992.
- (ix) S.O.205(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th February, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies in to Indian or *vice-versa*.
- (x) S.O. 206(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th February, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies in to Indian currency or *vice versa*.
- (xi) G.S.R. 312(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th March, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose antidumping duty on Bisphenol-A originating from Japan at the rate of rupees seven thousand four hundred seventy seven per tonne.
- (xii) G.S.R. 119(E) to G.S.R. 212(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding customs duty changes and exemption in the context of Budget proposals pertaining to Indirect Taxes announced by the Finance Minister in Lok Sabha on the 28th February, 1994. [Placed in Library See No. LT-5625/94]
- (6) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English Versions) under subsection (2) of section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:-
- (i) G.S.R. 779(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th December, 1993 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to extend the validity of Notification No. 97/93-CE, dated the 19th October, 1993 up to 31st March, 1994.
- (ii) G.S.R. 781(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th December, 1993 together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing the excise duty on goods produced or manufactured in 100 per cent export oriented units or Free Trade Zone and allowed to be sold in India (including waste and scrap) at the rate of 50 per cent of the duties of Customs liveable on like goods when imported into India provided that the said amount is not less than the excise duty

liveable on goods produced or manufactured in a unit located in the Domestic Tariff Area.

- (iii) G.S.R. 782 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th December, 1993 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to the Notifications No. 91/93-CE, dated the 2nd July, 1993.
- (iv) G.S.R. 783(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th December, 1993 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to rags, trimmings and tailor cuttings arising in the course of manufacture of readymade garments, produced or manufactured in a hundred per cent export oriented undertaking or a free trade zone and cleared to domestic tariff area from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon with certain conditions.
- (v) G.S.R. 787(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th December, 1993 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to the Notification No. 31/93-CE, dated the 28th February, 1993.
- (vi) G.S.R. 49(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to increase the clearance limit in any financial year from 1,98,000 to 2,20,000 tonnes.
- (vii) G.S.R. 284(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1994 together with an explanatory

memorandum making certain amendments to the Notification No. 150/ 81-CE, dated the 29th July, 1981.

- (viii) G.S.R. 213(E) to G.S.R. 283(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding Central Excise duty changes an exemption in the context of Budget proposals pertaining to Indirect Taxes announced by the Finance Minister in Lok Sabha on the 28th February, 1994. Placed in Library See No. LT-5626/94]
- (7) A copy of the Notification No.4 (Hindi and English Versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st March, 1992 making certain amendments to the Reserve Bank of India Pension Regulations, 1990, under sub-section (4) of section 58 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Placed in Library See No. LT-5627/94]
- (8) A copy of the Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Rules, 1993 (Hindi and English Versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 443(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th June, 1993 under sub-section (2) of section 42 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948. [Placed in Library See No. LT-5628/94]
- (9) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 444(E) (Hindi and English Versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th June, 1993 appointing the 1st day of July, 1993 as the date on which the undertaking of the corporation shall be transferred to and

vest in the company issued under section 3 of the Industrial Finance Corporation (Transfer of Undertaking and Repeal) Act, 1993. [Placed in Library See No-LT-5629/94]

- (10) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 87(E) (Hindi and English Versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th February, 1994 notifying the Kisan Vikas Patra in denomination of Rupees fifty Thousand issued under section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959. [Placed in Library See No. Lt- 5630/94]
- (11) A copy of the Notification No. 15/2/93-NS-11 (Hindi and English Versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th February, 1994 making certain amendments in the Deposit Scheme for Retiring Government Employees, 1989. [Placed in Library See No. LT-5631/94]
- (12) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English Versions) of the parliament, Secretaries of the President and Vice-President and Union Public Service Commission for the year, 1994-95 [Placed in Library See No. LT-5632/94]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, for 1994-95

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIA-

MENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK):

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English Versions) of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs for the year 1994-95. [Placed in Library See No. LT-5633/94]

Review on the Working of and Annual Report of the State Farms Corporation of India Ltd. New Delhi for 1992-93 along with a statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers etc.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): On behalf of Shri S. Krishna Kumar, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A Copy of the following papers (Hindi and English Versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the companies Act, 1956:-
 - (i) Review by the Government on the Working of the State Farms Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the State Farms Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Controller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English Versions) Showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT-5634/94]
- (3) A copy of each of the following papers (Hindi and English Ver-

sions) under section 619A of the companies Act, 1956:-

- (i) Review by the Government on the Working of the Uttar Pradesh State Agro Industrial Corporation Limited, Lucknow, for the year 1988-89.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Uttar Pradesh State Agro Industrial Corporation Limited, Lucknow, for the year 1988-89, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English Versions) showing reasons for daily in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT- 5635/94]

Annual Report of the National Council for Hotel Management and Catering Technology, New Delhi for 1992-93 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): On behalf of Shrimati Sukhbans Kaur, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (a) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English Versions) of the National Council for Hotel Management and Catering Technology, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library See No. LT- 5636/94]
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English Versions) of the Insti-

tute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Calcutta, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library See No. LT- 5637/94]

- (iii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English Versions) of the Pondicherry Institute of Hospitality Crafts, Pondicherry, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library See No. LT-5638/94]
- (iv) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English Versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management Catering and Nutrition, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library See No. LT-5639/94]
- (v) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English Versions) Of the Institute of Hotel Management Catering and Nutrition, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library See No. LT-5640/94]
- (b) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English Versions) by the Government on the Working of the Institute of Hotel Management Catering and Nutrition at Delhi, Calcutta and Woodcraft Institute at Darjeeling and Pondicherry Institute of Hospitality crafts, Pondicherry and National Council for Hotel Management and Catering Technology, New Delhi for the year 1992-93. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 5641/94]
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English Ver-

Standing Committee on Energy

sions) Showing the reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library See No.LT-5642/94]

12.56 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC
UNDERTAKINGS**

Twenty-Ninth and Thirtieth Reports.

[English]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English Versions) Of the Committee on Public Undertakings:

- (1) Twenty-Ninth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Ninth Report (Tenth Lok Sabha) on Litigations pending for settlement in Public Undertakings.
- (2) Thirtieth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Twenty-third Report (Tenth Lok Sabha) on State Trading Corporation of India Limited-Import of Newsprint.

12.56 1/2 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY

Fourth Report

[English]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittoargarh): I beg to present the Fourth Report (Hindi and English Versions) of the standing Commit-

tee on Energy on the Subject, 'Nuclear Plant Safety and Spent Fuel Management'.

12.57 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (I) **Need to allocate more funds for Telecommunications Development in Kerala**

[English]

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN (Mukundapuram): Kerala being thickly populated region, the investment in rural areas is three times higher than the other states, About 14,000 telephones, 54 kms. Old and fault prone underground cables, 1345 kms. Workout and drop wires, 372 kms. fault prone O/H lines, switching equipment's and cables need replacement. About three million applicants are waitlisted for telephone connections throughout the country and in Kerala itself about 3,32,827 applicants are waitlisted.

In view of the highest utilisation connections in Kerala State about Rs.600 crore allocation is an immediate requirement. I urge upon the Central Government to allocate the funds for Kerala Telecommunications keeping in view of the above demands.

- (ii) **Need to Extend Monopoly Cotton Procurement Scheme to Maharashtra for a further Period of Ten Years.**

SHRI ASHOK ANANTRAO DESHMUKH (Parbhani): Sir, the Monopoly cotton Procurement Scheme is in operation in the state of Maharashtra for the last 22 years under the provisions of Maharashtra Raw Cotton (Procurement, Processing and Marketing) Act, 1971. From time to time the

validity of the scheme is extended after securing the approval of the Government of India. The present extension expires on the 30th June, 1994.

The main purpose of the scheme is to protect the interest of cotton growers by ensuring that they receive adequate prices for their cotton. The scheme is extremely important for the cotton growers farmers of the state. Recently, the views of the cotton growing, elected public representatives and experts were called for to determine the future cotton monopoly scheme. The unanimous view was that the scheme should continue.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government that a ten years extension for the scheme, as recommended by the state government, should be approved immediately.

13.00 hrs.

(iii) Need for Early Construction of Sambalpur-Talcher Railway Line in Orissa:

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Sir, since the laying of the foundation stone of the Sambalpur-Talcher railway line in 1984, the construction of this project is going on at snail's pace for the last one decade. The casual way in which construction work is being carried on is creating an impression that this project cannot be completed in the near future. Inadequate budget allocation and lack of proper monitoring seems to be the reasons for such tardy progress of this important national project, resulting in serious discontentment and resentment among the people.

I, therefore, request the Railway Minister, to take necessary measures for the

completion of this project within a year's time by giving it top most priority.

(iv) Need to start NCC Air-wing Battalion in Karad in Maharashtra for Better Use of Air Strip there.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN (Karad): Sir, Karad has a well developed air-strip, which began operation about 30 years ago. The air-strip, the first one in Western Maharashtra, is regularly used by State Government and private aircrafts. Karad is a major educational centre and has a large population of over 20000 college going students. There are ten colleges including a Medical, an Engineering and a Pharmacy college. There is a National Cadet Corp, NCC (Army) battalion in Karad. In view of the availability of the aerodrome and a large student population, college authorities have been demanding starting of NCC air-wing for a long time.

I request the Ministry of Defence to start NCC air-wing in Karad to put the air-strip at Karad to better use.

(v) Need to Issue a Commemorative stamp in the Memory of Late Shri Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna.

[Translation]

MAJ. GEN. (Retd.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (Garhwal):- Mr. Speaker, Sir, Yesterday the 17th of March, 1992 was the death anniversary of Late Shri Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna. He was passed away on March 17, 1989. He was a great patriot and freedom fighter. Who has rendered his commendable service to this country.

He took active part in the Quit India movement of 1942 for which he was imprisoned by the then British Government. He had suffered from various ailments in prison. In spite of all this he had various students organisations, Labourer's organisation and trade unions from the prison for the freedom of the country. He held various important portfolios in the Government e.g. he was the Minister in the Ministries of Communications, Petroleum and Finance. He was the chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh also and thus served the country throughout his life.

On March 17, 1992 I had requested the hon. Minister of Communications to issue a commemorative stamp on 25th of April, the birth day of Late Shri Bahuguna, the then hon. Minister of Communications had given his consent to this effect.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to issue a Commemorative stamp on the 15th of April, the birth anniversary of Late Shri Bahuguna.

(vi) Need for Construction of a Railway Overbridge at Dalmianagar in Bihar.

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH (Vikramganj): Sir, Dalmianagar is a famous industrial and commercial city in Bihar. It is situated at Grand Card Railway Line. The Railway Line passes through the heart of the city. This is a very busy city. Many Government institutions and Rohtas Industries Group are situated there. Being a big industrial city there are four colleges and five high schools. There are the offices of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation, the D.I.G. of Police, Police Superintendent, Executive Engineer, Power transmission Line. Every day at least 50 buses ply from Vikramganj to Arrah and Patna. Thus this is a very busy and crowded city. There buses have to cross through the

railway level crossing when the level crossing is closed, the buses have to stop for a long time. Moreover the rickshaws horse carts, and bullock-carts have also to stop. Sometimes it causes serious accidents also and there is always the apprehension of accidents. The harassment of passengers multiplies.

In order to solve these problems the State Government has sent a proposal to the Central Government to construct an overbridge over the railway-crossing which is lying pending for several years.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to construct an overbridge over the railway-crossing immediately in the interest of the public and the society.

(vii) Need to Hold negotiations with the joint Action Committee of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Associations of Employees about their charter of Demands.

[English]

SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA (Nowgong): Sir, it is reported that 21 activists of joint Action Committee of KVS Association of Employees are to self-immolate en *block* in New Delhi on 8th April, 1994 in case Committee's 25/point charter of demands was not fruitfully negotiated, if the listed grievances were not removed and if a high level probe to ascertain the veracity of an orgy of allegations levelled against some top officers of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, was not ordered upon latest by 31st March, 1994.

I urge upon the Minister of Human Resource Development to hold negotiations and to restore cordiality.

(viii) Need to extend orraia Gas Pipe Line to Ferozabad, Shikohabad and Agra, in Uttar Pradesh.

13.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till Ten Minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA (Ferozabad): Approximately 5 lakh workers have been rendered unemployed due to the closure of 147 factories and mills in my constituency, Ferozabad, and they are on the verge of starvation. This has generated a lot of public resentment and indignation. The Government have been embarking upon its policy of employment generation. If the Government want to give employment to these workers, they should extend the Orraia Gas pipeline up to Shikohabad, Ferozabad and Agra so that the workers thrown out of job are re-employed and the development of the area achieved.

Lastly, I would like to urge upon the Central Government to kindly issue orders for extending the Orraia Gas pipeline up to Shikohabad, Ferozabad and Agra so that the unemployed workers can get employment.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this has been done as per the direction of the supreme court. I fail to understand how are you granting the permission... (*Interruptions*)..

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Anyway, we can discuss it at some other point of time. The office will examine it.

The House now stands adjourned to meet again at 2.10 P.M.

14.19 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Nineteen Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the chair.*]

**GENERAL BUDGET, 1994-95-
GENERAL DISCUSSION**

[*English*]

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane): Hon. Deputy-Speaker Sir, Dr. Manmohan Singhji has presented his fourth Budget in succession. Before the presentation of his Budget, there were crores of people in the country who did not know what the Finance Minister would do through his budgetary exercise and what its effect would be on each of their lives. But today, Dr. Manmohan Singh is the most talked about man in our country.

He has become well known in the last 15 days. I can give you one example. Even the rag-pickers who are getting daily wages of Rs. 10-15 will have to search for new jobs because of this Budget. After the new tax structure, recycled plastic and plastic from abroad will almost cost the same. Because of the levy of 30 per cent excise duty and reduction of import duty from 88 per cent to 65 per cent, these rag-pickers will have to go in for some new job. This is the fact we will have to perceive. The same is the case of the persons who are collecting waste lubricant oils and then refining them.

[Sh. Ram Kapse]

I call this Budget as anti-poor and anti-small scale industry Budget. All the hopes of the common man have been belied. This Budget is a death knell for small scale industries. Small scale industries in almost all parts of India, especially in Gujarat and Maharashtra, have been closed one after another.

Generally, when the Budget is presented, we take it that it is for the next 12 months, but this year we experienced that this Budget is for 14 months. It started with an increase in the administered prices of LPG, wheat, rice, sugar, diesel, and petrol. The Government has collected about Rs. 6000 crore worth of levy out of LPG, wheat, rice, sugar, diesel and petrol. After this, a cut in the food subsidy to the extent of Rs. 1200 crore was announced before the Budget. The upwards graph of price rise is going up and up. Even in Delhi, where it is said that Government cares for the citizens more than in other parts of the country as it is a capital city and a seat of power, the prices of vegetables never came down in the last year. Under this situation how can we expect a better life for the common man in the next year? That is the real problem.

There is no upward trend in the income of people. People are losing their jobs. Continuous hike in prices is the first attack. On 24th February, the Railway Minister announced the fare and freight increase of Rs. 1000 crore. When the Railway Budget was discussed in the House, Shri Gaffer Sharief, when asked about the hike in rates, said that it is bearable. Now, even Shri Manmohan Singh or Shri Murthy on behalf of the Finance Minister may say that it is bearable. I would like to know whether it is really bearable. A person who is not getting any increase in his income—who, of course,

has to maintain his family also—will he be able to maintain his family? This is the real problem. About the Season Ticket holders in the Metropolitan cities the Railway Minister thinks that they can bear this burden. I would like to know whether they have started earning more or have their other expenses come down. How can the Minister say that the hike is bearable? All this is in the background of a good monsoon.

Your Government is lucky in one way that for the last six successive years, we have had good monsoon. If the monsoon was not good, what would have been the situation? You just imagine this.

The world oil price has come down. In spite of that, you have no mercy for the common man and the middle class. You are actually responsible for the price rise. You compare the prices of the consumer goods in the last three years, then you reply as to whether the prices have come down. Do not talk of Wholesale Price Index, you talk of Consumer Price Index and then, you will be able to know what is the real situation. During last year, there were reports of 900 starvation deaths from Orissa and Maharashtra. In Maharashtra, whether it is Amravati or whether it is Jawahar and Mokharaj of Thane district or Dhulia, these districts have reported starvation deaths. In spite of your godowns being full, the people died because of hunger. They did not get medicines in time. When the 400 million Indians could not afford two square meals a day and they have no shelter, no bed, here, you are saying that the economic situation is better. I request you that if you are not in a position to check the rise in prices, at least, don't take away the jobs of scrap-pickers and other poor people. Don't take the industries which provide jobs for the poor people. At least, you give some consideration for these people. Which the people who go to

the ration shops? It is the poor and the middle class people who travel by buses or somehow get entry in to the railway coaches? It is the poor and middle class people. You taxed them before the Budget and brought a deficit Budget Rs.6000 crore you are charging less on cosmetic items. Laundry etc. You have increased the price of Janata Soaps. Is this the rationalisation? I have with me an advertisement of Hindustan Levers which appeared in *The Times Of India* of 3rd March, 1994, it says:

"Shampoo prices will be less hereafter. Skin preparation Fair and Lovely Cream, Winter Special Cream will cost less. Liril Talcum Powder will cost less. Laundry Soap-Sunlight which was costing Rs. 21 per kg. will now cost Rs. 22 per kg."

This is in a way tax on cleanliness. You care more for cosmetics and you care less for the items of mass consumption. I think it is nothing but Dunkelisation. Dunkelisation has already started. You have seen what had happened in the last three months. You will see what will happen next year. I suggest that the Government should sign the Dunkel Draft on the 15th April and see how the people will react. This is the warning which I am giving today.

Take the example of Hawaii chappals. You go to Room No. 7 in the Parliament House. There, you will see MPs from all over India.

The Members of parliament belonging to all political parties came there and requested Shri Manmohan Singh to have some consideration for their request. When I was sitting there, MPs from Kerala came and were requesting him with regard to *Hawaii Chappal* and rubber *Chappal*, which is a common man's wear. The reply of Shri Manmohan Singh was in the negative.

Even for congress MPs, the reply was the same. They will bear me out now. I would like to know from him whether he is considering their request. I know what he replied to them.

Actually, those who have to go and ask for votes in their constituencies will get the experience. Shri Manmohan Singh will not have to go there; you will have to go and ask for votes. He can gamble with the people; you will not be able to gamble with the people.

There is duty on pipe fittings and umbrella and PVC cloth. The people will prefer to have canvas shoes from abroad in place of our own shoes. So, please consider all these aspects before you decide.

You have brought down excise duty from 75 per cent to 50 per cent on cosmetics. But as far as laundry soap is concerned, you have raised the duty from 5 to 10 per cent. Is this your rationalization? On white cement, it has been brought down from 40 to 30 per cent. For rawmaterials for pesticide, you have raised it to 10 per cent. Ultimately, the farmer will suffer; the horticulture will suffer.

Then you have not spared even the Ayurvedic, Unani and Homeopathic industries- where there is a brand. Ayurveda is our own system. Therefore, you are putting a duty on them.

What about the yarn cloth which the common man uses? You have levied duty on lower count cloth; it will cost more because there is 430 per cent duty on yarn on lower count. As far as best cloth is concerned, it is only from 12 to 43 per cent. So, the powerloom and the handloom sectors will be doomed. At least, you should think that these are the bare necessities of life.

[Sh. Ram Kapse]

As far as food is concerned, you have shown no concern. As far as cloth is concerned, you have shown no mercy. As far as the plastic industry is concerned, you have hit it. For glazed tiles, you have raised it from 40 per cent to 55 per cent. On carpet and floor covering, it has been brought down from 35 per cent to 30 per cent.

On Umbrella, there will be a price rise. An air-conditioned car will cost less because the duty has been brought down on it. Whom do you care? (*Interruptions*) But the Government is concerned with an air-conditioned car and not the umbrella; that is the real problem; and they will have to face this problem during elections, not today.

There are 18 million farm workers, artisan youths and women who have no fixed wages. Every third family is in debt; and that debt is incurred only because they have to maintain their family.

For that they have to ask for loan. Per day earnings of so many families is less than Rs. 20. 20 per cent population have 80 per cent wealth and 80 per cent population have to share 20 per cent wealth. That is not the wealth but the real poverty which they have to share.

There are three lakh villages without any primary medical centres; thousands of villages are there with no water to drink for months. You want to provide Coca Cola and Pepsi Cola to them but no water.

"De de Khana Bhchcha. bola, Manmohan bola le le cola".

This is the reply of Shri Manmohanji.

Now Mr. Murthy you have been asked to reply to this debate and Shri Manmohan Singh has already left after gambling with the Budget.

In the last three years about one lakh youths from Bombay and Thane have lost their jobs because of closure and lockouts. You are happy that registration in employment exchanges has come down. The Finance Ministry is having the statistics about the employment and unemployment in the country but you are depending more on the employment exchange registration. Are you sure that you have provided employment for all of them? Why has this figure come down? You are very happy to say that registration has come down. That registration has come down because of disbelief in your Government. There is no other reason.

You just go through the Railway Manpower Management. In the last three years there is no addition of a single person in Railways. There is a cut and they want to bring more cuts. You have projected three million employment opportunities but actually today in all Government offices, in public sector undertakings, private industries, there are no jobs, not even for the reservation category. Whatever you have announced for the reservation category, there are no jobs available to them.

This is your fourth Budget and you have not come out with manpower management. You are not worried about the unemployment problem in the country.

Banks after banks are madly doing computerisation and there are 10 million youths who have graduated and are waiting for jobs. They are in search of jobs. They

must be meeting you! They may be having chits from you and still they do not get jobs with all those chits they are gather from you? (*Interruptions*)...I would like to comment. Do they not come to you?

SHRI UMRAO SINGH (Jalandhar): You provide them liquor.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: What you provide them, you know better.

One after the other the public enterprises are closing down. NTC was the latest experience.

We will observe decorum here, we will show all parliamentary courtesies but these youths when they come out on the streets they will not show any decorum as far as you are concerned. At least learn lesson from Gujarat experience. What happened in Gujarat in 1974?

Employment in organised sector has come down. Between 1980-90, In those ten years only there was a reduction; less jobs because of automation. The SSI units which provide employment are being closed down because you are not interested in all those public enterprises.

I will show you the pictures of a public enterprise which they will have to run. I will submit these photographs to you, Sir. This is about steel circle, i.e. patta, in my constituency.

They employ ten persons in this factory. The factory is closed for the last 15 years. They are not working, because you are offering them MODVAT. Can they avail of MODVAT? It is almost a one man show. The same person does marketing, gets produc-

tion and you want him to avail of MODVAT. Otherwise he has to pay excise duty and compete. How can that factory run?

As on today after the 28th of February lakhs and lakhs of people are jobless because the factories are closed. Except one in Jamnagar district of Gujarat, since the 3rd of March no factory is working. All the shutters are closed only because of your behaviour. Why are you doing this?

Whether it is waste scrap, whether it is lubricated oil, the position is the same. For instance, you decided in 1975 that we should care more about petrol and diesel. Lubricating oil is totally imported. It is not manufactured in India. There was a national seminar in 1975 about the conservation of petroleum. The Ministry of Petroleum formulated a scheme of voluntary registration in 1978. Re-refiners collected lubricating oil waste from factories, workshops, garages and so on. Thousands get employed for collecting waste lubricating oil. Several hundred re-refiners and small scale factories employ thousands of employees. Fresh excise duty is charged and import duty is reduced. So, these people have lost jobs. These factories are closed. At least, you consider about this demand that if imported oil will be economical and excise duty is not withdrawn, it will affect the common man and the small scale industry which provides more employment than large scale industry, than the multinationals.

At dabole, one electricity generation plant is coming up. The cost is Rs. 9,000 crore and only 300 persons will be appointed. So, for every Rs. 3,000 crore there will be one employment at Dabole. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

All right, let you reveal the truth.

SHRI MURALI DEORA (Bombay South): You said that there is one person employed for every Rs.3000 crores which is wrong.

[*English*]

SHRI RAM KAPSE: Yes, that is the correct calculation and if it is not correct, you ask Shri Manmohan Singh on my behalf of the Lok Sabha and on behalf of the people. If you bring all these multinationals for Rs. 3000 crore then only one person will be appointed. Only 300 persons will be appointed in the whole factory.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MURLI DEORA: My submission is that your statement is wrong as per your own reckoning. You are saying wrongly of two zeroes.

[*English*]

SHRI RAM KAPSE: It is a Rs. 90,000 crore project.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: That is exactly what I am telling you.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: Thank you for the correction. Please correct Shri Manmohan Singh also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Anyhow, he was successful in correcting you. The next step is for them to correct.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: I am not interrupting him.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: I will never interrupt him, because he will agree with me. I know.

He is having himself a small scale industry in my constituency. I want to ask whether he wants to wind it up.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOWDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): His industry will not be affected. Shri Manmohan Singh is very clear.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: So, what about the unemployed youth? Ultimately they will be taking to terrorist activity.

Kindly engage them in creative work. Now you want to say, "We have nothing against small scale industries and we will try to develop them," These were the announcements made by Dr. Manmohan Singh before he presented the Budget. I will just remind you about all these announcements made by him. These were pre-Budget statements. When he went from city to city throughout India, he said: "It will be survival of the fittest hereafter; face the global competition; do or die; reduce prices or face imports. "So, you had forewarned them. And after those warnings, these SSI units are willing to pay the taxes. You ask for pre-emptive tax. You just think about my suggestion. You do not ask them to appoint a person who is specialised in that job. It is not an easy job. They cannot appoint a new person. You ask for pre-emptive tax. They may accept it. But do not create new corruption areas in Excise Department which are already there. The new structure will not work in any case. MODVAT is not going to help them in any way.

There are large scale industries and small scale industries in paints. There was a difference of about 15 per cent. Now it is only 3 per cent. The people will go for brand

products. Now you have already informed all the tiny industries and small scale industries that if they make any attempt to prepare of manufacture under a brand name, then they will not get any facility as far as small scale industry is concerned. On 1st of March 1994, by one notification you have withdrawn all these 389 notification which were giving some concession to these small scale industries. You have withdrawn all of them by one stroke. You should have tried with two or three notification's. You should have thought about them. It is only because you want to go and sign Dunkel formula on 15th of April, this has been started. At the cost of small scale industries, which provide employment to a very large extent, you want to welcome multi-national companies from out of India. Do you want to help their labour? The recession is already there in USA and Japan. Do you want to see that their recession is over? We just welcome them with all their new formulae.. (*Interruptions*)..

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): We must go to their rescue.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: Who will come to our rescue? That is the problem.

About agriculture, the disguised unemployment in agriculture is already there. Agriculture's share of GDP is 35 per cent and work force dependent on this is 65 per cent. It is *vice versa* as far as manufacture and service sector is concerned. It is 65 per cent of GDP and dependence is 35 per cent. So, as far as agriculture is concerned, the population depending on agriculture is already having less employment. What have you done for them? You will say that for agriculture you have provided more. Have you provided that? In real terms you have provided less taking in to consideration the inflation which we having today. So, the in-

built situation of unemployment and poverty is there.

What about irrigation? In the revised estimates of last year, it was Rs. 200 crore and in this year's Budget, it is Rs.260 crore. In real terms it will be only Rs.230 crore. So, you do not want to spend more on irrigation. In real terms, you do not want to spare more on Defence. What about the human development? The index you must be knowing. We are 134th nation as far as human development is concerned out of 173 countries. Even Pakistan is 132nd nation and China is 101st nation as far as education medical care and family planning are concerned. We are the 134th nation in the whole world. Are you spending more for these human amenities? The answer is no. And you say that economic situation has improved. Is it real? As for as prices are concerned, it has not. As far employment is concerned -it has not. As far as housing is concerned -it has not and as far as water is concerned it has not. What about the external debt burden? In 1980-81 it was only Rs. 70000 crores and now it is Rs. 280000 crores. It is four times. You say that from 1 billion we have gone to 13 million. We want to know the exact position as for what foreign investors have brought what NRIs have brought what the foreign banks, who had a share in the scam, have brought here. Should we be happy about the external debt, loan and interest thereof? But you want us to be happy for that. You say that gold will be brought back. But you are not saying when you are bringing our gold back which was placed abroad three-four years ago. Have you kept it for new loans to come? Why have you not brought it back? I would like to know whether Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad did not help you. What was the reason? The collection of customs duty is less than the expectation by Rs. 4000 crores and you are happy about it. The real reason for collection of less custom duty is reces-

[Sh. Ram Kapse]

sion in India. Therefore, things were not brought from outside. You accept the fact that you do not gamble with the figures as far as the Budget is concerned. You state face, that this is the position of the day about the loan and the inflation. You say that the wholesale index has come down. But it is for 360 commodities. The middle class serving people, especially Government departments get D.A. You please give the figures whether Ist is increased or decreased. As far as consumer price index is concerned, it has not come down. So do not speak of wholesale price index. The fiscal deficit has risen from 4.7 per cent. So, should we be happy about it? Last year your assumption went wrong and you want us to believe now that whatever you are projecting today will be true. What about the foreign debt? We are not very sure about the fiscal deficit. The revenue expenditure is rising. Even expenses on the Ministers tours are four times high. Last year, you spent Rs. 50 crores for the tours of your Ministers. Dr. Manmohan Singh says that he has no control on his colleague and on his bureaucrats. If you have no control on your bureaucrats and colleagues who else can control them? The repayment which is due this year is Rs. 63632 crores and the interest payment this year will be Rs. 46000 crores, that is, 53 per cent of revenue receipt because revenue receipt is only Rs. 86000 crores.

Before 1980, it was always observed that the revenue receipts should never be less than revenue spent. But thereafter they have not at all been worried as far as the revenue receipts are concerned, even if they are less. And 53 per cent of the revenue receipts they will spend on interest payments. There is a BIFR Act which says that

if the management behaves in this manner, the management needs to be changed. If I ask you that if the BIFR Act is to be taken into account, why should we not say that the management needs to be changed? These *charwaks* should be asked to leave the place and come out of the Government.

As far as income-tax is concerned, whatever concession was given to salaried women, that has also been cut by fifty per cent for Hindu Undivided Families. Same is the case about section 80L and same is the case with income-tax exemption. As far as income Tax exemption is concerned, we asked to raise it to Rs.50,000. But they not accepted that demand and have raised it from Rs.30,000 to Rs.35,000 only, which is already wiped out because of the inflation. So, all these *charwaks* deserve to be kicked out. I ask, on behalf of the people that please change the management or change the behaviour.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I would like to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for presenting, for the first time in the history of India, his fourth consecutive Budget to the people and to this Parliament. I would also like to congratulate the Prime Minister who has completed to say this 1,000 days in the office... (*Interruption*).

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM KAPSE : There is a saying in Marathi, "Harmare 100 din bhar gaye."

SHRI MURLI DEORA : There is a proverb in Hindi Jaswant Singh ji will tell you that everything looks yellow to a jaundiced eye. Kapse ji has developed a cynical eye that is why he can view pessimism alone.

[English]

You see darkness in everything. Nothing is good for you in this country.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum) : Except the T.V. light.

[Translation]

SHRI MURLI DEORA : He sees darkness even in the T.V. light.

[English]

Sir, if we think of our country, if we think of India, three years back, if we think of India 1,000 days back, anybody will agree that the economic situation which is prevailing in our country today is much better than what it was then. That certificate even Jaswant Singh ji or anybody will give. Can you imagine that the Government, under the leadership of Shri V.P. Singh and under the then dynamic Finance Minister, Prof. Madhu Dandavate from Bombay ... *(Interruption)*. Sir, they do not speak, they only interrupt. However, he is my friend, so I do not mind that.

I remember when Prof. Madhu Dandavate, my friend from Bombay, supported by BJP, become the Finance Minister, the first major statement that came out from him was that the coffers of our country were empty, and throughout the year when they were in power, they made an attempt and worked in that direction to see that the coffers of our country were empty. That was the first time that any Finance Minister could go on record to say that the country had no money at all. And, Sir, What was the result? The result was, and Mr. Jaswant Singh knows this very well, - he may accept this or not that the credit rating of India in the international market went down substantial-

ly. We must have lost almost half a billion dollars in extra interest payment... *(Interruption)*. Mr. Jena, today you are here, tomorrow you do not know where you will be. So, please do not interrupt me today. I know what problems you are having in Orissa. I shall come to Orissa later on and you will agree with me then. So, please let me complete.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: When Prof. Madhu Dandavate said that the coffers were empty, were they full at that time?

15.00 hrs

SHRI MURLI DEORA: I did not say so. Please hear me. I am trying to say that a Finance Minister of India said that coffers of our country were empty. This is the height of irresponsibility. Nobody in the world has ever said what Prof. Madhu Dandavate had said. Prof. Madhu Dandavate is personally a great friend of mine and everyone knows about it. I am not criticising him personally. I am trying to tell you the economic philosophy which the Government was carrying at that time. What was happening in the international market? Every Indian was worried whether we will be able to pay back or honour our commitments of debt. Today, I remember about one incident. Mr. Chandra Shekhar is not sitting here now. I remember a party on the occasion of the anniversary of Sunday magazine in which Mr. Chandra Shekhar said that he was scared and he did not know whether day after tomorrow our name in the international market will be that India had failed to honour its commitments. This was the state of affairs at that time. What was the inflation? ...*(interruption)*.. Budget is not only talking about rubber, sarees or yarn. Budget is the economic policy of India. Budget is the direction which is given to Indian economy. Budget is not only raising duties on yarn and talking about

[Sh. Murlī Deora]

small scale industries. When I come to that aspect, I will support him. But Budget is the basic policy indicating where the country will be taken this year. This is what I am trying to say. Inflation was running the highest at 17-18 per cent at that time and the international standing of our country was the lowest possible at that time. Everyone will agree this and Mr. Jaswant Singh had himself said this. It is no wonder that you withdrew your support, Mr. Jaswant Singh. I congratulate you for that. I am not blaming you. Do not feel shy for accepting at least congratulations.

1502 hrs.

(SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*)

This Government came to power in June, 1991. What happened 1000 days before? The first time when Dr. Manmohan Singh presented his Budget was in July, 1991. He said that the first and foremost task of our country and the Government is to bring down inflation. Now, what is the rate of inflation? There may be some areas where inflation is still high. Everyone will realise today that in the course of these three years, there has been a massive drop in inflation. It was 6 or 7 or 8 per cent at least, it is not that alarming like 17 or 18 per cent or like what was there at that time. This was the monetary policy which was brought by Dr. Manmohan Singh and the Government of India which brought down inflation...*(interruption)*.. This is the problem with the Opposition here. They want to provoke the consumers not to pay more price. You cannot have both. You want growth also; you want employment also and you want industrial production to go up also. But you do not want a little bit of inflation. We

have to have some segment of balancing in the economy. I will criticise Dr. Manmohan Singh where I think that his policy is not fit like in regard to small scale industries. I will come to it later...*(interruption)*...I am trying to say that the country's economic management in the last three years has been excellent. Mr. Ram Kapse said just now that everyone in the country knows Dr. Manmohan Singh in the last 15 days. It is not that know in just 15 days but anyone today in the developed and developing countries knows Dr. Manmohan Singh and what he has done. It is not only that they know what he has said in his Budget speech but also what he has done about the management of our economy...*(interruption)*....Now, the first and foremost point is during Budget preparation, the opposition blamed the Government that this Budget was presented by the World Bank and was made in Washington and not in India. I do not think there can be any bigger shame when responsible Members of Parliament or a responsible leader accusing Government of India for that.

Those people who were saying that this time also, the Budget was presented by the World Bank and those people who believed that our Government would again seek a loan from them, were shocked to see that in this very Budget, the Government of India has prepaid 1.4 billion US dollars to the World Bank, though, this is not even due now. What do they have to say on this?

The Government of India has increased subsidies on food and fertilisers. Was it the policy of Washington or the World Bank? It is our own policy. The World Bank desires that there should be a reduction in plan allocations in respect of poverty alleviation programmes. In the morning, Shri George Fernandes was enquiring about Anganwadi programmes. If you see our plan allocations, you will find that the allocations for

these programmes have been increased by 17 per cent. The allocation on Defence has been raised from Rs.21,500 crore to Rs. 23,000 crore. Subsidy on food and fertilizers is Rs. 4,000 crore each in other words, an additional amount of Rs. 2,000 crore for food subsidy and Rs.900 crore for fertilizer subsidy has been provided this year. Allocation on welfare sector has been increased by 14 per cent. Allocation of Department of Rural Development has been increased from Rs.5,010 crore to Rs.7,010 crore. So, you can very well imagine the massive increase in these sectors.

Now, let us come to income tax exemptions. Our BJP friends have been asking for these exemptions so very vehemently. Shri L.K.Advani is not even present here. They have not even issued a statement congratulating the Government even when the Government has done something which they themselves have been seeking. As per the present tax structure, no one earning less than Rs.50,000 per annum and in the case of women, Rs.52,00 per annum, need pay income tax. The surcharge of 12 per cent on non-corporate income tax has been totally withdrawn. The exemption limit for tax is increased to Rs.100,000.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (BARH) : In this way the dowry has increased.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : There are extraordinary gifts as well. They have said that there are marriage expenses too. This does not necessarily imply that it involves dowry alone.

[*English*]

Outlay on education has been increased by Rs.250 crore, which is a rise of almost 20 per cent. There is also a provision for tax

exemption for loans taken for the purpose of higher education. All the donations to educational institutions are eligible for tax exemption. As per the provisions, if any corporate company or individual donates money to educational institutions, he will be exempted from paying income tax. You will find that a lot of money will be coming to the starved educational institutions all over the country.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: In any case, those people do not pay any income tax.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: They do pay taxes ! How can you say that?

Sir, the economy is back on the rails. Inflation which was varying between 17 and 18 per cent has come down to a manageable single digit. Many people are unhappy with the high figure of deficit projected by our Finance Minister. To be true, the Finance Minister himself has stated that he is not happy with the deficit which comprises almost 7.1 per cent of the GDP. But what can we do?

AN HON. MEMBER: Yes. What can one do in an election year?

SHRI MURLI DEORA: The truth is that we want more subsidies for fertilisers; we want more poverty alleviation programmes; we want more allocations to PSUs and so on and so forth. The only consequence of all these is that we have to put up with this deficit.

But here I must congratulate the Finance Minister that in spite of the fact that there is such a massive deficit and in spite of the fact that there is actual fall in revenue collection, which turned out to be even less than what was projected, he has not raised

[Sh. Murlid Deora]

any tax. Now why has he chosen to take the risk of this gamble, if at all it were a gamble? According to me, it is not a gamble. What has happened last year? As Shri Ram Kapse has rightly pointed out, we were passing through a massive recession and there was less production.

There was no production at all in several industries. Their capacity was lying idle or unutilized. The present Budget will give a massive boost to the industrial production, employment and investment. And with this reduction in the interest rate and massive production the deficit will be wiped out. As a result of this will be more revenue and much more development than has ever taken place in the past. This is the only time when this risk can be taken. I will give you two-three reasons for this.

Our foreign exchange reserves are at all time high now. They have risen from 1 billion dollar to 13-14 billion dollar.

Our foodgrain reserves are nearly 23 million tonnes, which was never there in the last 7-8 years.

Inflation is within the manageable limits.

And, there is a massive direct and indirect foreign investment to the tune of nearly three-and-a-half billion dollar during 1993-94 which will boost industrial production and will help the Indian industries to come up.

Last year, the Indian financial institutions had sanctioned more than Rs.5400 crore extra loan, but during the course of 9 months, that is from April to December, only Rs.900 crore have been disbursed. There is

a time gap between the sanction and disbursement. When this massive amount will come to the Indian industrialists there will be more production and more investment. During the period from April to December 1993, the Indian companies raised Rs.18,000 crore in the capital market and they are expected to raise 2.76 billion during this year. This will not only boost the stock market or share price, it will also be used to some extent for productive purposes. This will give more job opportunities because there will be more investment in the industries. I hope the entrepreneurs will take the message given by the Finance Minister in the right spirit. You are right in saying that industrial production has stagnated at two per cent or less than two per cent. I am sure it will go up. I am confident that if the politicians, economists, entrepreneurs and general public cooperate, we will have a growth rate of 7-8 per cent.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : What are you talking?

SHRI MURLI DEORA: You just wait and see. Please do not be pessimistic. Your party is not in power, so, you do not have to worry.

This Budget is welcomed by each and every citizen. I remember, during a massive meeting held by Shri Nani Palkiwala in Bombay city, each and every citizen welcomed the Budget. The time has come when by streamlining the tax collection system, we can generate more revenues. I remember, Shri Pranab Mukherjee used to tell a story in AICC meeting. It is like this.

A Poojari of a temple asked his Chela to guard the shoes of each and every person who is coming to the temple to have a darshan of the Lord.

[*Translation*]

"Take care of their shoes and do not allow any person unless he keeps his shoes with you."

[*English*]

A dynamic young man, like Shri Saifuddin Choudhury came in his car. On seeing too many shoes lying there, he kept his shoes in the car and walked towards the temple. The Chela caught hold of him and asked, "Where are you going?". Where are your shoes? The man replied: "The shoes are in my car." He then told him: "No you cannot keep your shoes in the car, I had got the order that the shoes must kept here only."

This is the situation of Dr. Manmohan Singh. His instructions in some area have gone in different directions. The *Poojari* is always correct.

[*Translation*]

The shoes should not be lost; shoes should be taken care of but the disciples guarded shoes in a manner that they caught hold of the people who came without shoes. Therefore, I would request you to .

[*English*]

Agree with him. I support what he had been doing for the 15-16 days. Mr.Kapse, I myself had taken six or seven delegations from Maharashtra and Gujarat and even from Silvassa. There are some anomalies. I am very sure that Dr. Manmohan Singh will see to that before the end of this Session, all these anomalies are removed. These anomalies must be removed.

Sir, I want to read Paragraph 56. I am

supporting Mr. Kapse's contention. I quote:

"Customs duties though lowered in the past three Budgets need to be brought down further to make key imported raw materials and capital goods available to Indian industry at reasonable costs and also to reduce unduly high levels of protection to industry. At the same time, the scale of duty reduction has to be so calibrated as to ensure that it does not place unreasonable pressure on domestic producers of similar products."

Unfortunately what has been said in Paragraph 56 has not been correctly translated. You take the examples of umbrella its parts. (*Interruption*)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (CHITTORGARH): Mr. Chairman in this case, as the hon. Member who is intervening on behalf of the ruling party has said, the small scale sector is disturbed. It is because either, perhaps, they have not understood the modification that you have brought about or they are disturbed because earlier the excise collection etc. was not in the net of excise duty collection. Now, they have come either by way of excise duty or by way of MODVAT. Would you first examine and then recommend to your Government for consideration that just as in the direct taxes, you have introduced a very worthwhile measure called *Prèsumptive Taxes*? The *Prèsumptive Taxes* had freed the citizen from the thraldom of officials and corruption etc., etc. Would you examine the possibility of a *Prèsumptive MODVAT* or *Prèsumptive Excise Duty* so that the difficulties of the small scale sector, the difficulties of the tiny sector and the tyranny of the officials are eliminated? If that is done, then a great of deal of

[Sh. Jaswant Singh]

sectors that are coming in delegations and are representing to your Government perhaps might be eliminated.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: I am grateful to Mr. Jaswant Singh. It is very easy to calculate direct taxes on the basis of presumption, but, according to me, it will be very difficult to calculate indirect taxes on the basis of presumption. But this does not mean that the Government should not draw some line on this particular thing. On the one side, the Government will collect taxes in a perfect manner and on the other side, there will not be any inconvenience caused to anybody else. What is MODVAT? It is correct system. Every country is going in for this MODVAT scheme. Instead of collecting excise duty from one producer, they are widening the tax net. It is good to collect money from more and more people by bringing them under the tax net. You take the example of people who produce yarns, handkerchieves, umbrellas etc. You see there is a sub-Section in the Excise Duty Act which says that there will be Excise Duty on the products made out of cloth. He referred to ties. And we see they levy excise on handkerchiefs? Actually, that was not their intention also. I know that in Gujarat, there are ladies who just sit at their homes and are making handkerchiefs. We took of their delegations to Dr. Manmohan Singh and Mr. Murky. They said that if they are coming within the total turnover of Rs. 30 lakh, then they need not pay tax. I went to say to the hon. Finance Minister that that is not correct. I have found out from them today.

As per section 1/93, I believe even though their total turnover is less than Rs. 30 lakh still they are coming under the net of tax. These anomalies must be removed. I appreciate that you are talking about pre-

sumptive tax. Excise department proposed to have Gate pass and invoice on the book to help declare correct invoice value to them to write on the back of the invoice. So, those who are declaring different invoices with different angles will be eliminated, which is a good thing. Some industrialist in Bombay told me that now they have made a provision that every Director of the company must himself sign an invoice on the back. Well, we do not expect a Director of a Company to sit in the factory. Mr. Raghunandan Lal Bhatta will agree with me in this respect. So, there have been anomalies and Shri Manmohan Singh or his Government has not said something about them.

Yesterday he replied to the budget in the Rajya Sabha and also met several delegations from Bombay - both Congress and -Congress -he assured them that he is looking into it. So, I would request him without any waste of time, he should do it, because these industries are totally exploited; it is not possible for them to work- the industries all over Gujarat and even in Haryana. Mr. Jaswant Singh is right. Earlier, some of the people did not know what was the real impact on the industry; they only welcomed the Budget and rightly so. But, later on, they came to know where they were being harassed. So, they also got up from their sleep and now they say this is where they are put to inconvenience. There are people who want to pay honest tax. So, the Government, with the modified value added tax should see that the maximum tax is collected from them; and also they should see that they are not unnecessarily harassed. This is a good system; and it has to be introduced in India; but do not do it in a large scale which will cover even the very small and tiny sector. I would urge upon you not to bring into the net of tax this small tiny sector people. Mr. Ram Kapse is right. I support him. Those people who are having

30 or 40 or 50 people employed, there one man is everything; he is an engineer; he is also a Purchase Officer; he is also a Sales Officer and so on. So, please do not bring in to the net of these people? Otherwise, you will have very serious problems; it will not be possible for any Excise Inspector in Bombay or anywhere else to go and collect honest tax from there. I know that Shri Manmohan Singh himself deputed Revenue Secretary and the Cabinet Secretary. They went to Bombay and met people in Thane and other areas. I am very confident that in the coming days, they will find a solution to this. The small scale industry which has been in arms, So on strike all over India in some field, I am sure, will be helped by this. I am supporting Mr. Ram Kapse; he is very right. (*Interruption*) He is coming to Bombay; he is ready to meet you. You know, every day, your own BJP people and people from Gujarat come over there. We are with you. Why did you say that there were differences between the Congress and the BJP? We do not have any difference between Congress and the BJP on these issues-for SSI units.

Mr. Ram Kapse said about the competitiveness of the Indian economy. If one sees what has happened to the Indian economy for the last several years, three days or four decades, one will find that there was a time when the Bajaj Scooter was delivered after 12 years. Tata Telco truck-the devilry was four years. The market price of that Scooter was three times the official price. So, this gave undue protection to our Indian industry. There was no Marketing Division in some of the companies; they had only Despatch Division because there was no need of having a Marketing Division. A Member of Parliament would have to ring up to the Managing Director to get it. What has this resulted to? The new technology has not come; more production has not come. There

was an artificial scarcity always continued in the licensing system of our country.

I must congratulate Shri Manmohan Singh for allowing the Indian industry to face the competition. Now they will face the competition where not only Bajaj will manufacture scooter but 2-3-4-5-6 other people will also manufacture scooter; where not only Tata and TELCO will manufacture TELCO trucks but some other people will also manufacture trucks. So there will be a competition, there will be price competition. There will be competition on quality, maintenance, services, etc. and this will really help.

Our country has vast resources. This can only be exploited if we are allowing our industries to compete. I may remind that within one generation the countries in East Asia like Indonesia, China, Korea, Thailand, Malaysia, Etc. today have a living standard which is much above ours. The proportion of poor in these countries has declined from 40 per cent and higher in the early 1960s to below 10 per cent.

20 years back they were just like as we are today. Why? Because they adopted the reforms and we continued to follow with the same licensing and permit policy. So let us not worry about the past now (*Interruptions*) I am trying to say, let us not worry about what has happened in the past. We must open our doors, we must liberalise.

Our Prime Minister, earlier this week, was in the UK. I just want to quote a little line from 'The Economist' which was reproduced by the 'Sunday Times'- What was the state of affairs of Indian economy and what should he done now? I am quoting:

"The Economist' recently concluded nowhere else, not even in Communist China the Soviet Union the gap

[Sh. Murli Deora]

between what might have been achieved and what has been achieved is as great in India."

This is really true. I liked when Shri Saifuddin Choudhury was telling me in the morning that we must change and we must correct our mistakes. If we do not correct our mistake today, the world and the future generations will not forgive us and I am ready to say that we have made mistake also.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: We do not agree with you.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: You do not agree with what China did, you agree with what Russia did, I do not know which country you will follow. There is no other country left for you now.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: You are a country and other should follow you.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Yes... (*Interruptions*) But I agree at the same time with the Indian industry's demand. There should be a level playing field available to them. What are the disadvantages they are facing, we must look at them also.

Our Indian industries are paying very high rate of interest and the foreign industries are paying low rate of interest ply 6-7 per cent. The Indian industries are paying, after the reduction of 3 percent, 15-16-17-18 per cent interest. We must see that welcome the foreigners for a healthy competition and not at the cost of our industries.

You are talking about free trade. If you see in America and Japan, there is more managed trade than in India or anywhere

else. I agree with you. You hardly can take a product and sell it in Japan. What has happened between President Clinton and the Japanese Prime Minister, last month, in Washington? They did not agree. They are thinking of putting Super 301 on them. So we must protect our healthy industries. We must protect our indigenous industry in a healthy manner. But that does not mean we should curtail the production. That does not mean that we have a licence and when you need 100 cars, you give licence for 90 cars. That will not bring prosperity. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not like this. Let him continue.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR (Gopalganj): He is the most independent Congress MP of whole of India.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Sir, we had a securities scam.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir, with your permission, may I ask the hon. Member about Manhattan clarification?

There are three figures which intrigue me. There is roughly Rs.13000 crore in foreign exchange.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: It is not Rs.13,000 crore; I want to inform you. A dollar is no more Rs.10; it is Rs. 34 or so.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: All right; 13 billion. Roughly it comprise the FCNR, NRI deposits and the monies that have come in for investment. (*Interruptions*) Then there is roughly an investment proper in Indian industry, the venture capital which amounts to roughly about Rs. 3,000 crore to Rs. 4,000 crore— I do not have access to the exact figure and the Indian industry managed to have about Rs.18,000 crore. On the surface

of it, that amount of 13 billion which they were speaking of is relating to venture capital money. It is in India today, it could be out of India tomorrow. Would you comment on that? That is one point.

The second point is, if the venture capital amount is only Rs. 4,000 crore, is there any institutional difficulty in greater absorption of money or are we doing something wrong and promotion that money, greater flows of money or is it because we have not created the right climate for it?

SHRI MURLI DEORA: I agree with him. It is 13 billion dollars. Even though it falls as a foreign exchange, it is not all the earned money. I agree with him. The FCNR and NRI money is there. What is FCNR? Foreign Currency non-resident Indian deposit. And when they think that the rate of interest is higher in another part of the world, they have been that the money is not recovered, when they will withdraw. I agree with you. But just see the confidence of these FCNR people! The same people who were thinking otherwise — I am telling you, now nobody will listen, that is the problem — they have confidence in this Government.

Yesterday, the representatives of Merrill Lynch, which is the world's biggest investment banker were here. All the world's leading bankers are now coming to India. They were having mutual funds; today it is 'IND America. Nobody was ready to touch it. Two per cent, three per cent of Libo, the London rate of interest. Today we are paying 0.3 per cent above that rate. Very soon, we will be getting some opportunities. That is what the economic stability of India is. That is what exactly I am saying. The Prime Minister and Shri Manmohan Singh have provided political and economic stability to India. That is why the people are ready to come.

The same FCNR, when the Government supported by Shri Jaswant Singh was there, started withdrawing. What happened to the Bank of England? The Bank of England was not trusting with the place of the gold. They said that they need the final possession of gold. It has never happened in the world. Forget India; not even in the history of Russia has it happened.

Shri Jaswant Singh knows it.

We had this massive security scam and I had the unfortunate or fortunate experience of being in the JPC.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai): Say 'unfortunate'.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: I agree with you.

I would remind the hon. Finance Minister that several economic reforms in the financial sector which he had promised last year — I am going to read some of them — are still not implemented. I agree with what happened in this year. We had the JPC which did not allow several institutions to function. We all know it. What I am trying to say is, let us forget the past but now there are several reforms which are needed at the Bombay Stock Exchange and at the SEBI. Strict transfer of assets etc., that must be implemented now. The hon. Finance Minister had mentioned it in his Budget speech. He mentioned it in the earlier years also.

The first thing is about the Reserve Bank. He had promised that a Board of Supervision of financial institutions will be again formed. A lot of time is taken. He has mentioned it in the Budget speech. I would request him now to set up a Supervision Board.

The hon. Finance Minister spoke about

[Sh. Murli Deora]

recovery of bad loans also. Yesterday we discussed about it. This morning also there was a question. For shares a board will have to be set up. So far not even one has become operative, whether may be the reason. I would request the Government not to spend more time but to do it quickly.

Proper transfer system should be there in the market. Scripps are transferred but the assets are not transferred physically. This was also promised. What they call national depository system has to be introduced, were the physical transfer of shares does not take place.

I would request the Finance Minister to see that it is implemented early.

About setting up National Stock Exchange, a promise has been made two years back. I know the steps taken in Bombay in this regard and National Stock Exchange is coming. Now the time has come. It should not be delayed.

They are several FERA amendments, which have been promised by the Government. They have been delayed considerably for a long time. The promise made in the last Budget has been implemented during the year 1993-94. I am sure that this will be implemented early.

One other point is about the reconstitution of the RBI Board. This Board was constituted some eight to nine years back. I know what the Finance Minister has said in the JPC meeting when he appeared before the Committee. I would submit that the Government should not take any more time in reconstituting a dynamic RBI Board giving representations to all sections and to those who can contribute.

Sir, now I would like to go into three vital sectors of our economy. The first one is oil. In 1993-94, the target fixed was 31.6 million tonnes and the actual production was only 28.6 million tonnes. That means, the production is less by 16 or 20 per cent. The Eighth Plan target for 1994-95 is 44.35 million tonnes, it is like a dream. We are all aware that we cannot achieve that target. The target is not achievable. The largest amount of our foreign exchange is spent on oil and petroleum products. The import bill for crude and petroleum products in the Eighth Plan, Shri Mukherjee will agree with me, was estimated to be of the order of Rs. 8,900 crore. And it is estimated to go up to Rs. 1,09,107 crore. There is a massive increase of 25 per cent, that too when the oil price is not very high in the world market. Plenty of oil is available at quite a competitive price in the world market today. This is what is happening. In the early 1980s, the domestic production of oil was two thirds of the consumption. In the early 1990, the domestic production of oil was one third of the consumption. From two thirds, it has come down to one third. What is to be done? Everyone is aware as to how ONGC and other oil departments are working. I do not want to comment on that. Everybody has commented about that. They are not working well. What is needed is that must revamp our domestic oil industry. ONGC, which has been converted into a public limited company, should be given a good Chairman, good powers, good managerial skill with proper control and autonomy, in order to see that this largest sector, this vital sector in our Indian economy is not allowed to go haywire.

Sir, large scale investments on exploration of oil by big giants from the West are coming. Big giants from the West like SHELL, OMACO, GULF, CALTEX are coming back to India now. I remember that near my

constituency, there are ESSO and SHELL. They are going to wind up. But they were nationalised. I am not against their coming back. The hon. Finance Minister is aware that they are coming back to market lubricant and aviation oil—that is not enough—which our Indian oil can do. What is needed is this. They have a massive technology. They are doing exploration in Vietnam, Cambodia, China and Mexico. They must be asked or rather forced to invest in exploration work.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Then, why have you given it to Videocon.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: If they have got the technology, then why not? We should give to any Indian company. Why do you worry about the name Videocon? If any Indian enterprise in joint or private sector is willing to explore oil, then it is better to explore oil. Shri Jaswant Singh, I had been to Saudi Arabia and Dubai twenty five years back. I had also been there eight years before. Now, you see what is happening in Dubai now and what had happened there twenty five years back and also what is happening in Indonesia now. They have allowed their oil to be explored by these multi-nationals. I am sorry that some Members of my Party or the Opposition may not like this. We should have allowed our oil to be explored by them. I have said this for the fourth time in my speech. Last year the Government has agreed to give oil exploration to these big multi-nationals. You have no other way because they have the technology and the amount of money, which is required for this is Rs. 5,000 crore and it is over 2 billion dollars. And no Indian industry will be able to do this. I would request the Government to see that this exploration of oil is done by these big multi-nationals rather

than marketing tube oil, lubricant and aviation oil.

I come to the second most important infrastructural sector in our country and that is power. We have 73000 mw capacity in private, State and Central Sector under the three heads—hydro, thermal and nuclear. This is not enough. At the peak shortage, the availability is nearly 30 per cent of the total demand and supply. Those who live in Delhi know how the power goes out. This is not good for our country. The massive investment in power sector has to take shape. I must congratulate the Government for allowing these multinationals and private sector to come into the private sector. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MURLI DEORA: I congratulate the Government because it is better to allow the multinationals in the power sector. It is better to allow private sector than to starve the power sector. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, if we exclude the three States that is Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa, we will have all the power in our country. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: If you exclude Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal then no multinationals will come because coal is available there. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Some intervention is good but not for all the time.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Sir, the Plan allocation for the power sector in 1993-94 was Rs. 7461 crores and in 1994-95 it is only Rs. 8484 crores and the budgetary support has gone up by 27 per cent and that is from Rs. 2445 crores to Rs. 3117 crores. How

[Sh. Murli Deora]

much power can it bring in real terms? I think, it can bring a very little, may be 4500-5000 mw. So, this is not enough. The government has done rightly to allow the multinationals and Indian private industries, large and big, to come into the private sector. Sir, I have a suggestion. I do not want to go into the leaflet which has been circulated by Shri N.K.P. Salve the case for the privatisation of the power sector— which has been given by my friend, Shri Srikanta Jena. (*Interruptions*) there has to be one uniform policy. You cannot treat one American company in a different manner with another American company. What has happened? We have guaranteed 16 per cent minimum return. That means money will be given if the State Electricity Boards like Orissa do not pay. (*Interruptions*) I have learnt this from the Energy Committee because I was a Member of the Energy Committee. I went into all these things. Otherwise, I did not know. Sir, I raised this point in the Standing Committee also. The Government is giving over and above 16 per cent a bonus for higher PLF and that higher PLF is over and above 68.5 per cent. The leaflet supplied by Shri N.K.P Salve says that the average plant load factor of these industries will be 82 to 83 per cent and privately Mr. Salve says it is 90 per cent. This is not correct. I am all for the investment of multinationals in power sector whether someone likes it or not. I am for one thing that there has to be one standard and one criterion for everyone.

The Chief Minister of Orissa— I am grateful to Shri Jena who has given me this information— because he made a private deal with somebody, has given one per cent bonus instead of 0.7 per cent on every one per cent increase in the Plant Load Factor. Normally, after 68.5 per cent, if you increase

the PLF by one per cent, you get, 0.7 per cent extra bonus, but the Orissa Government has given one per cent bonus. The other States which are negotiating are giving 0.7 per cent. So, there has to be one barometer for this. I do not want to take the company's name because I have got nothing to do with the name. What I am trying to say is that the Government of India has to direct that there has to be one uniform policy, be it Orissa, be it Maharashtra, be it Delhi or be it any other State... [*Interruptions*]. To a Communist, you can never teach. They will always say that they are teaching you. They know it very well. (*Interruptions*) O.K., I am sorry. I apologise.

Sir, you are yourself an hon. Member from Bombay. We must see that the consumers are also protected in the future power tariff. There are dangers that if the Government is going to make agreements with the multinationals now, I am speaking against the multinationals here— that power tariff is done in dollar terms, and god forbid, if the rupee devalues a little more, Jaswant Singhji, what will you discuss in the Committee? Instead of paying Rs. 1.80 or Rs. 1.90, the consumers of India will have to pay Rs.5 per unit, or may be even more than Rs.5.. (*Interruptions*) In Orissa, it may be even Rs. 7, because by that time Mr. Jena may take over. I would request the hon. Minister, through you, that: (a) the Government must have a uniform policy for both, the Indian companies and the foreign companies, as far as the privatisation of power sector is concerned; and (b) the Government must protect the overall interests of the consumers and see that they are not unduly and unnecessarily paying a very very high price.

One suggestion that I have is about giving fiscal incentive to industries for captive power generation... (*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : You did not touch the matter of equity.

[*English*]

SHRI MURLI DEORA: I agree with them, Sir, Wherever they are right, I support them. There is one more point that the rate of interest in the world market is 5-6 per cent. My friend from that side has just said that debt charges are very high and it is good to have equity rather than loan. Equity is always better than debt. I agree with him. But in the case of power sector, it is not good and, I am sure, the Finance Minister will agree with me that today we can borrow money from the world market at six per cent or seven per cent or eight per cent. On the other side, if we allow the equity participation by foreigners in the power sector, we are at a great loss. We are giving them a minimum of sixteen per cent, over and above that one per cent or 0.7 per cent bonus on the extra PLF, for which the base itself is only 68.5 per cent, which is very low. So, in real terms, they will get 29-30 per cent. I would request the Finance Minister that one should not insist on this debt equity ratio. I know there are norms about the debt-equity ratio which the foreigners have to follow. But in the case of power sector—not in the other cases there has to be more equity than debt. In the case of power sector, when such massive guarantees are given, when such massive protection is given, this is not advisable, and grateful to Shri Jena for reminding me about this.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Mr. Deora, how is it that the Orissa Government and the American Government agreed to come to the Government of India?

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Maybe, he has

promised that he will send some of the M.Ps. here. You may be the first. So, do not worry.

Sir, I humbly suggest that sixty per cent of the commercial power by the State Electricity Boards in India is consumed by industries in India and one suggestion is that fiscal incentive should be given to the captive power generating companies. Somebody may be putting up a refinery. He will spend 7,000 to 8,000 crores of rupees on this. He will be needing a 90 MW or 100 MW power plant.

Why should we give him the power from our own grid? It is better to force him to have his own captive power plant like what we have done in steel mills, collieries or in some refineries. One thing that is coming—I was told and I believe—is that in order to encourage captive power generation by industries, 100 per cent depreciation should be provided. I remember that I discussed this in the Consultative Committee meeting with the Finance Minister and he was rightly worried that if this is given, then we cannot depend on the imported fuel. I was told that using low grade residual fuel oil which is a sort of a waste from the refineries, if we can generate power, then it will be good and cheaper in a massive scale. I was told that the cost of this power generation will be really one-third and half of this. So I would request the Finance Minister to please consider giving more fiscal incentives to captive power generation which will be very useful.

I come to another point, that is, foreign investment. A few days back, I had the privilege to hear the speech of Mr. Nirmal Kanti during the discussion on the Mines and Minerals Amendment Bill. When I heard his speech I realised that these people are still worried about East India Company. At that time, Mr. Jaswant Singh was not present here. I do not think that this country is so

[Sh. Murlī Deora]

weak and that our people are so foolish that they will allow the East India Company to take over this country again. Fortunately there are no Mir Zaffers found as everybody is a patriot here. If there is foreign investment in this country, this country can be taken over by multinationals or large houses but here, I would very humbly urge one point, About foreign investment, specially on equity, there have been lot of articles these days. Lot of media barons are coming to India and you know who they are. I know some of them and I have met some of them. we must see that their equity participation in Indian media like television centres and Indian newspapers should not be more than 50 per cent. Even in America, it is not allowed. Their equity holding must not be more than 50 per cent. I am saying this because some of them talked to me. I am telling you the truth and I am not ashamed of that. I am proud of it and so, I am saying it. We welcome foreign investment even in media sector whether it is CNN to Rupert Murdoch or whoever is there. But I am trying to say that it will be dangerous for our country allow them to hold majority share holding, that is, more than 50 per cent. They have come already and in Zee TV itself, Rupert Murdoch is holding less than 50 per cent and an Indian is holding more than 51 per cent. If we have a policy, they will follow, I guarantee you that if our policies are clear, any foreigner will follow the line. They will not get a market like what it is in India, a market of 400 to 500 million people who witness them or who can read their things. Nowhere in the world you can have such a market like India, Mr. Saifuddin Choudhury.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa) : The problem is with ourselves. It is not with them. If we are all right, then they cannot do anything.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Then why are you worried about these things. Yesterday, your leader was telling about East India Company.

One-fourth of our population lives in urban areas and I know that a majority of Members of Parliament are from rural India. They talk about poverty, unemployment, etc. in rural India. It is all right But one does not know how much poverty, chaos, tension and crime is there in urban areas. Of course, urban areas are growing up and by the end of the century, one out of three Indian will live in urban India like in Delhi, Bombay, Madras and other big cities. Now the time has come that we must have a national urban policy. We should see to it that the mistakes committed by other countries in the world should not be repeated by us. People say that if you go to Bombay, you will get a job. But I want to tell you how much unemployment is there in Bombay itself. Slums and crimes are because of unemployment. I have a suggestion to make here. This is the ninth time that I am making this suggestion.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Therefore, Bombay employment exchange register does not show any decline. Is that true?

SHRI MURLI DEORA: I do trust employment exchange in Bombay or Delhi or anywhere.

You may very well quote me. I am on record and I say that these employment exchange do not indicate the real extent of unemployment because people do not go there. I know my remarks are going on record but I am not worried. The Finance Minister himself knows this. At least, he is trying to do something about it. So, please

don't create problem for him. If you can, try to help him.

In every Budget, whenever I speak, I am saying one thing and the Finance Minister knows about it. In every budget, he talks about the economic reforms. There is a thing called the ULCH Urban Land Ceiling which should be done away with. In Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, thousands of acres of land is still available where houses can be constructed. In South Bombay from where I come and which is known as Manhattan, a newly married young man who is educated in America or some other country and who wants to serve his motherland cannot aspire to get a small flat. He may be earning Rs. 30,000 a month and his wife may be getting a salary of Rs. 15,000. But even this money will not enable him to get a small flat of one room and one kitchen. They have to pay nearly Rs. 30 lakhs for a house. Since they cannot afford it, they have to travel nearly one and half hours from their home to workplace. So, What is needed is a massive construction programmes for urban houses. The land is available. But this Urban Land Ceiling Act, which in my view is a foolish and retrograde Act that the Government of India has imposed on the people of India, should be withdrawn. It should be amended or abolished.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:
Activate Shrimati Sheila Kaul!

SHRI MURLI DEORA: I have told her so many times.

Shri Ram Kapse has mentioned in his speech about the huge capital required for a fertiliser plant. And how much employment is generated from it? On the other hand, with a minimum of capital you can generate maximum number of jobs from the

housing sector. Not only more jobs, it will give a boost to cement, steel and several other industries. I request the Finance Minister that before he goes to the next Cabinet Meeting, he should see to it that there would be a proposal for abolishing this ULC. (*Interruptions*)

I request the Finance Minister and the Government that they should see that this Urban Land Ceiling is removed. There is a great need for an Urban Infrastructure bank on the lines of NABARD. This bank can finance urban infrastructure such as bridges, water supply, sewerage projects, Calcutta Metro and so on. You can very well imagine the employment potential of these projects.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, an investment of Rs. 11 thousand crore has been made in the Chambal Valley factory and there are only 325 people working in it and you claim that fertiliser factories will generate employment. Likewise, Rs. 700 crores have been invested in Shri Ram Cement Factory of Kota where only 200 people are working. Thus you claim that the Cement factory will also be job-oriented. How it would be possible?

SHRI MURLI DEORA: I said that if there will be comprehensive schemes of Housing, the people of Cement Industry will be raising a hue and cry that cement is not being sold. You did not get my point. I tender an apology and yield to you.

[*English*]

I would like to make one more point about the PSU disinvestment. I would very much like the Finance Minister to pay greater attention to this aspect. Unfortunately, he

[Sh. Murlī Deora]

is not in the House just now. In the JPC on Securities Scam also, we discussed about the PSU disinvestment. Day before yesterday, there was a short notice question and Shrimati Krishna Sahi was replying to it.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: To put it correctly, she was not replying!

SHRI MURLI DEORA: In the first phase of disinvestment by the Government in 37 PSUs has yielded Rs. 3,038 crore. The Minister of State for Finance. Mr. Murthy may please bring it to the notice of the Finance Minister. Here, what I am trying to drive home is the point that while repealing, the hon. Minister for Industries has mentioned that they have some scheme whereby they auction the shares. This is not a correct scheme.

16.00 hrs.

This is not a correct claim. I would like to say it again. I would like to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister certain figures of disinvestment of shares. In the case of BHEL disinvestment if shares was 20 per cent. As against the market price of Rs. 130, the share was sold at Rs. 38.10. In the case of MFNL, disinvestment of shares was 20 per cent. As against the market price of Rs. 290, it was sold at Rs. 46.30. In the case of SAIL, as against the market price of Rs. 75, the share was sold at Rs. 13.20. In the case of VSNL, as against the market price of Rs. 1700 crore, the share was sold at Rs. 123.30. It is for you to say whether it is loot or something else.

I would like to bring to your notice that this system of bringing in a handful of organisations like the GIC, LIC, UTI, etc. should be scrapped. I would say that there

is a need for disinvestment. There is no reason for the Government of India to hold more than 51 per cent of the shares. Over and above 51 per cent share, each and every one of the 49 per cent shares from the PSUs should be disinvested. Public Sector shares are not available to be thrown at any price. We must see that a proper price mechanism is followed and proper price mechanism can only be followed by having a proper equity ratio. I do not want to go into it just now. These shares should be allowed to be quoted in the stock market.

There is a huge unutilized World Bank's credit available with India. Over 15 billion dollars of loan, which was supposed to have come and for which we are paying the commitment charges, is still lying unutilised. There is so much delay in this and this needs to be streamlined. What is the use of getting a World Bank loan for Calcutta Metro; what is the use of getting IDA loans for Bombay Water Supply Project if the money is not disbursed by the Finance Ministry? There is a considerable delay in this. It must be streamlined from the time of project evaluation, sanction and execution. Thanks to the Standing Committee on Energy from where I came to know that some sanctioned projects were not given money in the midstream. For example, Bombay's Tarapur IV and V Nuclear Plants, which were sanctioned in 1989, got only Rs. 700 crores and now the cost has gone up by threefold. Similarly, in the Health Sector, we have utilised only 8 per cent of the World Bank's credit sanctioned for Family Planning programme and other health care programmes. I would say that all the commitments made by the Government must be honoured.

I am shocked to see that the Government, which is talking of liberalisation, international credibility and so on, had made a

commitment to export 1000 bales of cotton but, now they have directed the Maharashtra Cotton Federation not to honour this commitment. This is not correct. Once a commitment is made, whether by a Government or a private corporation, it must be honoured.

Otherwise, the country's name will not be anywhere in the international market. I was told that some promises were made in the backward areas for giving Central subsidies. Here, some hon. Members were talking about backward area development in Silvassa, Dadra and Nagar-Haveli. What had happened to the promise regarding release of money made to the Industries in 1986? Still, those moneys have not been disbursed. What is the use of going to the backward areas like Silvassa and Dadra and Nagar-Haveli? You know that 20 per cent subsidy is being given by the Government of India. Still this money has not been disbursed. So, this must be disbursed.

Sir, we have two main opposition parties here. They are the Left Front comprising of CPI and CPM. I must congratulate my friend Mr. Jyoti Basu. Even though his party's representatives here, were totally against the Reforms and Liberalisation Policy of the Finance Minister but Mr. Jyoti Basu was implementing them over and above what we were doing here. He is much ahead of Dr. Manmohan Singh.

When some multinationals or large house go from Bombay, Mr. Jyoti Basu, gives them the best lunch in Calcutta Gymkhana. I must congratulate him for that. The only State in India which has even privatised milk dairy is West Bengal. They have Mr. Viren Shah's company. There is nothing wrong in that. I am congratulating him for that. I am not against him. Now, take the example of Calcutta Metro, The first loan which was given by the World Bank had

gone to them. Mrs. Geeta Mukherjee knows about that.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY:

There is nothing wrong in that. The question is not of public sector or the private sector. Just like public sector, it is harmful for this country.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: I fully agree with you. When the question of IISCO's privatisation came, the first man who advocated it was Mr. Jyoti Basu. You know very well. You people, whether it is Mr. Saifuddin Choudhury or Mr. Nirmal Chatterjee and Mr. Somnath Chatterjee and your friends may talk something else. So, Sir, they are following suit.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: They are running an export form oriented from of communism in the country!

SHRI MURLI DEORA: They are following a double policy. They first policy which they are following in West Bengal is good for the progress of the country. I am glad to say that hon. Members like Mr. Saifuddin Choudhury, Mr. Nirmal Chatterjee and Mr. Samnath Chatterjee are seeing the light now. They are realising that there has to be a change in this country. The country should be allowed to starve. This country cannot be anymore a victim of this old and foolish regulation which we have followed. I would say that, please wake up now and see that these Economic Reforms which you are supporting in your State, you please support them here also.

The second opposition party is BJP. They are the biggest hypocrites in the whole world. I am ashamed to tell you this. Whenever Mr. Advani unfortunately Mr. Jaswant Singh has gone out, I do not want to say anything in his absence—comes to Bombay,

[Sh. Murli Deora]

he meets Mr. Tata, Mr. Birla and Mr. Nani Palkhiwala and tells them that the reforms that are taking place are his party's. These are his programmes and the Congress Party had hijacked them. They even say that if BJP comes to power, they will make Dr. Manmohan Singh, their Finance Minister. Dr. Manmohan Singh is not a fool to go and become their Finance Minister. everybody knows that they will never come to power. This hypocrisy will not do. When Mr. Viren Shah and Mr. Jaswant Singh went and talked on Economic Forums like the Chamber of Commerce, CII, FICCI and ASSOCHAM, they said that they are for the Economic Reforms. Here they say that the Government of India has sold both soul and sovereignty to the World Bank. This is not good.

I want to show you 'The Times of India' newspaper Report of 28th February, 1994. I was coming to Delhi. In the plane, I saw this report. I will just quote only one sentence:

BUDGET-Handiwork of World Bank - Advani

The Budget was not presented. I do not know whether Mr. Advani has any *Joytishiji* who has told him that the Budget will be the handiwork of World Bank. This is not good.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: This years budget, of course, has been prepared by Manmohan Singh ji but they have been your guide

SHRI MURLI DEORA : This is why, probably, that we repaid some of their loan... (*Interruptions*)...But Joshiji Advaniji did not say what you are saying.

[*English*]

Sir, I hope in the future elections, the time will come in our country when the issue in elections will not be construction of temple or jathi or whether you belong to Scheduled Caste or whether you belong to a particular language or whether you belong to particular State and so on.

I hope the people of India will choose their candidates and their political parties on the performance of their economic agenda. Let the people decide what is the economic prosperity that we had promised; and let them decide within 2 1/2 years whether 2 1/2 we have achieved it or not; whether we have delivered the goods or not. The economic performance of any Government in power should be the agenda for the election. That should be the real issue, and not temple and caste.

I am sorry, in his concluding speech, Mr. Ram Kapse says, "when the people of India will vote, they will come to know." He has made up his mind. Again some other astrologer has told him that his party will be voted to power. I wish him good luck. I think he knows what he will get.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, just now our hon. Member, Shri Murli Deora was delivering his speech. The points he raised.... (*Interruptions*)

16.12 hrs.

[SHRI TARA SINGH *in the Chair*]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, just now Shri Murli Deora spoke on the dreams of Manmohan Singh ji and the hon. Prime Minister while

referring to the new economic policy and tried his level best to acquaint the House with those dreams. I would like to draw the attention of the Government and the House on two-three principal issue while I commencing my speech on this years' budget. No nation, no country and no society can be formed in the absence of dreams. Different people may dream differently but now we should start thinking upon our dreams. At the time of India's struggle for freedom, Mahatmaji had conceived a vision of ideal villages and rural India. Mahatma ji had seen the plight of India when she was under foreign yoke which compelled him to analyse as to the why English dreamt of taking charge of India's polity and administration and made endeavours in that direction had set its feet on Indian soil after the East India company. If we glance through the contemporary history, we can find that Mahatma ji perceived that our indigenous industries though they were only a few and could be counted on figures, had such an impact that the whole European market was repelled with product. The mechanised civilisation of Europe paled into insignificance before it. When European machines could not compete with it and all the efforts of East India Company in this direction failed, they, lastly resorted to grabbing the political power in India without which they could not have ruined the cottage industries and the handloom industry.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it was after that dream that Mahatma ji refrained from wearing the machine-made foreign cloths. Mahatma ji himself spinned the yarn, wore the cloth made of it but never covered his whole body. He told the freedom fighters that one who did not reach at the doors of the jail of Satyagraha using exclusively Indian goods could not fight the war of independence. During the country's war of independence, people observed fast within the walls of jails

demanding the spinning-wheel of khadi. The history is replicated with such incidents. Gandhiji had visualised such an Indian and I would like to make a mention of a letter at this time. Mr. Einstein, on learning that Gandhiji was vehemently opposed the development of science and machine, wrote a letter to him and Gandhiji gave a reply to that letter. I may tell you, Murli Deora ji, that even today, that letter alone can guide us otherwise nobody can save this country from going to the dogs.

Sir, I have listened to the two budgetary speeches. We have taken it very lightly and I have witnessed many budgets but never before, there was such an inevitable need of a debate on the issue as to where shall the budget take us in so far as this budget has been out come a serious yet funny exercise. I rarely speak on budget but this time I have been constrained to speak on it because this budget has given rise to many apprehensions in my mind which remind me of the letter of Einstein addressed to Mahatma ji in which he had expressed his apprehensions that the letter was against all scientific and technological development. Gandhiji replied that Einstein was well informed by one of Gandhiji's friends and that he might have fallen a prey to misunderstanding without Gandhiji getting an opportunity to clarify his position. In his letter, Gandhiji wrote that all discoveries made in human civilisation, be it a machine or anything else, was meant to save human beings. He apprised Einstein of the disadvantages machines had brought with them, particularly in India where it had deprived many of their livelihood, made the survival of our country's artisans difficult, rendered their skilled hands worthless and on the whole put their lives in peril. He added that he was deadly against the machines which instead of helping human beings, threw them out of jobs to perish in despair. Murli Deora ji, I surely, do not doubt your

[Sh. Sharad Yadav]

bonafides in what you have said. You have portrayed a bright picture of the budget, that is to say that you have merged your dreams with the hand, a big machine with that of theirs. Gandhiji, too, saw a dream that was different and that replaced machine with a small one. 70-80 per cent of India's population get jobs from the villages and the fields. Those villages have to be uplifted first. I tell you about Gandhiji's dream. He had told the India's independence would be deemed fit accomplice would be, when a daily wage worker, the person of weakest section of Indian society felt satiated. The data provided by Shri Murlidhar Deora and Shri Manmohan Singh can be taken as true and right only if the life of this daily-wager is transformed and if the resultant of prosperity makes his face glow with salient but if there is no such transformation and no glow, then people should resolve to dislodge the people in power at Delhi and Lucknow even if they have to lose their lives in this attempt as our independence will be incomplete without it. This was the dream of Gandhiji. Mani Shankar ji, please sit down and listen to an insignificant man like me... (*Interruptions*)...

The dream of Mahatmaji's of Independence has not come true as yet. Similarly, Marx and Mao-tse-tung too had seen a dream. You speak a lot about communism and Marxism... (*Interruptions*)..

Inder Jeetji, I am like your younger brother; what are you saying. Their joy knew no bounds on the dismemberment of erstwhile USSR and they said that things were in bad shape there, but Inder Jeet ji, that dream of Marx has not shattered as yet as China still stands strongly integrated and undaunted. Raising of Kashmir issue at Geneva sends a flutter in you but it hardly affects China when question of Tibet is

raised because China is strong enough to challenge America on the difference of approach on human issues. Marx had dreamt of a new race of human being but it should not be taken for granted that his dream has shattered... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK (Phulbani): Tell something about your self.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Nayak, the Khadi you wear and the party you belong to have been rendered worthless. Therefore, you can never understand this.

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: You were refuelling foreign planes at time of Gulf-war?

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: I will tell you Iraq war as well.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was saying what was the dream of Mahatmaji. Chandulal Chandrakar ji is present here. Gandhiji fell assassinated before his eyes. Marx, Mao and Lenin had dreamt of a new man and Gandhiji had seen the same dream of building a new man, a new country in India. That new man, new nation will be built from the villages, the daily-wage worker. Nayakji comes from Phulbani, a place that constitutes the largest contingent of 52 per cent of daily-wage workers of India but Nayak Sahib looks so healthy as if he has solved all their problems. There is no sign of dismay on his face through people are starving there. Here, you have become the leader of the shouting bridged and when you stand up, nobody can speak... (*Interruptions*)... Please listen one thing more Nayak Sahib, something vital for you as you come from Phulbani. Mahatma Gandhi had seen a dream and Jawahar Lalji had also seen a different dream after observing situation in Russia, China and Yugoslavia.

There was a dream to set up Public sector. I do not want to mention as to how many thousand crores of rupees have been invested in this sector in 45 years. After independence, Jawahar Lal Nehru saw a dream. Russia, Yugoslavia and China were his models. Our Capitalist are reluctant to invest in the fertiliser and steel sector for the fear of meagre returns.

He described the basic sectors like electricity and dams etc. as temples of modern India. In today's changing world order, Narasimha Rao ji in place of Manmohan Singh ji saw the dream. Murlu Deoraji's dreams is related to that dream...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI UMRAO SINGH (Jalandhar) : Did not Shri V.P. Singh see a dream?

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: It is said that terrorism has been eradicated from Punjab but this seems to be untrue when one looks at your monstanches. Something seems to be slipping out of one's pocket when you stand up...*(Interruptions)*.. we shall have to see ourselves in Punjab whether terrorism has been rooted out or not. It hardly matters if Shri V.P. Singh from the Government or Shri Narashima Rao. I am saying it because Shri Narasimha Rao is in the Government at present...*(Interruptions)*..

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please come to the point. There are one hundred Members, who want to speak on this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Sir, he is the leader of our Party. He has just started his speech. Kindly do not interruption his speech..*(Expunged as ordered by the Chair).*

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the way..*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: This has never been the convention of the House..*(Expunged as ordered by the Chair.)* He has just started his speech...*(Expunged as ordered by the Chair.)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: You must have an detailed knowledge of the independence struggle and that era of pain and agony you have passed through might make you feel..*(Interruptions)* You are not stopping him but me.

[English]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Sir, you know that is the life of the Parliament. *[Interruptions]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you think that you only know that that is the life of the Parliament and others do not know that? *[Interruptions]*

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Otherwise, this House will become a dull Chamber.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Manmohan Singh ji has earned applause throughout his life and he may deserve it. In my opinion the country way suffer from the shape which the country will take and the nation that will emerge after his incumbency. His new dream, that Murlu Deora ji has tried to put forth deftly; I would, through you, like to mention to the Government that since the inception of this Government in the Parliament, it has become a fashion.

[Sh. Sharad Yadav]

In 1990-91, the country was in a grave crisis. Any statement made by Manmohan Singh ji or by a spokesman of the Government says that there was grave crisis during this period and they have averted it and saved the country. What type of crisis was there? Foreign reserves had come down to the dangerous point. The industrial production was 8 per cent. We should not forget that the time of war between Kuwait and Iraq in 1990-91 and the cost of crude oil jumped from \$18 barrel to \$ 40 per barrel.

I agree with Deora ji that we pushed the country into crisis and not bring it out of that crisis and could not bring it out of that crisis because we did not follow Gandhi's path. Had we adhered to his path, we would have been in no crisis today.

Oil has become a trap for this country—a kind of crisis. It has happened so because we consume the maximum quantity of this oil. If we observe ministry we will find that the oil being taken one in our country is sufficient for the poor of this country. You have said that we want to invite the Multi-national companies for exploration of oil. If we want to tide over the oil crisis, then definitely we should invite them and exploration of oil should be done because we do not have enough capability, money and resources. We have not been able to make our country strong. That is why we are unable to extract oil. I would like to say that even if we have to bow before a demonic power for exploration of oil we should also do that. Similarly, about the question of resolving power crisis in the country we should adopt the same policy of collaboration with the multinational companies. But it has become a fashion to say that there was a big crisis in the country in 1990-91.

Today the rate of crude oil is 13 dollar per barrel. Shri Manmohan Singhji can think as to what will happen to this country if the price of crude oil reaches 40 dollar per barrel. You are saying that we have a foreign exchange reserve of 13 billion dollar. I would like to know as to how much you have earned? It should be clarified. A mention was made here about NRIs that they are investing their capital here and the Government is giving incentives for it. In China also, their N.R.Is are investing their capital. Because of Mao-Tse-Tung, the China of today has reached to such a position. There is a great difference between the NRIs of China and the NRIs of India. Our country has reached this position through the efforts of Mahatma Gandhi.

Had our country been built according to dreams of Gandhiji then the situation would have different. Yesterday you said in the Rajya Sabha that there was a lot of harm was done due to the incident of Ayodhya and many NRIs did not invest left many of NRIs fled the country. When there was a bomb blast in Bombay. If there is no favourable condition, the NRI will not invest his capital here. Then where will your 13 billion dollars of foreign exchange reserve he left? There is a loan of 90 billion dollar on you. Now, you can see the difference. How will you pay back? In your Economic review, 1993-94, it is clearly mentioned that there is a slump in industrial sector and stagnation in agriculture sector. When price are increasing how can you say that everything is all right? You are saying that we have made a lot of Progress in compared to 1990-91. At that time, the industrial production had increased by 8% and at present it has increase by 1.6%. At one time you march forward but the other time you move backward. This is the economic scenero which is not stable. On the one side, you are saying that our foreign exchange reserve is full. I would like to have

a clear picture from the Minister of Finance, as to how much he has earned by exports, how much he has received from NRIs and how much is given by the foreigners and how much money of the foreigners has been invested in the share market? So I would like to say that when we enter into 1994-95, we will find ourselves in debt trap. But you are not ready to accept this fact. I wish may not happen and for this we will be depending on God.

You have said that your achievements are many. But I do not think so because until you present a clear picture we will not be able to get the information. You have mentioned about revenue deficit which is Rs. 58 thousand crore and your budgetary deficit is Rs. 6,000 crores. How much efforts you have put in to reduce this deficit. Till now you have presented three deficit budgets and I am of the view that you have drafted these budgets on the guidelines of IMF. Now why have you drafted the fourth budget also on those lines. In spite of your best efforts the deficit has not come down. Just to reduce the deficit, you have increased the prices of electricity, fertilisers water, sugar, petrol, and diesel. The Finance Ministers have been trying to bring Down the deficit during the last 45 years but nothing much has been achieved. This time the deficit of Rs.6,000 crores in this Budget has been very cleverly worded by the Finance Minister. How you have increased the budgetary deficit? Figures are fictitious. In this country English language also helps in juggle of these statistics. I would like to say that you have taken many steps for reducing this deficit but it has not been brought down. The deficit will keep on increasing. You have earned enough through loans, but when you started paying back the loans what will be left with you? If it is started with 50% then what will be the economic condition of our country? If you start paying back long term as well as short

term loans, then I think our country will not be able to save itself from entering into debt trap. Shri Murlu Deora has painted a very rosy picture here. But it is true that we are going to be entrapped and Manmohan Singhji also knows in his heart about this fact. This is a budget of a frightened Finance Minister who is afraid of future disappointments.

SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL (Sangli): How will we come out of this disappointment?

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: I will also explain that. I will tell you through my experience because I am not an expert of Economics. I am an engineer, I am a student of Mathematics. But I am not an economist. I will not only speak on budget but I will also give their alternatives. You have increased the prices of sugar, diesel, gas etc. prior to the presentation of this budget as you have done for the last 4 years just to reduce the deficit.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar): From where the expenditure of increasing population will be met?

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: You can ask this from Narasimha Raoji.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Now Shri Tyler is clearly telling that population is a compulsion for us. All countries have come within the purview of GATT and that is the compulsion. Our foreign reserves have reduced. Therefore it is an obligation to collect from abroad. we were on the verge of bankruptcy and if Russia had not helped us I think, India might have been able not save its freedom. It is a fact, but when B.J.P. members speak about this truth, they say that it is a matter of self-respect. To over emphasise their points, they say many irrelevant things but that will not solve the purpose. Now our matter is

[Sh. Sharad Yadav]

also settled. Whenever they speak irrelevant things, we tell them not to behave in a uncivilised manner.

I would like to say that this is a fact that the Finance Minister has tried his level best to meet the deficit but people want to know that truth. I would like to say this also that the budgetary deficit will not decrease rather it will increase and it will reach a dangerous situation. At present, you have mentioned it as about 6 thousand crores rupees. It will go on increasing. It is not under your control to check the price hike. Now I am telling you the dates for which you have asked. You said that we have foodgrains stock. When Shri Murlī Deora was speaking on this subject then the Members of treasury benches were thumping their desks. I would like to say that it is good to thump, but this thumping should be for both the things. The foodgrains stock of FCI is not the result of our efforts alone. there is a bit of a dream realised of Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru also.

He constructed big dams and created an infrastructure according to his vision which has helped in making the country self reliant in the matter of foodgrains. As a result thereof, Agricultural Revolution took place in the areas where farms were irrigated. Just now, Shri Saifuddin Chaudhary was saying that it will be good if the Finance Minister becomes the 'Monsoon Mantri' because our production of foodgrains has declined in comparison to last year and we have saved ourselves during the last 3 years because of good monsoon. I would like to give you the details.

In 1951-52, 60% of our total national income was contributed by the rural areas. Broadly, it is not necessary to be a scholar. One should hold a firm conviction like Gandhiji

about a simple concept. Mao was not a scholar. If you talk to the farmers, rickshaw pullers, tangs pullers and common man, then you will understand. If you listen to the songs of the farmers, you will that he problems relating to irrigation. And if you appoint any illiterate person as Finance Minister, then first of all he will provide irrigation to the fields. Till today 70% of our population is engaged in farm sector and in 1951-52, 60% of national capital was in their hands. But today, Mr. Finance Minister, only 30% of national capital is in the hands of those 70% people. Therefore, we should learn a lesson from it. What will happen in the near future. Only 30% of capital is left for 70% people who are working in the fields. I fail to understand from where you have brought the figures regarding poverty. And why do you say that our country is becoming prosperous. Previously, 70% people were holding 60% of national capital whereas at present they are holding only 30% of it. That is why our villages are being ruined.

Murlī Deoraji has mentioned about slums. It seems as he is very much worried about them. I would like to say that in this country, unemployment will reach such a point that the position will become miserable because you have brought such a budget I have come here to speak on this aspect: Many delegations came to meet me. a group of scarp selling had also me. In this country, one crore people are earning their livelihood by selling the scarp. I do not know what is in Government's mind that it has reduced the import duty on it. Australia as if the Australian traders are going to dump their serap to India. One crore people had been well earning their livelihood through this. They were getting Rs.5 per kg earlier but now it is not selling even for Rs.2.50 per kg. Have you considered this fact to not?

Just now Nitish Kumar ji was telling that

we are going to cowdung from Holland which will contains some chemical. He had raised this issue here. We cannot forbid any one from throwing cowdung here. There cowdung is not very precious thing because it is found in large quantity. Here we call our cow mother. Holland's cows give more milk. People drink milk and eat beef also It is natural that. When she gives more milk she will more.. This is basic thing and you are not understanding even this. If you tell this to any one, then people will laugh at you. If Shri Nitish Kumarji raises this issue, our Prime Minister will say do not make flippant. But can you stop the scrap from Australia. Mani Shankarji, I know that you are very close to Nehru family. It is possible that you may be changing loyalties. I had also links with Rajivji and I know it very well that you were his favourite and you loved him very much.

What mean to say is that certain employment opportunities had been generated in this country by installing steel factories or paper mills and they were all due to the efforts of Nehruji. But today the situation is like this that the Government has exempted the customs duty totally on the special paper and on the other hand, you have imposed customs duty on paper on which children are writing. I would like to say that our paper industry is in danger.

What have you done for the villages? I have already explained this fact. Now, I would like to give some Figures. Why don't you make our country according to the dreams of Gandhiji. It is possible that after suffering a lot, you may learn a lesson, but till then, you will not make any budget for the commonman of India. It will not solve the problems of the country till then.

Last year you had allocated Rs.280 crores for flood control and irrigation. But

this year, under the head of "floods and irrigation," you have allocated only Rs.261 crores i.e. you have reduced the amount and this is an important issue. I would like to tell Shri Murlu Deora ji that only one thing can change the future of this country. There are many in our country and the highest mountain of the world, the Himalayas, is also situated in India from which many rivers originate. But we don't have electricity. If you provide hydro-electricity to the fields of the farmers that will work wonders. In those areas where the fields have been connected with electricity, the labour charges have increased to Rs.40. Such schemes have been implemented in Punjab, Maharashtra and Haryana and they have shown a record progress. There, the people demand water and electricity. But eastern U.P. and Bihar have no electricity and irrigation facilities, though their land is very fertile. Therefore the people are in pitiable condition there.

Shri Chandrakar ji is sitting here, and if the water is made available in Chhattisgrah area the commonman will not remain poor anymore. It cannot be removed by installing steel factory there. If you want to change the fortune of the people of that area and want to give them employment, then connect them with the fields which will be possible when you fields with water and electricity Mr. Finance Minister, you will not understand this. If same old person is at the helms of affairs, first of all, he will instruct his officials to get rid of this type of weather. He will try to make available water and electricity to the farmers so that they can be saved from floods and draught the by which himself has been suffering badly.

You have made a provision of Rs. 261 crores for irrigation and floods purposes. It shows that you have completely ignored the issues pertaining to unemployment and poverty because you are thinking in one

[Sh. Sharad Yadav]

direction only and that is, how to minimise the loss. Why do you want to do so? You are making up your losses by increasing rail fares and the prices of petrol, rice, sugar and wheat. The revenue earned by the centre in this manner is not distributed among the states. It is in the Constitution that the states will also get their share but you have raised the prices in such a manner that the states will not get even a single paisa from this increased revenue of the centre. What will be the share of the states in the revenue earned through the taxes levied as per our federal structure? Likewise a cut has been made in the shares of all the states.

While making a reply in respect of your foreign reserve of 13 billion dollar, you must tell about the percentages of import and export in it. The country does not wait in this manner. If you insist, I may tell you that there was a war between Kuwait and Iraq during our times but we did not say that during our times we were heading towards a golden period. If we did so, you can catch hold of us. We rather blamed you for misleading the nation. In this budget we have put stress on industries but your balance of payment has reduced which indicates that industries in the country are in a miserable condition. You are trying your level best to promote industries but one does not see any development on this score. The growth in industries has been 1.6 per cent. It means that even after providing concession by the Government the capital could not be raised.

17.00 hrs.

The people are not ready to set up industries in this country even after the custom duty being fully waived off. With God's grace, the weather has been

favourable for the last three years. I want to know that what we have you done for the 75 percent population of India which includes Advisis Dalits and backwards. Have you done anything for the people whom Baba Saheb Ambedkar had given rights in the Constitution? Previously, you had made a provision of Rs. 14 crores for giving fee concession etc. Upto matric standard for the students belonging to scheduled castes, but this time you have reduced it to Rs. 10 crores. A provision of Rs. 73.20 crores was made for Safai Karamcharis in the previous budget. After deducting 10 percent on account of price rise from it, it will come down to Rs. 63 crores only. The new trend of consumerism has ruined the forest living Adivasis the most. You made a provision of Rs. 295 crores for them in the last budget which has been reduced to Rs. 275 crores this time and if you deduct the price rise from this it will hardly reach the mark of Rs. 200 crores.

You had set up a commission for backwards. It involves 43 crores population of country and an amount of Rs. 32 crores was provided for this purpose. This time, you have raised it upto Rs. 35.90 crores. If price rise is taken into account only Rs. 30 crore will be left. Gandhiji and Baba Saheb Ambedkar had dreamt of upliftment of these sections. I want to submit that be it Valmiki, backwards or Adivasis, in toto you have provided only Rs. 383.90 crores to 75 percent population. You very well know that what have you given to the 70 crore population of the country. How the lot of the poor will be improved. You must fight for this cause, collectively, with other poor nations of the world. You have waived custom duty from imports, how it is going affect rural areas and the people living there. I would like to tell you in clear terms that this budget is not meant for poor. You have increased excise duty on rural industries like Agrobased

paper industry which manufactures paper and boxes from husk, brom and Jute. You have increased the excise duty by 10 percent. You have also increased duty on the items like pesticides, generators, chappals, shoes, stainless steel, rough cloth, washing soap and umbrellas which are generally used by the poor. On one hand you have discouraged rural industries and agro-based industries and on the other given relief to big manufacturers like Tata and Bata. You have done major changes in this budget under the influence of Dunkel and I.M.F. Your style of promoting the industry is strange enough. You have given relief on those items which are used by the efficient people like lipstick and powder. You have an impression that it will help in promoting the industry. Previously you were depending on Russia and Yugoslavia but now a days you depend on Japan and Taiwan, which have open market system has played an important role in their development.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this budget does not favour rural areas or poor it is targetted at ruining villages and rural and ago based industries which employ nearly 3 crore people. No other area can boast of employing people in such a large number. I want to tell you that this budget is going to ruin us. This budget has been prepared under the pressure from Dunkel, GATT, IMF and the World Bank, which is going to hit us adversely and the coming generations will have to bear its brunt.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, statues of Gandhi and Baba Sahib Ambedkar holding a copy of constitution have been installed outside the Parliament. Ambedkar is holding a copy of constitution, close to his chest because this book contains their rights. I have told you

about the feelings of Baba Sahib Ambedkar. The statue of Mahatma Gandhi conveys his ideas and dreams.

He moulded the destiny of the world and tried his level best to knit the whole world into a family. We have installed his statue in a sitting position in front of the Parliament. The regime which has buried the ideas and dreams of Gandhiji is now other than of Narasimha Rao Government and his Minister Manmohan Singh. When our forthcoming generations will go through the pages of History they will come to know about the facts that how just to conceal your weaknesses, you played frivolously with the ideas and dreams of Gandhiji and you want to save your skin simply by paying floral tributes at the Gandhi samadhi. India has a crowd of 10 crore unemployed persons. As you might be knowing, there is a water and electricity crisis; the poor and helpless people are leaving their villages. The India of tomorrow will be a country of unemployment, poverty and helplessness. The people who will be attracted by your ideas of liberalisation will certainly take on the path of violence by completely shattering the dreams of Gandhiji and will create a war like situation. You very well know the fact that import of goods as well as machinery will make lakhs of labourers unemployed. All of us will be blamed for allowing Shri Manmohan Singh to ruin India whereas he could have saved the country by not importing petroleum products and could have followed the simple path shown by Gandhiji. I strongly oppose this budget. I want to warn you that you have brought India to the brink of destruction. When poor and unemployed people of India are awakened you should be ready to face its consequences. You should reply to all my points. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

17.17 hrs.

PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY (Howra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this forth Budget of Shri Manmohan Singh very successfully projects the picture of an economist who has very rapidly changed into a politician, a typical politician of the Congress variety, who in his Budget expresses his glee in the fact that they have managed the number games engineered by defections and who does not even take the responsibility of the country's worst scam and finds glee even in that.

I am not, therefore, surprised that the Budget is full of political rhetoric, bereft of any substance, any reality, any accountability and any sanctity. If there is anything in the Budget, that is the irrational passion, for a philosophy imported from outside; It is the philosophy of privatisation of opening up our economy, the philosophy of globalisation and market economy.

Sir, the experience of the world is that where the distortions of income, resource and political power has been uneven, the World Bank and IMF dictated reliance on market economy has led to disastrous consequence.

For the Finance Minister, I like to quote what the famous American economist, Mr. Paul Streeten has said about market economy. He said:

"Perhaps the most serious problems arise not from market failure but from market success. If the signals propagated by the market are based on a very unequal distribution of land, other assets and income it is market success in responding to these signals that causes troubles."

(SHRI NITISH KUMAR *in the Chair*)

But the Finance Minister is not willing to learn any lesson from the experience of the history. What Streeten is trying to convey is simply that if purchasing power is concentrated in a few hands, all investments and production decisions are likely to be taken under the market system according to the wishes and decisions of these small sections of people. In spite of all these, the Finance Minister will stick to his theme, in spite of all these the Finance Minister will stick to his philosophy imported from outside. It reminds me, Sir, of the Boy on the Burning Deck. He will cling to his position and perhaps to these foreign masters, probably he has dedicated a couplet during his speech:

Mana ke teri did ke kabil nahin hum main

Tu mujh ko dekh aur mere munh ki taraph dekh.

That is what the Finance Minister has said. Although I am not worthy of your notice, you just look at me and see my longing for you. I know the longing of the Finance Minister for the people, his ideological and emotional attachment with the philosophy that has been doctored by the World Bank and the IMF.

At the very outset, we should say that in the now familiar fashion the Government hikes prices of rice, wheat, petrol, diesel, sugar and other commodities on the eve of the Budget Session. There is an element of insensitive involved in this. The sanctity of the Budget is absent. Besides, this leaves the State in the lurch. When you take administrative price hike, you were taking

away something from the States and the States will starve. Secondly, this imposes of a burden of Rs. 6000 crore on the people of our country. Through the Railway Budget, you have raised another Rs. 1,000 crores. Having thus raised Rs. 7,000 crore, he gives concessions in direct and indirect taxes and announces a budgetary deficit of Rs. 6,000 crore. Now, it is a hoax, a cruel hoax upon the people, which will inflate the prices.

The people of our country will be led to misery. But the hon. Finance Minister has no concern for them.

Secondly, the Budget is a document of failures—failures in all fronts—failure in garnering resources through taxes—more than Rs. 8000 crores have not been extracted from the market—failure in the field of import, failure in the field of employment. There is industrial recession. The revenue deficit has increased. In fact, it has doubled. The primary deficit reached more than Rs. 22000 crores from a minus figure and the fiscal deficit has risen from Rs. 36959 crores to Rs. 58551 crores. Now the hon. Finance Minister seeks to make out that this massive fiscal deficit was a matter of deliberate decision in the case of continuing recession in the interest of reviving the industry. It is a weak attempt at making virtue out of necessity. It also manifests a poor appreciation of the micro-economic linkages.

So far as tax collection is concerned, as I have said earlier, you have failed there. Your new philosophy teaches us that we no longer need to depend on the theory 'ability to pay' give more concessions to the taxpayers, to those who can pay and we will receive more. But, what is the result? There has been failure. Still in this Budget too, you expect an increase of 12 per cent in customs revenue, 15.6 per cent excise revenue, 15 per cent income tax and 18.9 per cent in

corporate tax though you know that you failed during the last three years.

In your tax proposal, duty has been reduced on cosmetics from 70 per cent to 50 per cent and also on detergent power, on cooking gas ranges, on washing machines, on typewriters, on safe and strong boxes, on glazed ceramic tiles, on white cement. But there is a hike on biscuits, petroleum products, on handmade paper, on shoe and steel. On the one hand you have reduced the customs duty on steel from 75 to 50 per cent in the name of rationalisation and on the other hand there has been an *ad valorem* excise duty of 15 per cent on all steel products. The net effect of the increase sometimes is over 300 to 400 per cent on alloy and special steel. What do you want to do? Steel will be imported at cheaper rate from outside. And inside our country you are going to raise the prices of steel. Do you think that our steel industry will survive?

I come from Howrah, an industrial town, that is my Constituency. Your provision of indirect taxes would severely affect the industries like iron and steel, jute, handmade paper and certain types of drudgs etc. xyz

As regards the re-rolling industry, in West Bengal, 90 per cent of the re-rolling mills are situated in my constituency. The people from Re-rolling and Foundry industry and jute industry met me, not only the workers but the small owners also. What have you done in the re-rolling industry? 15 per cent *ad valorem* on the product has been imposed, which is 120 per cent higher than the conversion charges, or forty per cent of the value added by the re-roller in the input, while the Chelliah Committee has recommended ten per cent excise duty on value addition. At the same time, benefit of Deem Credit has been withdrawn. So, the industry is in a disadvantageous position. On input

[Prof. Susanta Chakraborty]

they pay 15 per cent ad valorem and on finished product they have now to pay fifteen per cent on added value. This will increase the prices of their products. The rolling mill owners and the foundry mill owners resorted to strike. They decided that they will go on indefinite strike. In my constituency alone, in these two industries, more than five lakh workers are employed. Already our Chief Minister has drawn the attention of the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister. I have written a letter to the Prime Minister on this aspect. I would request the Finance Minister, through you, to reconsider this issue. The burden of extra excise duty on jute fabrics has gone up by 120 per cent due to shift from specific to *ad valorem*. Previously the per tonne charge was Rs. 760, now after this new proposal, socking will cost Rs. 1,500, hessian will cost Rs. 1,900 and C.B. cloth will cost Rs. 2,200. Do you think that the small industries will survive and our economy will grow as a result of your tax proposals

Same is true in the case of belting industry. It is going to be ruined because of the excise duty hike that has been made in the present Budget. I would request the Finance Minister, through you, to reconsider this and to remove the anomalies in regard to all these industries. Look at the budgetary allocations. Hon. Murli Deora is not here. He was saying that they have increased such and such amount on the social sector. But the budgetary allocations for 1994-95 cannot be expected to impart any significant growth impulses to the economy. The Government's aggregate expenditure in the Budget is to rise by 5.2 per cent, but as a proportion of GDP, it will be decline from 18 per cent in 1993-94 to 16.7 per cent in 1994-95. So, in absolute terms, you are increasing the figure but as a proportion of GDP

from the previous year it is being declined. Plan expenditure will go up by Rs. 556 crore or 1.2 per cent from the previous year, but in real terms there will be decline. The budgetary support for the Central Plan, surely Mr. Finance Minister, you have raised from 25,200 to Rs. 27,2768 crore but, at the same time, the Central assistance for the State and Union Territories has been reduced by Rs. 1,710 crores. So, whereas there is a decline of more than eight per cent in the State fund, you say that you are increasing it. What is the actual increase. You have given a good-bye to the planning process. We are in the era of indicative planning. With the projected curtailment of Central assistance, the shortfalls in the State's Plan outlays are bound to further aggravate in 1994-95.

Coming to the system of allocation for agriculture, it has been marginally raised by 7.7 per cent knowing fully well the fact that it is the public investment that has preceded the private investment in the agricultural sector and also in the industrial sector. You say that you are looking to the interests of the youths. Toddy the youths from West Bengal have assembled in Delhi on various demands. You say that there is Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojna and certain other yojanas for these youths. But you fail to understand that allocations for employment and self-employment programmes cannot be any substitute for growing impulses emanating from regular developmental programmes. You are forgetting this fact and you should learn a lesson.

The Reserve Bank and the Government of India are patting themselves on their backs over the success of the new policies of aggressive export-oriented policies and import liberalisation. You claim that as a result foreign exchange reserves have increased to 13 billion dollars compared to

1991? What is the background? The background is this that bulk of the reserves has been achieved with borrowed money. Secondly, it is the depressed import and demand that explains the excess of dollars in the domestic market. This year, import is only four per cent of what it was in 1990. Has there been any normal increase, then it would have been 12 per cent. Then, we should have reached the amount of 34 billion dollars of import. And we are proud that we have a reserve of 13 billion dollars. Thirdly, the increase in exports which the Commerce Minister has stated is because of the phenomenal rise in export of agribased products and plantation crops which have gone up by 59 per cent and 76 per cent respectively. Fourth point is about foreign debt. In the Economic Survey, we find that it is 90 billion dollars. This year we have to repay some 8.5 billion dollars. In the coming years, if we start repaying the assistance that we have received from international development banks, it will reach more than 10 billion dollars. What would you like to do? How shall you repay it? You like to increase the import from the budgetary proposals. What will you export and to whom will you export and what is the market of the world today? There is recession everywhere. The situation is not satisfactory and that is why, GATT is there. They are trying to exploit our market but they are not ready to allow their market to be exploited by us. You know all these things. But you are expert in hoodwinking.

The Finance Minister claims that foreign investment is rising. In the year of 1991-92, it was 148 millions and in the last nine months of 1993-94, it has increased to 3.5 billion dollars. But why is it that our industry has not picked up? Why has it not been revived? The fact is that out of this 3.5 billion dollars, direct investment is only 350 million dollars and the rest is portfolio invest-

ment which these foreigners are willing to spend not for development but for purchasing certain concerns which we have declared as sick concerns which we could nurture after taking them over from the private sector. You promised the people that you will nurture and modernise them, but you did nothing.

Take the cases of NTC, NJMC, Hoogly Docking and Port Engineering. You have done nothing for them. But you are thinking of selling them and the foreigners are willing to purchase them. You cannot find any other way of funding them! You say that the only alternative is to disinvest the public sector, which of course has been prescribed by the IMF! When questioned 'why', you answer that they are inefficient. But is that a fact? Are these public sector units really inefficient? I will just cite one or two examples. I will not go into the details. Let us just take NALCO as against INDAL AND HINDALCO. In fact, NALCO can compete with any of its counterparts outside the country. Take the case of Hindustan. Zinc also. It too can compete with any of its counterparts anywhere in the world. Compare its efficiency with the Reliance Industry. This Hindustan Zinc was going to open a new unit at Gandhar. But I have gathered information that pressure has already started mounting on it, so that ethylene is not secured from this unit but from the RIL. So, this is your attitude. With this sort of an attitude, whom will you benefit? Who will benefit from your policy of disinvestment? If some of the precious results of the research and developmental efforts of Hindustan Zinc are sneaked out and passed on to its rivals, who will benefit? Can you please tell us? And who gave you the authority to squander the research efforts built up by the people of our country over long years? Who has given you the authority to sell these units at a throw away price? Here I am not even going into

[Prof. Susanta Chakraborty]

the details of how you did it and at what price. All that I am asking is very simple question. Who gave you the mandate to sell the HZL? After all, we are not in distress. Is it for want of money.

Just consider the quantum of capital flight that has taken place in India. From 1981, some 8.1 billion dollars of capital flight has occurred. In our country, every year, black money to the extent of Rs. 40,000 crore is generated. Why can't you collect that money? Secondly, what is the amount of bad debts? Who are responsible for these bad debts? You admit that some Rs. 36,000 crore are lost in bad debts? Who prevents you from collecting this amount and spending it for the development of our people? Now, you are selling out the public sector. But who prevented you from recovering these bad debts and using the same to save the public sector units? But you have not done it. And you don't want to do it because you are imbued with an ideology doctored from outside.

Today, the extent of control by foreign companies in our private sector is on the increase. The percentage of capital employed in foreign companies climbed from 25.86 per cent in 1961 to 30.57 per cent in 1965. Their share of profit increased from 24.9 per cent in 1980-81 to 30.66 per cent in 1988-89. These are the data available with me. And this was the situation when FERA was there. Now, with the dilution in the FERA what shall be our fate? Well, it is not very difficult to imagine!

The net impact of all these policies will be that the commanding heights of our economy will pass into the hands of the multinationals and the self-serving brokers in this country. All this will result in India

becoming a victim of neo-colonialism.

But, this is the fate of all those countries which have treaded this path. Even after 47 years we are going from being an ex-colony to a more developed-colony. What we are witnessing, Sir, is, if I am permitted to say, restoration of East India Company without any resistance, without a shot being fired and without the presence of the occupation forces. Is it meaningful then to carry out on the logic of the World Bank and IMF? But, you did not listen and you have already signed the Dunkel Draft which prohibits you from giving any concession to low technology, labour intensive industries saying that it will lower the tots of production, and, therefore, put the foreign nationals into difficulty. You are following the path which teaches you not to increase the purchasing power of the 80 per cent of the population of our country; not to take recourse to land reforms, not to place faith upon indigenous technology, not to garner the resources that are in the mines of our country and use the talents of the Indian youths. You are not treading that path.

We are less than a decade away from the 21st Century and yet even today the country is mired in ignorance, poverty and squalor. Despite 47 years of democracy and development, India has not been able to resolve the major contradictions and divisions that imperil its social structure. There are social and political tensions that rive the country apart. With all the scientific discoveries and inventions, which we did not even think of even half-a-century ago, a large number of population still goes to bed hungry. People die of starvation. Little children have to walk more than ten hours a day just to earn their subsistence. Sir, it is against this background that one needs to pause and think verily the moment of truth for the Indian nation has now arrived.

What sort of economy do you want in India? Do you want to have an efficient, forward looking dynamically growing economy? If so, that would require, hon. Finance Minister, a structural change of a different type which probably you are not ready to accept. Or, do you want a willing, razzle-dazzle economy for some 10-15 per cent of the Indian population?

You depend on that island of affluence on whom depend the external forces. Ten to fifteen percent population constitutes a big market when compared to other countries. So, Sir, I again repeat the question. Do you want a willing, razzle-dazzle economy for some 10-15 per cent of the people, the people who play the game of compradors, Jaichands and Mir Jaffars for their own petty gains?

Sir, we are sinking gradually into the pool of debt trap. We are sinking into the pool of unemployment and stagnation. A large number of scientists, economists, academicians and literary people have come forward to present an alternative.

But you have monopolised patriotism. You shall not talk to them. You shall not pay any heed to them. Please believe that those people are also patriots. They also want that our nation should progress. You talk to them and change your attitude. Even sections of big industries, they have started raising their voice, demanding level playing ground as against the multinationals. The small and medium industries people have come to streets. People cutting across party lines are also becoming gradually united. They are on the move. Some lakhs of oppressed workers will be coming to Delhi on the 5th of April for raising their vice of protest against your designs. Do not think that they are coming with folded hands. They are not coming to beg but they are coming to pro-

test. They are coming to say that they will no longer allow themselves to be shackled to the chains of slavery to foreign power. That change is coming. Listen to it. the trumpet is blowing. Please pay heed to it. The change is coming. I also believe that the change will come in the midst of this inclement weather. Once great Tagore said in Bengali and I quote:

"Damama oi baje
Din Badaler pala elo
Jhoro Hayar Majhe"

Storm is blowing. Change is coming. People are not going to tolerate servitude. So, before it is too late, hon. Finance Minister, I will request you most humbly that do not sell the country; do not go ahead with the Economic Policy that has found expression even in this fourth year's Budget. So, Sir, as one of those who believe in democracy, as one of those who believe that it is the man who will ultimately triumph and not the oppressor, I cannot but oppose the Budget proposals tooth and nail.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you.

Before I speak, I want to give my own opinion. I want to go through the Budget itself.

Sir, Dr. Manmohan Singh who started the Reforms, his main contention was to contain the deficit. do not know whether it is due to the Finance Minister's efficient management of due to his mismanagement, he has failed in every respect. He has failed because, in 1993-94, there was a fiscal deficit of Rs. 36,959 crore of 4.7 per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The revised estimate shows it as Rs. 58,551 crore which is much higher than 5.7 per cent in

[Sh. Lok Nath Choudhury]

1992-93. So, Sir, he has failed and now again, if you look at the Budget Estimates of 1994, the fiscal deficit is shown as Rs. 5495 crore. The Budget deficit was Rs. 4340 crore but it has doubled to Rs. 9060 crore in the revised estimate. The Budget for 1995 anticipates a deficit of Rs. 6,000 crore. It may be more than that.

The Finance Minister has admitted by telling, for the first time, the Reserve Bank about the deficit of Rs. 9000 crores. He is already conscious that this deficit will not remain within Rs. 6000 crores; that means the popular opinion that is being created in this country is that in the Budget there is no taxation. But the price hike is there which comes to Rs. 5000 crores; that burden has fallen on the common people. Then there is hike in railway fares and freight. It is Rs. 997 crores; this will affect also the price position and the earnings of the people.

So, taking in totality, if you see the Budget you will find that it is against the dictum of a welfare State. So long as we are a welfare State, we are taxing the rich to help the poor.

Once Pandavas were in the forest. When they were in the forest, Lord Krishna in the shape of an animal came there to see whether they could recognise him. His whole body consisted of nine types of animals. That animal is known in the mythology as *nabagunja*. There was a chakra in his hand from where they could recognise him that he was Lord Krishna. So, similarly, whatever formulations he has added to this Budget, it is only after the Prime Minister's speech at Davos with some populist touch, but the basic thing is the same. So, they are given tax concessions to the rich, for the customs duty to the corporate sector worth

Rs. 4081 crores through different cuts. So, while they have given these concessions to the corporate people, middle class people and others, on the other hand you will find that the actual contention of the Budget is, the very thrust of the Budget is that the common man is not taken into consideration.

The excise duty has been reduced. The customs and the excise duty is so much juggling that all discussions have taken place to help a particular class. You take certain items like iron and steel production, man-made filament. There is both customs and excise duty increase. The intricate nature of the Budget is that while giving a rebate of Rs. 120 crores in the customs duty, they raised the excise duty for iron and steel production to the level of Rs. 350 crores. This will affect our steel industry which is a basic sector. I think this Budget will affect our steel industry in an adverse manner. The Finance Minister should explain about it. It is claimed that the fertiliser subsidy of Rs. 4000 crores is kept intact for 1994-95.

This is against the revised estimate of 1993-94 for the fertilisers, which in the revised estimates is Rs. 5,200 crores. This includes a carry over of Rs. 1,900 crores from the previous year, which means allocation in 1994-95 for fertiliser is Rs. 320 crores only. Naturally, I will ask the hon. Finance Minister to explain the position. The first one is about the food subsidy and the second is the fertiliser subsidy.

Sir, in 1994-95 Budget the estimate is Rs. 4,000 crores. In 1993-94 revised estimate the actual fertiliser subsidy bill in the current year is estimated at Rs. 6,600 crores, including a carry over of Rs. 77 crores from 1992-93. This means Rs. 4,400 for 1994-95 includes a carry over of Rs. 2,200 crores. Thus reducing the actual allocation of Rs.

1,800 crores against Rs. 6,000 crores of the current year. This completely proves that the promise given to the World Bank to cut down the subsidy of both fertiliser and food is being reflectal in this Budget.

While going to other aspects, they say that in the Budget the central plan outlay is 80 per cent higher, that means Rs. 220 crores. But it has been done against the background of disinvestment of public sector. Even the disinvestment of the public sector has not been added to the plan expenditure. It has been taken for some other purposes. This shows where the Government is going, that only I want to point out.

Since, next year the inflation rate will be 8.5 per cent, I do not know how you are going to check it, I think the Finance Minister while replying will tell us. Actually the plan will be much less than the plan size. Do you know what is the plan size?

Another important and remarkable thing in the Budget this time is that estimates for police and law order is Rs. 4,433 crores. This big thing, I think, the Government apprehends that there will be such a situation. There are certain situation in the country already for which police force is required, but there will be certain situations for which the Government is already ready. But the Government is not ready for other aspects or things.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): What are the other aspects?

SHRI LOKANATH CHAUDHURY: The other aspects are the people, their living standard, etc. There is very much crave for the BOP, so they should give us a break-up as to how much we have earned. Can the Minister tell the House, this 21 per cent

earning is in what way; whether it is by exports or by undervoicing or by some other things? You should give the fraction of it.

You may say that our industry is sluggish having 1.6 per cent growth and our agriculture is stagnant. Can you rely upon the investment and loan that you have got from the NRIs? I will tell you that whenever they find the interest higher than you earn they will take way the money.

18.00 hrs.

So, the Government need not think that their BOP position is very stable. They can stabilise their BOP position, if the industrial production and agricultural production are increased. Without increasing the agricultural production and industrial production it cannot be done. On the other side the Government is hampering the industry by removing import duties and making it a competitive with other countries. I will come to that later, it is not possible to mention now.

The other thing I want to say in this connection is that the Prime Minister told us after he assumed office that he would make bypass surgery, that Rs. 30,000 crore during this Plan would go to the rural sector, the poor people. So far he has given Rs. 15,000 crore in three years and another Rs. 15,000 crores will go this year. But how is it working?

There was a review by the Programme Implementation Committee. I think that review will throw some light and it will be clear that there is no registry to watch it.

The Government says that they will create so many mandays. Let us see how many mandays were created by them. The mandays were only three hundred and something. Will the Government add 10,000

[Sh. Lok Nath Choudhury]

more? The money will be spend at the end of the year. If the money is spend at the end of the year, how do the mandays help the common man? This alone is a prominent feature which should be taken into consideration by the Finance Ministry and the Government.

Let us see the other Plan allocations. Never in the history of Indian Budget was there such a big gap between the Budget Estimates and the Revised Estimates. This is the first time that it has happened. You can understand it. What was the reason behind it? There is such a big gap between the Budget Estimates and the Revised Estimates.

The Government is saying that it is increasing the provision for agriculture. But so far as the agriculture is concerned, there is a provision of Rs. 2,400 crore last year, but the Revised Estimates came down. When I put a question to the Agriculture Minister, he told me that the agricultural production has gone up because so much money has been invested. But not much has been realised out of that. Not a fraction of what was allocated has gone to agriculture. But still the Government claims that the production has gone up because of the bigger allotment.

I will now come to education. We should lay emphasis on elementary education so that we can get rid of illiteracy. *Otherwise, at the end of the century India will be the leading country in the world so far as moorkhas has are concerned.* There is a provision of Rs. 523 crore which is inadequate. The additional provision for our universities is Rs. 209 crore this year. If you want to upgrade the quality of education in the universities, we have to look into this.

Now people want to produce the scientists and others to cope up with the changing world, to give us a good position. The allotment for education should have been more.

Then I come to road transport. Road transport is carrying 40 per cent of the people of our country. Especially for the national highways which are under the central sector there is an outlay of Rs. 600 and some crore. I want to mention in this connection that since independence, the Government has invested a sum of Rs. 20,000 crore in the national highways. But the return or annual revenue from it is Rs. 8,500 crore.

The road transport today is 40 per cent of our total transport. The total investment in national highways is Rs. 20000 crore since independence. But it gave us a revenue of Rs. 8,500 crore. In other countries, they are allowed to plough back the whole money for the development of roads. But in our country, out of the total income of Rs. 8,500 crore we allow them only a sum of Rs. 2,250 crore to plough back for development of roads.

Last year the Parliament has passed a resolution. The Government should immediately implement it. In spite of the Speaker's ruling the Finance Department sits on it. Even the Central Road Fund, which was previously 30 per cent came down to the half a per cent in 1987. So, a Resolution was passed unanimously in the Parliament by the initiative of the Government to enhance the Central Road Funds. But the enhancement of this Funds has not yet been made available to the Centre and State Road sectors.

We are losing a sum of Rs. 2,250 crore due to bad roads, which is so valuable.

There is an element for national highways in the Budget. Today in a free market, our peasants cannot go the market because there is no network of roads.

By allowing foreign investments in this country, there is a possibility of take over of our industries by the foreign people. In the Dunkel proposal, there is a provision called TRIMS. According to that, the Government cannot restrict any foreign investment in areas, where the Government has allowed it. So, naturally there is a possibility of take over by the foreign companies.

Finally, I would like to say about Members of Parliament Development Fund. A sum of Rs. one crore has been given to each M.P. I do not know what is the intention of the Government. I had gone through the paper, that has been circulated to us. I think, most of the Members of Parliament will be discredited. Most of our money goes to the pockets of our contractors.

Will the Members be given the responsibility in a manner that the local people will be allowed to involve in this construction work? The local people will contribute fifty per cent of the total construction work through their labour. It will create a new psychology in the country for national reconstruction.

Lastly, when a country dislinks itself from its heritage, it is just like a tree loses its root. With the advent of capitalism, the capitalistic countries always find ways to tap the surplus of the poor countries and the colonial countries. They have many ways to tap that have been doing it. Today, in the world, there is no particular national State called "Imperialistic" and it has been replaced by the monopolies. There are monopolies and MNCs. There are five monopolies. They are: monopoly in technology, monopoly in investment, monopoly to open

access to the natural resources of developed countries, monopoly of media and monopoly of armaments.

Again, I want to say that country was a developed country. When my comrade, Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee was speaking about the battle of Palassy, many people were laughing at him I want to tell them that after the battle of Plassy, when the dewani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa was given to Lord Clive, he utilised the agrarian economy of our country for the development of British capital. The land revenue system was changed and the agriculture was drained to England and our peasants suffered from hunger and starvation etc. Now, again the same thing is going to happen by signing the GATT and Dunkel draft when the surplus of our country will flow to the developed countries and thereby it will result in the destruction of our industries and economy which we built during all these 45 years.

When Gandhiji started the movement, he never said that Britishers should leave India. He said that you should boycott not only the foreign goods but also produce yourselves. That is why in a simple way he told the people 'Kati Pindo Kunti Khao'. That was the essence of his self reliance. That is why the flag of the Congress Party carries *charkha* as its symbol.

When the National Economic Policy was formed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, it was a mixed economy where the core sector was reserved for public sector. Then our petroleum product was only 9 lakh tonnes and now it is 30 million tonnes, our steel production was 1 million tonnes and now it is 17 million tonnes, our electricity was 233 MW and now it is 74000 MW. This was only possible through the vision of Nehruji. We were opposing Nehru because the fruits of these were not going to the commonman

[Sh. Lok Nath Choudhury]

and the progress was not upto the requirement. Therefore, our struggle was a positive struggle.

Now, I know there is a change in the world. So, we will have to adjust keeping intact the independent basis which we have created and not selling everything but only adjusting in the areas where we have not made progress. Now, if we say that there is no alternative, then it will be cowardice.

History has never forgiven those who are afraid to evolve an alternative which will keep our sovereignty and will not destroy our economy and will not be used for exploitation by foreign countries.

I want to tell the Congress people that during the Second World War Shri P.C. Joshi wrote to Gandhiji to support the Soviet Union against Hitler's attack. Gandhiji wrote back that when a ship goes between two hills and storm comes it is due to save the ship and keep it in the middle.

You might not have been born at that time.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: The Communist Party is closed now.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: No, it is not closed. It is reviving. The dissolution of the Soviet Union is the dissolution of the Sovietism, not the close of communism. If you do not have a jaundiced eye, you see China, you see Hungary, you see the revival of the Communist movement in Italy, in France. They have now realised how to work under the new international circumstances. What is the outlook of a Communist? We, the Communists look to the world we take up a position taking the world into

consideration. The Dunkel will be discussed in the House. Mr. Manmohan Singh, with his present Budget, is not only hitting the poor people but is working out the philosophy of the IMF and the World Bank with his one mindedness. He is unable to balance between the Prime Minister's statement in Davos and his closeness with the IMF and the World Bank. Mr. Deoria must know it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Lokanath ji, you are referring to some Deoria. Who is Deoria? Deoria is a place in U.P.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: The Prime Minister, in order to give shape to his ideas, has produced a child, who has neither legs nor head and who will make the country's economic condition worse.

With these words, I thank you, Sir.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Dr. Manmohan Singh's fourth budget represents a high risk adventure that is perhaps dictated by the logic of the reforms process in the context of a sluggish industrial production. Much as the Government's spokesmen may try to put a gloss on what has come to pass, there is no getting away from the fact the fact that the figures for the current year show a scandalously high fiscal deficit, placed at 7.3 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), as against a target of 4.7 percent announced a year ago. Even the target for the next year is as much as six percent of the GDP, a level higher than what was achieved in both 1991-92 and 1992-93. Virtually the entire arithmetic of the Budget that Dr. Manmohan Singh presented a year ago, has proved to be wrong. Revenues are well short of target. No convincing explanation is offered for this state of affairs.

In 1993-94 customs and excise duties

were reduced and the gross loss was Rs.5522 crore and it was assumed that there would be a gain of Rs.1000 crore through better tax collections from excise duties. After allowing for the States' share of Rs.541 crore, the net shedding of revenues in Centre's account was Rs.3961 crores. The overall deficit was assumed at Rs.4314 crore. The deterioration in central finances in 1993-94 was mainly due to the decline in collections from indirect taxes, even though the receipts from direct taxes in the revised estimates have accorded with the earlier projections. However, in view of the comfortable foreign exchange reserves and expectations of a continuing inflow of foreign investments and invisible receipts, the fiscal deficit is being brought down to only six percent of gross domestic product in 1994-95. Even this exercise would have been difficult in the light of the decision to streamline duties and rationalise the structure of excise duties.

The States also will be affected by shedding of revenues in a more pronounced manner on the present occasion as the adjustments of income-tax rates alone will result in a reduction in the contribution to the divisible pool of central revenues by Rs.625 crore. However, the Union Finance Minister has not made any announcement relating to changes in excising subsidised sales of foodgrains or increased in prices for nitrogenous fertilisers minimising non-plan expenditure and subsidies. It remains to be seen whether new decisions will be taken about the restriction of subsidised sales of foodgrains to weaker sections of socially backward and whether the selling prices for nitrogenous fertilisers should be raised for ensuring reasonable profitability. Much depends, therefore, on what happens during the course of next financial year and now the efforts to reviving economic activity yield encouraging results. On the surface, the

budget looks traditional and lacks the element of surprise.

As regards the fiscal deficit, it is rather a surprise it has not been much higher than it has turned out to be. The Finance Minister and the Government have taken a risk with the higher fiscal deficit this year and the next year. We must remember that if Dr. Manmohan Singh has been able to manage the price situation this year, it has been because of the good agricultural season and recessionary impulses from the global economy.

The really disturbing dimension of the budget is the massive increase in the fiscal, revenue and primary deficits. This is a cause for serious concern. The reckless manner in which the Government has allowed the deficits to build was mainly due to the virtual abandonment of the programme of fiscal adjustment by mid-1993 which was launched in July, 1991.

Equally worrying is the continued attempt by the Government to shift the burden of fiscal adjustment on to the State Government. The plan that the Central Government, which runs a fiscal and revenue deficit of gigantic proportions and is unable to discipline itself, should short shrift the States in the matter. While the increase in the Plan outlay for certain infrastructure and development sector is welcome, the paltry provisions for capital expenditure in the Central Plans as well as in the central assistance to State Plans is regrettable. It would be more appropriate for higher Plan resource transfer to be made to the States enabling them to undertake key programmes in rural development and social sectors.

In fact, though the States had been pleading for the levy of a tax on services, unfortunately, there is no mention of sharing

[Sh. P.G. Narayanan]

of the revenue with the States. As a tax on services is not specifically provided for either in the Union List or in the States List, it is but appropriate that the revenue is shared with the States. In addition, other services had to be brought into the tax net and necessary legislation to enable the States to levy tax on them should be brought in at the earliest. I urge upon the Finance Minister to consider this aspect because it was particularly relevant in the case of levy of consignment tax which the States had been requesting for more than a decade. It was a surprise that there was no announcement regarding the introduction of a legislation to provide for this levy in the Budget.

While welcoming the exemption limits and income-tax slabs, it is unfortunate that no special treatment for small savings has been announced. Of course, the withdrawal of duty concessions to small units using the brand names of other companies. I am of the opinion that it will create a level playing field between large companies making their own products and those producing it from SSI units. At the same time, some large multinationals will be severely hit. We hope that the concessions to the corporate sector would be properly utilised in promoting savings and investment.

I would like to point out that the increase in assistance to the States under the plan was only marginal and it is distressing that the States on the whole will not be gaining on the shareable revenues and are left to fend for themselves in the discharge of responsibilities towards the common man, especially the rural and the urban poor.

Last year, our Chief Minister, Dr.

Puratchithalaivi suggested that the five-year tax holiday be exceeded to industrially backward districts apart from the few Union Territories notified which was duly accepted by the Finance Minister. While welcoming this, we hope that a fair determination of industrially backward districts would be made to facilitate new investment.

However, the increased emphasis given to rural development in the plan for 1994-95, the initiative to double the outlay for the New Employment Assurance Scheme and the increase in outlays for education, particularly elementary education and horticulture are welcome steps.

It was heartening to note that the critical role of infrastructure has been recognised by increasing the outlays, which stimulated the demand for capital goods industry. We hope that the proposed fund for technology development and application would be utilised to develop appropriate technologies in various fields like non-conventional energy and environment.

It is also heartening to note that in the Budget, the Finance Minister has imposed Central Excise levy of 30 per cent *ad valorem* on monofilament made of HDPE (Plastic). Units manufacturing these articles are concentrated in Karur, Salem and Bangalore and employ about 50,000 workers. Most of the industries are in rural and semi-rural areas and this excise is too high which will cause undue hardship to the owners who are mostly illiterates. Due to this levy, most of the units are closed for the past two weeks. Unless the excise duty is withdrawn, these units cannot survive. So, I urge upon the Finance Minister to withdraw the excise levy imposed on this item.

18.32 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Sir, excise duties have been levied on an ad valorem basis on yarn. So, yarn price has now gone up. Powerlooms and handlooms are mostly affected because of the steep rise in the price of the yarn. Spinning mills, handlooms and powerlooms are on the verge of closure now. In view of the grave situation, old levy system on yarn may please be restored in stead of this ad valorem basis.

The spate of increase in administered prices by the Centre on rise in the Public Distribution System, diesel, LPG and freight rates of coal, had added to the burden of the common man.

In this regard, I wish to make it clear at the very outset, that we are concerned not only because of the burden that is put on the common man as a result of inflation that has taken place and the recent hike that took place but also the style of functioning of this Government vis-a-vis introducing administered prices of various commodities. It is generally expected and for years in the past, it was always expected that whenever Budget session was approaching, people were always awaiting the burdens and the reliefes. Now that process has been decentralised. The burdens are being thrust even prior to the presentation of the Budget in this House and it has started becoming a regular feature that the resources that are generated through increase in the administered prices of commodities through increase in administered prices of commodities outside the jurisdiction of the Budget are far in excess of the resources that are mobilised through the Budgetary schemes.

We are talking big and liberalisation.

globalization, market oriented economic parameters are giving positive signals. We have foreign exchange reserve of over ten billion dollars. Exports are picking up at the rate between 15 and 20 per cent. The trade deficit in 1993-94 may end up in an aggregate of Rs. 9000 crores as against the target of Rs. 4314 crores. The pre-budget hikes in the remaining months of the year will only marginally reduce the deficit by Rs. 400 crore. Similarly, industrial growth has not picked up. These are areas of concern.

The rosy picture however fails to impress the ordinary citizen. He is totally disillusioned. He has no interest in seminars, workshops and symposia aimed at educating him on the advantages of economic liberalisation in the long run.

He is more concerned with the present than the future. He wants availability of essential commodities at affordable price and job opportunities for his children. The common man is baffled now. While the prices of essential commodities are increasing the wholesale price continues to remain stagnant. The Government, however, will have to understand its responsibility to the country at large better than function as an unimaginative accountant.

While implementing the new Economic Policy, it should not forget that the essential requirement which the policy will have to meet is the generation of more employment and purchasing power to make it possible for the community to bear the rigours of a rational pricing policy. The increases, which the Government has already effected in the issue price of foodgrains, have been harsh enough and there is no justification for making the price situation harsher.

The Government, while effecting the price rise of essential commodities, also

[Sh. P.G. Narayanan]

expects that the State Governments implements the directions of the Union Government. So the State Government has to bear the brunt of anger of the people due to frequent rise in the prices of rice, sugar, coal, petroleum and other essential commodities. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu had already made it clear in the National Development Council meeting that the Central Government should not effect the price rise of essential commodities without consulting the State Governments. But, this seems to have been totally lost on the Finance Minister.

These, therefore, are the areas of concern which have to be addressed simultaneously within the frame of pragmatic and growth-oriented measures announced in the Budget. Any lapse at this stage will only expose the lack of our determination and the excellent base for economic development built after so much sacrifice and efforts may again slip out. Considering everything together, there is no basis for assuming that the fiscal deficit for this year, that is 1994-95 will be any less than that for the current year.

The Finance Minister remains unfazed. In his speech he failed mention that inflation is back to double-digit territory. Even with regard to the stagnant rate of industrial growth, he sees glimmers of hope where others see none. The media are a faithful lot. They will continue to beat the drum on the Finance Minister's behalf, so much so that he might start believing in his own illusions. That will not change the ground reality. The Budget has now revealed that the Indian economy is truly at the mercy of foreigners.

With these words I oppose this Budget.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA

(Kottayam): Sir, I rise to support the Budget presented by our hon. Finance Minister, Shri Manmohan Singh. This is his fourth Budget. Certainly, this is a growth oriented Budget. Through this Budget the Minister has made a sincere attempt to carry out the economic reforms ensured in the year 1991.

Today, our country stands at the crossroads of its economic destiny. The whole world is looking at us. The reforms that have taken place in India are welcomed and appreciated by the world economic forum. All the countries have welcomed and appreciated our efforts in this field.

Sir, the aim of this Economic Reform is to convert our economy into a vibrant one, more competitive and to ensure that the poor, the downtrodden and the common man in this country get more benefits and their position is improved.

Sir, it is undoubtedly noticed that with certain efforts, international credibility of our country has increased and the commitment to the poor and the downtrodden in our country is fulfilled to a large extent.

Sir, the direct and indirect tax concessions worth Rs. 4080 crore and lowering of interest rates on term loans by one per cent is intended to help in accelerating the economic recovery.

Sir, look at our industrial sector. We could not progress much although we had made remarkable achievements in certain areas. There should be a concentrated attempt for the development and to boost our industrial sector. Now, I quote the Finance Ministry-

"Budget must provide a major stimulus for a strong industrial recovery e s p e -

cially for investment and capital goods production."

Sir, without industrial development, without boost is this sector, we cannot address the problems which are before the nation. We cannot solve the problem of unemployment. We cannot eradicate poverty and other social evils which are prevailing in our country.

Sir, we have to look at the Budget in a positive way. There are certain important positive features. They are:

- (1) Convertibility of rupee on current account following the healthy export growth of 21 per cent in dollar terms;
- (2) Comfortable foreign exchange reserve ;
- (3) Increase in the foreign currency retention for exporters;
- (4) Forty per cent increase in rural development;
- (5) Higher outlay for social sector;
- (6) Measures to strengthen banking system;
- (7) Rural credit systems;
- (8) Lowering of corporate tax rate;
- (9) Raising of the exemption limit of personal Income Tax; and
- (10) Simplification of Tax system.

Lower of Customs Duty and Excise Duty were done on the recommendations of the Raja Chelliah Committee's Report.

Sir, at the outside, I would like to mention that this is a bold initiative which the hon. Finance Minister has taken. Our deficit has increased to Rs. 5851 crore. We have a huge and significant revenue deficit. Lot of opinions expressed on this. Some people said that the inflation will shoot up. Some people said that this deficit will be mitigated. In such a situation, an ordinary Finance Minister will not give concessions on Excise Duty and the Customs Duty. He has given concessions of the order of Rs. 3600 crore. It requires an extraordinary courage and confidence to prepare a Budget like this.

Why did he prepare the Budget like this ? there were two options before him viz. (1) to impose more taxes on the people and cut down allocations for the social service sector. In other words, the deficit would have been less and (2) to assess the real potential of the economy and for thoroughly and carefully working out the incentives to be given to the people.

Sir, our Finance Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh had opted for the second option. This is the bold initiative which our Finance Minister had taken. Sir, the immense concession to our industries is the major pivotal point in this Budget. Sir, by cutting down Excise Duty on many goods, he had given concessions to the major industries. There were occasions when the industrial sector had brought down development.

Sir, the industrial production was only 2 per cent during the past two years. There was a reduction in the basic Customs Duty on the project imports and other capital goods from 35 per cent to 25 per cent, on steel from 95 percent to 80 per cent and then 50 per cent. There were so many other concessions. These concessions will help to create a positive industrial environment.

[Sh. P.G. Narayanan]

Sir, the major feature of the Budget is simplification and rationalisation of the tax system. Raising the exemption limit of Income tax Rs. 35000 will help salaried people. Sir the surcharge of 12 per cent on non corporate income has been withdrawn. The adjustment in tax slabs have been done. This too will help the taxpayers.

In this connection, I would like to urge upon the hon. Finance Minister to consider that the dearness allowance, given to the Government employees, should also be exempted from the income tax. The dearness allowance is not an income and it is said only because of the rise in prices. Reduction and classification of individual tax and making it more compact and simple was a right step. So I urge upon the Minister to consider exemption of dearness allowance from the income tax, which will be helpful to them.

Sir, major tax concession, excise duty concession and income tax benefits are there. This excise concession will give relief to the middle class people and will also push the demand and help the industry to come out of recession.

The Opposition has always been criticising that that this Budget is formulated or framed by the dictatas or directions from the IMF or the World Bank. Now another connotation is also coming up, that is about the East India Company. I do not understand their mentality. I do not know why they are criticising in this manner. They are saying that we are selling our country to the IMF and World Bank. I do not understand, of course, the Communists are always a close mind. You people always think like that. You are not interested in knowing what is happening in the world. You are not looking at

the world situation. The world is charging in a fast manner...*(Interruptions)*... You should understand the changing situation in the world. India cannot in isolation. India should go with the global changes without hesitation in the world...*(Interruptions)*... Our country has immense potential, we are not at the mercy of live others. Our economy should be competitive. We should grow as a major competitor in the world market so that our economy can be vibrant and more strengthened. That is the whole idea of this. You people are always misinterpreting the facts and making confusion in the minds of the people. This will not work in this country. That has been proved in many state elections in the country..*(Interruptions)*... Our economy is capable enough to meet the challengings, now doubt. I have confidence in that ...*[Interruptions]*... You are not understanding the philosophy in which Shri Manmohan Singh has framed this Budget. That is the whole trouble.

What is the true philosophy of the Budget. The philosophy of the Budget is equity and growth.

This is the philosophy behind the Budget. By giving substantial concessions to the customs and excise duty the Finance Minister has given a vigorous push to the industrial sector. He is Walising a tremendous growth in this sector; this will generate enough revenue. *(Interruptions)* Mr. Lokanath Choudhury, you cannot understand this. Whatever you have said in not correct. Our industrial sector will grow. We will be able to generate enough revenue so that this deficit can be reduced; and we will be able to see it in the coming days.

He has given incentives for exports. What is the percentage of our export today? Today our export is 21 per cent. Are you not believing this. Sir, they are asking me to give

the break-up on this. I do not understand their mentality. This is a hard reality which you have to understand. We are expecting a good performance in the agriculture.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY : Let them give the break-up of export.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : I do not know how you are trying to understand this thing; you are not trying to understand these things, because you have a closed mind; that is your problem. We have to see that our agricultural products should be exported; there will be a boom in the agricultural sector; and agricultural goods should be exported so that we can earn more revenue. Then there should be an increase in the horticultural sector. He has correctly recognised the export potential in this sector and tried to increase the allocation.

The Finance Minister has mentioned about the subsidy of Rs. 4000 crores for fertiliser. This should have removed all doubts regarding fertilizer subsidy. With regard to agriculture more serious attention has to be paid. I think we are in a position to increase agricultural production in a big way. The food production in the green Revolution belt is levelling off. But the strategy should be to expand the area under wheat and rice. It must be remembered that the per capita production of wheat is a little over 1848 kg whereas the world average is around 2144 kg. Similarly, per capita production of rice in India is around 2025 kg whereas the world average is 3004 kg. The best production achieved in the eighties was in Korea which was 6304 kg. These figures show that India has to do a lot of hard work in the agricultural sector so that our per capita agricultural production can be increased. Basically, India is an agriculture country. We can do a lot for this. Our agricultural products will be

successful in the international market; internationally, it is acknowledged that our goods are qualitatively better order. Since food production is directly linked with the question of price stability, I think by boosting the agricultural sector, we can control the price structure also. This Budget shows a deep commitment for the social equity. To step up allocation in the social sector is another strategy of the Finance Minister. The question of equity comes in here. This reflects the Government's deep commitment to social equity for education and an increase of 17.6 per cent for health, 20 per cent increase for employment generation. Today, our country is facing severe unemployment problem. So, everybody is cutting across Party lines, worried about it. We have to address ourselves to this issue. The Government should address it self to this issue. Merely saying that unemployment rate is coming down is not fair; I do not believe this argument. In the rural area, in the urban area, in the semi urban area, our young boys are going here and there for want of jobs. The number of even educated unemployed and uneducated unemployed is increasing in our country. In one day, we cannot solve this problem. Everybody knows about it. This problem has to be addressed in a very serious manner so that it can be solved without inordinate delay. The incentive has been given by the Finance Minister for increasing allocation for employment generation by 20 per cent is a welcome step; and more serious attention should be paid for tackling this unemployment problem.

Sir, there is a question before us: What is the reality in the deficit? Many members are raising this issue; whether this figure of the deposit is correct or not. Definitely our Finance Minister has taken a calculated risk when the emphasis is being shifted to better tax revenue and tax collection.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude. You have taken 15 minutes.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : Everybody has taken one to one-and-a-half hours. Why are you restricting me ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : For your information, there are 44 Members from Congress and 25 from BJP the total goes even beyond 100. All have to participate. Therefore, it is proper for us to restrict.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: By the increase in the industrial revival and better food production it is hoped that the Budget deficit can be reduced. This hope is based on a better understanding of the economic forces which have been unbound by the Finance Minister through liberalisation. Here is a Finance Minister — we have to acknowledge it — who has reduced the inflationary rate from double digits to a single digit. There are developed countries where it is 150 percentage points above; in spite of their serious efforts they could not bring down the inflationary rate. Here is a Finance Minister who has taken a bold initiative and reduced the inflationary rate from double digits to a single digit.

There are certain very important points which I want to mention now. One is regarding the allocation of funds to States and Union Territories. The revenue of the States comprises the state plan, grants and the other devolution Non-Plan of funds under the tax sharing formula. That is the income a State. In 1994-95 Budget there is a decline in most of these items, which are the resources for the States.

The States have to undertake a lot of development activities a lot of social commitments have to be met by the State Governments and the Plan assistance for the

States and Union Territories is going down. On the other hand, the funds of the Centre are growing. The point I want to mention is, as the Finance Minister had rightly pointed out on so many occasions in this House there is a lot of mismanagement by different State Governments. But the State Governments have to undertake lot of developmental activity. We have to help them. Now the situation is that they are indulging in unchecked extravagant expenditure. The State Governments are diverting money from the Plan to Non-Plan expenditure sector and mostly they are not using them for productive purposes and they are spending them without paying attention to the resource availability. They know that finally — everybody knows — when the States have overdraft they come to the Centre will have to go to their rescue. That is the system we are following. But cutting across the party lines I am saying that if we want better economy, we have to continue the economic activities in a better way. The States should shed this type of attitude and they have to stick to the plan allocation and fiscal discipline should be observed by them. Definitely, the fiscal discipline has to be maintained by the Centre and the States should also follow otherwise, our economy will be in doldrums.

The Ninth Finance Commission has recommended that reasonable allotment should be made to the States. The customs and excise or duty concessions are definitely cutting into the revenues of the States. By the massive concessions given to the industry, or the industrial boost given to the industry as it is called, the States are going to suffer.

19.00 hrs.

So, the question is how to solve the problem. The Ninth Finance Commission

has recommended normative approach for resource transfer to the States. I think, the Finance Minister should keep that in his mind and try to solve this issue. What is the recommendation of the Ninth Finance Commission ? The Ninth Finance Commission recommendation says that the share of the States in Income Tax revenue is fixed at 85 per cent. But according to this Budget, there is a resultant loss of Rs. 4,081 crore and this will affect the States. Of course, I agree that the States should maintain fiscal discipline and they have to curtail extravagant expenditure. Also they have to follow the norms. But at the same time we have bear in mind that the State Governments are taking up lot of developmental work in the rural areas, they are taking care of the health of the people and the basic necessities of the people, who are living below the poverty line. I urge upon the Finance Minister to take care of this aspect very seriously. Otherwise our States will starve and our development programmes will be in jeopardy.

Sir, my point is that there is inclination of the Centre to reduce resource transfer to the States. This august House has passed the Panchayati Raj Bill. But it is going to be implemented by the State Governments. Of course, there is a Finance Commission. But when the State has no revenue, how can they carry out the programmes? So, a serious attention should be paid on this point and something should be done immediately.

Sir, I have got two or three suggestions to make. Adequate steps should be taken with regard to tax collection machinery. As regards rationalisation of taxation, the Finance Minister should see that better tax at collection is there, as per the recommendation of the Raja Chelliah Committee Report. But if the machinery is defective, how are you able to get better tax collections? By

giving a thrust in the Budget, we have to see that best tax collection machinery shall be made available. Otherwise, we cannot achieve the goal.

Sir, the taxation can be in other sectors also. When you are taxing telephone bills, why cannot you tax the service sector and advertisement sector ? There are lot of avenues. Those should be tapped. Those sectors should come under the net of taxation so that revenue position can be improved.

The most important point is that the concessions which were given to the industries should be passed on the consumers. In the last Budget, the Government of India gave lot of concessions to the industrial sector and industries. We have to examine whether these benefits have been passed on to the consumers. So, we must ensure that the benefits which have been given to the industrial sector are passed on to the consumers.

Finally, I would like to tell two or three points, which affect my State as well as the poor people.

Rubber Chappal is being used by the common people and the poor people. It costs only maximum of Rs. 50. But, due to imposition of excise duty on rubber Chappal and duty on rubber compound, the price of Hawaii Chappal will increase tremendously. This is going to affect the common man. This being a mass consumption item, the imposition of excise duty on this item is going to affect not only the common man but also the small scale industries, which are giving jobs to thousands and thousands of people in the country.

Secondly, on umbrella also, excise duty has been imposed. Already this point has

[Sh. Ramesh Chennithala]

been mentioned by many Members. I am not going into it. Umbrella also is being used by the common man.

In our country, hand made soap is being used by the common people. So, excise duty on hand made soap should be reduced.

The import duty on Ayurvedic medicines, which is prepared according to the ancient Ayurvedic prescriptions, should be reduced because now the people are shifting from allopathic to ayurvedic and it is linked with our culture, heritage and our Indian origin.

Lastly, I would like to say a few words about the duty imposed on the electronic assembling units. Thousand of women workers are working in this area through co-operative societies. They are facing a lot of difficulties because of imposition of duty.

So, I urge upon the hon. Finance Minister to look into it and try to solve their problem, so that they can continue their work.

Finally, I want to quote from the Prime Minister's address to World Economic Forum at Davos. I quote :

"An India which is a successful democracy as well as truly dynamic and outward looking economy can play a significant role in this new changing world order. With its vast and growing market India can become a powerful engine for the growth of Asian as well global Economy".

Sir, with these Wards, I support the Budget. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Kashiram Rana.

Mr. Kashi Ram Rana, those hon. Members who had the occasion to speak earlier had taken more time. So, please restrict your speech to fifteen minutes... [*Interruptions*]...

[*Translation*]

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA (Surat) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the Budget for the Year 1994-95 presented in the House by the hon. Minister of Finance. This budget is being opposed because it will increase the sufferings of the common man instead of improving their condition.

Further, this Budget is not in the interest of small scale sector and it will harm it tremendously. That is why I rise to oppose this Budget.

It is anti-people budget because it is based on Dunkel Proposals. I believe the Budget has been formulated neither by the hon. Minister of Finance himself nor on the inspiration of the Hon. Prime Minister. That's why I told that it is not in the interest of industry especially small and petty industries. The intention of the Government as well as the Congress party is to invite the multinational companies and to establish their concerns in India.

The Budget deficit has been stated to the tune of Rs. 6,000 crore. Regarding this deficit the hon. Minister of Finance has stated that it will be recovered by improving administrative efficiency.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am amused by the statement of the hon. Minister of Finance that deficit of Rs. 6000 crore will be brought down. It is mentioned in the Budget

paper that the lays Year's estimated deficit of Rs. 4,314 crore in the Budget of 1993-94 finally shot upto more than Rs. 9000 crore. This Budget is pro-rich and anti - poor. Similarly the revised estimates of deficit for the year 1992-93 increased from Rs. 5382 crore to Rs. 7,212 crore and in the end increased to Rs 12,312 crore. This way, we see that every Year the figures of deficit are increasing. Therefore, from this observation it can be concluded that the deficit of Rs. 6000 crore will finally increase to Rs.20,000 crore by the end of the year. If prices of diesel, LPG sugar, rice and wheat had not been increased a fortnight earlier, the last years' deficit 's figures would have been around Rs.14-15 thousand crore. I would like to submit that they will do the same thing this year also. If the Budget deficit shoots up by the end of the year then again they will increase the prices of commodities used by the common will increase the prices of commodities used by the common man.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, much have been said here about the achievements of the Government for strengthening the economy. Sir, through you, I would like to submit about the increasing debt burden of the country during the last 3 years though in this regard so many points have been raised by Shri Ramesh Chennithala and Murli Deora. During 1992-93 debt liability of the country stood at Rs.3,54,262 crore but at present it has been increased to Rs.5,32,753 crore. All this is enough testimony of the deeds of this Congress Government which has put more debt burden on the country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a submission about the annual interest burden on the country. In 1991-92 interest burden stood at Rs.26,563 crore but it has now increased to Rs.46,000 crore. In this way economy will never get strengthened if all such things are not checked. I

would like to submit that Dr.Manmohan Singh has misguiding the people of India, the phenomenon being also joined hands with the Congress in witnessed for years. At the time of the presentation of the Budget on 28th February treasury benches were praising the hon.Minister by thumping desks and the people of India were also quite happy. However, when full details were available to the people on 1st March they started criticising the Government. Dr. Manmohan Singh's North Block Office was being visited frequently by persons of small scale sector.

It is being asserted that this Budget is growth oriented. But, I fail to appreciate this very point. Out of 22,00,000 small scale units in the country around 5,00,000 units are lying closed, thereby, rendering lakhs of workers jobless. This is the report of the Ministry of Industry.

[*English*]

The Industry Ministry has estimated that there were over 2.45 lakh units assisted by financial institutions which have turned sick in the last couple of years.

[*Translation*]

Both Mahatma Gandhi and Deendayal Upadhyaya advocated for increasing production and growth but also favoured that mass production should be undertaken by the masses. However, the present Budget being termed growth oriented does not recognised the importance of human beings. In a labour surplus country if labour is not fully used then growth is not possible. As per the Budget proposals which are being termed growth oriented, it is clear that the country is heading towards destroying the small scale sector because such signals have been received under the Dunkel proposals

[Sh. Kashiram Rana]

industries located in the vicinity of villages.

In our country, out of the total revenue earnings, 31 per cent are from borrowings. Therefore, the debt burden of Rs.19,600 crore is definitely going to increase. Is this Budget growth oriented?

19.19 hrs

(SHRI P.C.CHACKO *In the Chair*)

On a number of occasions the hon.Minister of Finance claimed that the country will achieve the growth rate of 6 percent but the growth rate of only 4 percent had been witnessed. If the economy continues to march at this rate then the claim of 6 percent growth rate will never be achieved.

In the Budget, heavy excise duty has been levied on the small scale industries. On the one hand relief has been given to the big persons by reducing customs duty and on the other hand excise duty on small scale industries has been levied. I feel both the hon.Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance did not ponder over the adverse effects of these proposals.

I was attentively listening to the speech of my friend Shri Murlī Deora. On the one hand he was praising the Budget and on the other hand was opposing the excise duty being levied on the small scale units of Bombay, Surat, Ahmedabad and all over the country. Texturised yarn plants located in the tribal areas have been burdened with excise duty thereby putting these in dire straits. Since 1st March all such units are lying closed. This has resulted in loss of crores of rupees to the country and has rendered lakhs of workers unemployed. Probably the intention is to destroy the

There are factories of brass parts in Jamnagar and re-rolling mills in Bhavnagar. We had made efforts for the development of ship Breaking industry situated there. However 10 percent excise duty has been imposed on them through the budget for the current year. That too has been closed down. 15 percent excise duty has been imposed on Oil Engine Industry in Rajkot. This is a unit which has been supplying oil engines all over the country. This has caused not only the closure of the industry but also created problems for crores of farmers in the production of food grains and thus the farmers are finding them selves in great difficulty.

Small scale industries in villages which were manufacturing gold lace, ribbon, elastic tape, lace border and other plastic items are also on the verge of closure. Poor people engaged in these works are so much dedicated to their work they even stay and have their meals at their working place. But when an excise officer of the area comes and orders them not to take out their material without his permission. What is Government doing? What type of growth oriented budget is it? What do you expect from the country People are unable to understand all this. If would not help in developing the country, rather it would help in developing the multinational companies and only a few people sitting on treasury benches will be benefited from it.

When the Chief Minister of Gujarat went to meet the hon.Minister of Finance and asked as to why excise duty was imposed on Texturised Plants, he said that it was done because of wide spread practice of tax evasion prevalent there.

[English]

I want to ask Dr. Manmohan Singh, "Who is responsible for tax evasion?"

Dr. Manmohan Singh is responsible. His department is responsible. I believe, the people of Gujarat believe, it is an insult to the people of Surat, to the people of Gujarat.

[Translation]

If the Government want them to pay tax, they should find out some other way to it.

I would like to submit that Maharashtra and Gujarat are the two States which pay maximum revenue in the country. People of Maharashtra and Gujarat do want to share some part of what they earn, for the development of the country. But they if are being charged for tax evasion. My submission is that the course adopted by the Government in the present Budget would merely spread corruption and not check the tax evasion.

The Government may impose whatever percentage of excise duty they want. But in order to recover excise duty, the number of officers would also have to be increased which would automatically increase the expenditure. While going through the Budget I noticed that an amount of Rs.2000/- crore has been increased in the Administrative Expenditure as compared to that, earmarked in the last year's budget. I would like the Government to withdraw the excise duty imposed on small scale industries. So much so that the excise duty on man made fibre is about 300 percent, and the way the Budget has been prepared, it provides relief to the consumers of high quality textile materials and imposes heavy duty on the cloth used by lower classes, workers and salaried classes. Shri Manmohan Singh has revealed his

skill in this regard. Earlier, on a cloth of Rs.20/- per metre, 50 paise plus 5 percent was charged, that came to Rs.1.50p in total. But with the imposition of 10 percent excise duty, the charges have come to Rs.2 with an increase of 50 paise, taking the total to 33 percent now onwards. Previously, the consumer had to pay Rs.2.50 extra on a cloth of Rs.40/- per metre and now he would have to pay Rs.4/- i.e. Rs.1.50 more. Excise duty for a poor consumer has been increased whereas an upper class consumer gets relief.

Those who buy a good quality cloth at the rate of Rs.100/- per metre had to pay Rs.2.50p. plus 20 percent taking the total to 14.50. Now they would have to pay Rs.10/- @ 10 percent. Does it not mean that the present Government looks into the interests of people of higher classes. Undue excise duty has been imposed on the textile items used by the 70 percent of the people living in rural areas.

Excise duty on cotton cloth was 20 paise earlier now it has been increased to 50 paise with an increase of 150 percent. I have a number of figures. But I would like to state that poor people are being cheated and rich people being given relief in a tricky manner in the Budget for the current year by Shri Manmohan Singh.

Similar is the case of cotton yarn. Earlier 0.575 percent duty was charged on 240 million Kg production, but now it is increased by 352 percent thus making the total to Rs.2.60. How disproportionately the excise duty has been imposed by Sh. Manmohan Singh or Congress Party is evident from the present Budget itself. When we made a representation in this regard to the hon. Minister of Finance, he said that there would be no excise duty on a turn over of Rs.30 lakh. But I would request the Government to completely withdraw the excise

[Sh. Kashiram Rana]

duty from the small sector. Though the hon. Minister of Finance had assured to exempt the turn over of Rs.30 lakh from excise duty, but why the limit has been restricted only to Rs.30 lakh. This limit was fixed in 1986, but the value of rupee was 22 p. While that at present is 7 p. Therefore my submission is that the limit of Rs.30 lakh regarding the small scale and cottage industries is inadequate, it should be increased to Rs. 75 lakh. Only when it would be possible to save those industries.

Rationalisation and simplification are two words which are being talked about much these days. Who would be benefited by this. These are also likely to prove beneficial to the rich people. It has been stated in the document that the increase in excise duty on yarn would increase the earning up to Rs.325 crores. I am confident that the estimate of Rs.325 crore from excise duty has been shown deliberately. My submission is that the 10 percent excise duty imposed on yarn and re-rolling mills would help in earning than Rs. 1000 crores.

Just now Shri Ramesh BHAJ stated that 70 percent of the total population are living in rural areas where about 80 percent people use Ayurvedic medicines. What was the need to impose 10 percent excise duty on it. It would have an adverse effect on the poor people. The Government must withdraw the excise duty imposed on Ayurvedic medicines, small scale industries etc. Otherwise corruption would increase. Today I am representing Surat here. No fee was charged for issuing the excise license. But an amount of Rs. 1000/- was being taken since 1st March and this amount was further increased to Rs. 10,000 from 18th March. People demand money accordingly, this will automatically lead to corruption.

This would cause difficulties for people of lower classes.

Therefore, my submission is that the Government should abandon their urge to earn millions of rupees by misleading the people through the Budget. There is a saying in Gujarati: "Dukhiya Janon Ki Jatharagni Jakshe, Bhookhe marna rani bhasma kani na lakshe." In other words a poor man may die but would also turn the killer into ashes.

Lastly, I would like to submit - as Shri Kapse has already submitted - that the income tax limit which has been increased from Rs. 30,000/- to Rs. 35,000/- is also ridiculous. The demands of upper class people are fulfilled with no objection. For instance excise duty on spinners has been reduced from Rs. 69. and a relaxation of Rs.7/- per kg has been given to them. However what I would like to submit is that it is only the salaried class which pay the tax honestly. The speed with which prices are increasing, the increase of Rs. 5,000/- in the income limit is not adequate. The Government should increase the limit from Rs. 30,000/- to Rs 50,000/- directly and provide relief to the people of salaried class. Giving relief to the people of upper classes is not justified on the part of the Government, they can anyhow manage the things themselves.

Sir, in the end I would like to mention one more point. The Government have recently started to impose tax on services. 5 percent tax has been imposed on telephone consumers, can the Government put up any logic behind it? If the Government want to earn more money, they may take certain measures under the liberalised economic policy. Instead the Government have imposed 5% tax on telephone, consumers, which is totally wrong on the part of the Government. Imposition of tax on services is not good. Further the allocation made for

[Sh. Kashiram Rana]

the social services is also inadequate. The total funds earmarked for social services, education, health etc., during the last year were Rs 2644/- crores which have been curtailed to Rs 2623/- crores this year. Has complete literacy been achieved in the country ?

Sir, I would like to submit that in America and other developed countries maximum amount is spent on social services, whereas in our Budget the allocation with regard to education; health etc. has been curtailed. And in view of this we are forced to submit that the Government bothers not about the interests of small and poor people but about the prosperity of the people of upper classes. Therefore my submission is that this Budget is not for the prosperity of poor people, development of small scale industries but for the prosperity of big capitalists and development of multinational companies. Since it is a Budget that would ruin the country, we oppose it.

[English]

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA (HASSAN) :

Sir, at the outset, I am grateful to you for having given me an opportunity to participate in this general discussion on Budget.

I do not want to would the feelings of our ruling party Members. I have got the information Bulletin that has been supplied by the Lok Sabha Secretariat. Shri Chidambaram, the former Commerce Minister himself has said about it. Shri Chidambaram feels that this year's Budget will revolve around two issues. Firstly, the seeming hesitancy in announcing, initiating reform measures on the vital sectors of insurance, power, oil and telecommunication. The second issue on which there will be

intense debate is the fiscal deficit. This is what the former Minister Shri Chidambaram has expressed.

And our Maharashtra friend Shri Murlu, a senior Member of this House, while speaking has drawn the attention to the remarks of Shri Palakiwala. This is the information supplied by the Parliament Secretariat. Shri Palakiwala cautioned that one should not forget that the FIIs were not here to help the third world and they have simple, selfish, personal motive to come here.

I would only like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of State for Finance to this statement.

The Economic Times Research Bureau described the 1994-95 Budget as friendly to the industry because it appears to give a big push to the process of deregulation of the economy allowing free market forces.

Sir, the Budget of Shri Manmohan Singh has been different from his predecessors in many ways, not the least of which is the absence of lip service to ameliorate the lot of the poor, the favourite expression of those who sat in the Finance Minister's chair before him. Why I am drawing the attention of this hon. House is because in part-B of his Budget speech, he himself said: "Mr. Speaker, this Budget is inspired by a firm conviction that India has all the materials, human resources to be a front - ranking nation of the world." This was what Dr. Manmohan Singh had said in part-B of his Budget speech.

I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to the fact as to how Japan today has US \$ 90 billion in trade surplus. While in the case of India, with all its magic, he went to the extent of saying in Part-A of

[Sh. H.D. Devegowda]

his Budget speech that the progress on the external front had been dramatic. He had not used the word magic. At the same time, he says, "As I have said, all factors involve some sort of risk." He puts it in both ways.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the figures that he had given. So far as 1993-94 position is concerned, the revenue deficit is Rs. 58,551 crore; the Budget deficit is Rs. 34,058 crore and the fiscal deficit is Rs. 9,060 crore. There is nothing to hide in this, whereas this year, he has very cleverly managed to give it in a different version because he is a technocrat. We are unable to understand his way of expression which is very intelligent and we must accept that. The Budget fails to furnish the estimates of RBI credit to the Centre. He has tried to politely avoid it. I can only say that much and I do not use any derogatory word.

Sir, from 1971 onwards — I was in State Assembly as the Leader of the Opposition — I used to hear lot of discussions about *garibi hatao*, *berojgari hatao* and all types of other discussions in this very House to remove poverty, to remove corruption and to remove unemployment. Those were the slogans given during those days by Madam Gandhi. Today, they have quietly forgotten them. In his first Budget speech, Sir Manmohan Singh, at least, mentioned about late Shri Rajiv Gandhi. But today, there is no such name; he has quietly forgotten them because public memory is very short. Now, he has only mentioned about the present Prime Minister. He is indebted to the present Prime Minister because he had elevated him to the highest position in the Finance Ministry. I have no grudge for that.

Sir, today, the slogan is 'talk of market forces, convertibility, export promotion,

privatisation and globalisation. 'They are the slogans and nothing beyond that. The whole debate is only confined to these three or four aspects and nothing more than that.

Sir, since I have not been given much time, I would only like to ask the hon. Finance Minister how much gift — I could only call it as a gift — he had given to the industrialists or to the companies or to the big corporate sector.

I do not want to repeat this. I want to have a comparative figure in so far as the industrial and the agricultural sector are concerned. I do not know with that courage he said: "our agricultural sector is strong and well placed to respond to the new policies". What liberalisation have you promoted in the field of agriculture? I do not know; please let me know in your reply. [*Interruptions*]

I would like to make an appeal. I never interfere when somebody is speaking. I just watch the proceedings. Because this is the first time I have come to Parliament, I thought at least for myself I should maintain certain dignity and decorum. I do not want to go beyond that. This is all I would like to say.

I would like to say how he went to the extent of helping he have and not have-nots. He has given a tax concession to the salaried classes. Now there is no tax liability on the wage earner with a gross income of Rs. 50,000 per year. Sir, your goodself knows much more than all of us because I came to your house and I know your living. Let me honestly say that you have got a concern for the poorer sections of the society. Can anybody who draws Rs. 4,000 per month live honestly? Let us touch our hearts. I do not want to mix politics here. At the same time what is the tax collection? More than ten topmost industrialists last year have not paid even a rupee worth of tax. Because you

have provided so many opportunities. Yesterday there was so much of debate on the Banking Bill. I was watching. All these laws have given sufficient scope for those topmost industrialists or big industrial houses as to how to avoid tax. They will engage experts outside the country to teach them how to avoid tax. Because they are more clever than Dr. Manmohan Singh. Do not be under the impression that Dr. Manmohan Singh is cleverer. There are much more clever people like Mr. Palkiwala. I do not want to drag their names. This is how you are going to substantiate the budget proposals or defend the budget proposals or whatever measures you have taken. You have to do it because the ruling party has no other option. If you had sat here, you would have been more critical of it than me. I am sure about that.

What are the benefits you have given to the industrial sector? You have reduced the company tax from 51.7% to 40% you have reduced import duty from 85% to 60%. You have reduced customs duty on all consumer durables, including entertainment, electronic goods. You have reduced excise duties on all cosmetics from 70% to 50%. You have reduced the capital gain tax on companies from 40% to 30%. More surprisingly FII is reduced to 10%. Now there is a demand from the Indian industrialists. They are asking why you are discriminating, why can't you give the same benefits to us. That is the demand. Because FIIs are our own NRIs or what I should call them, I do not know. Our Indians have to pay 40% whereas FIIs have to pay only 10%. This is the discrimination you have shown.

In addition to that for exporters you have given so many facilities. I draw the attention of the House to one issue. These are all very interesting things.

For farmers, you have given nothing. But for our friends - these big people who are trying to improve the economy of the nation - you are giving everything. We have now earned 13 billion dollars foreign exchange - very good, it is a very happy achievement - with the borrowed money, with the agricultural export, etc. You are giving unlimited credit for exporters. The Reserve Bank of India and the commercial banks have decided to make available credit without any limit to support the requirements in the export sector where the accounts were not irregular. This was disclosed at a recent high level meeting with the representatives of the trade and industry, chaired by the Cabinet Secretary, Jaffer Saifullah. They are all here to serve those masters. Nothing beyond that. I do not want to say anything more. I do not want to attribute any motive against anybody. It is unlimited credit; and see as to how they are using it. Even without exporting, indigenously, by selling whatever product they have produced inside the country, they are claiming the rebate. This is what is going on today; and you have not stopped that. Once our senior most leader, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee was telling us that by export manipulation and by invoicing, they are getting the benefit. He has mentioned the very same words. Today, these exporters, in the name of exports, are selling their goods inside the country and claiming the benefits. Please understand this: and for God's sake, do not try to fool the people by sitting in this House. We cannot nod our heads for all the things that you are going to say here.

Let us take the case of rupee convertibility. What was the position before rupee convertibility? Shri Chidambaram has abolished the export subsidies because there were a lot of corruption and there were a lot of manipulations. That is why Shri Chidambaram took a decision, as Com-

merce Minister, at that time to abolish the export subsidy. He wanted to avoid corruption; and he introduced EXIM policy. Subsequently, rupee convertibility on trade account was there. At that time, what was the value of the rupee in dollar terms? it was 23 or 24 or 26 rupees. Today it is Rs 40. To whose benefit it has gone? Now you have announced the current account convertibility, full convertibility. The value is Rs. 40 now and who is going to lose? Please convince us. At that time it was Rs.26 per dollar. Today it has gone upto Rs.40 a dollar. Please convince us because we are not technocrats or economists. (Interruptions). In 1991, it was Rs. 26 a dollar. It is subject to correction. Let the Finance Minister try to correct me, if I have gone wrong.

Now I will explain how we are treated in the farming community or in the agricultural sector. Some people always try to say that I am biased towards the urban people or I am only fighting for the cause of the rural people. No. It is impossible. One hon. Member - I do not know the full name of his - was telling that one Indian who comes from abroad he and his wife are earning Rs. 45000 a month and they are able to even small piece of land to construct their own house. It is very good and there is no objection. But, he talks of urban ceiling. Let us not elaborate on that issue. How much land has been exempted in the last 30 years, after Urban Land Ceiling Act has been enacted in the very same House? [Interruptions] I am not talking about the place, whether it is in Bangalore or Bombay or Delhi. I am talking about the whole country. Can you give us the figures? Who has done that? I am not going to attribute any political motive against persons in whichever party they may be. But, for some consideration or the other, they have yielded and they have allowed these industrialists or the big indus-

trial houses or big landlords in the city areas under the Urban Land Ceiling Act.

Under Sections 20-A and 20-B of the Urban Land Ceiling Act, they have given exemption. For what?

There is a textile mill - DCM. While I was moving in Delhi, I saw that they have huge land. They are now constructing deluxe apartments. Who has given permission? Could it not be possible to take over that land and give it to landless people? How many textile mills today are seen in Bombay? He was talking. What is the extent of land that is available? To promote industries, that land has been given for a paltry sum to the industrialists about 30-40 years back. Now all these factories have been closed. Whether liberalisation or whatever it may be, I do not want to debate it. Now for the time being, let us not go into the conditionalities and other details. Some of these sick industries were set up 5, 6, 8, or 10 year back. Which is the land that is available. How much land has been permitted to be used by those industrialists? On the one side, they are doing so. Crores of rupees are due to IDBI and ICICI. On the other side, you have permitted them. And he is debating on that. He was feeling very hard about those people who are houseless but earning Rs. 45,000. I was astonished. Let him tell the party leaders who are at the helm of affairs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have two more minutes and wind up.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Sir, if you ask me, I will sit because I do not want to confront with the Chair. I will never do that.

I will now touch the vital point about the farming community. Because he has mentioned it here, so something occurred in my mind. I would express that. Whoever might

be running the Government at that time, do not try to take shelter under the pretext of party politics. For the first time, in our country, in this very House, a decision was taken in 1990-91 to abolish loans of farmers to the extent of Rs. 10,000. Necessary directions were issued to the State Governments. The guidelines were being framed by the very Finance Ministry. According to the figures, that have been circulated to the Parliament, an amount of Rs. 7,760 crore was to be waived by the Central Government. An assurance was given in the House.

What is the amount that has been released? In 1991-92, budget provision of Rs. 1,500 crore was made. But ultimately the amount released is Rs. 1,425. In 1992-93, it is Rs. 500 crore; in 1993-94, it is Rs. 500 crore and this year, it is Rs. 341 crore.

What is the net result? Some States have fallen in line with the guidelines of the Central Government. In some States, because of political differences, they did not cooperate. And they took a stand that the entire burden has to be borne by the Central Government. The Central Government took a stand that 50 per cent should be borne by the State Governments and the rest by the Central Government. But in the confrontation between the States and the Centre, the poor farmer suffered. I am not pleading for my self nor for Shri Balram Jakhar who is also a farmer. I am not pleading for him or for some of the Members who are in this House. Twenty-six per cent of the bad debts in the industrial sector have been waived. So far as industrial sector is concerned you have waived the unrecovered bad debts to the tune of Rs. 6,000 crore from the fund.

20.00 hrs

Whereas Rs. 6000 crore is a big issue. How is he going to approve Rs. 1.50.000

crores to meet the expenses of developmental activities when Rs. 6000 crore is a big issue? That means you are not prepared to even budge an inch. I did not expect anything from Mr. Manmohan Singh till he continues as the Finance Minister. I do not know what he is going to do. I am 100 per cent convinced in that. Mr. Chandrashekhara Murthy is his colleague. He has to face the electorates like me. So, in his own interest, I will tell him that he has to face the music in Karnataka. It is not so simple. If you are thinking of going to Rajya Sabha, I have no objection. But if you want to come to Lok Sabha, then you have to be careful. I am there to take care of all these issues.

On agricultural sector, I am only trying to mention as to how you should proceed. I am only requesting Mr. Chandrashekhara Murthy to look back towards the area which he is representing and not only to look at this House. He is the State Finance Minister in Central Government. I am not going to bother him about IMF and other things. In the last three years, let him just indicate any rural activity in Karnataka. If such activities are not there, then what should we do? My demand is 70 percent of the total income which we are going to spend on developmental activities should go to rural areas. You have given the figures today. For agricultural sector, it is 9.7 per cent, for rural development, it is 22.1 per cent and for irrigation and flood control, it is one per cent. It comes to 33 per cent of the total expenditure that directly goes to the rural people in the agricultural sector. You may meet your defence expenses and other expenses. But my demand is 70 per cent of the total developmental amount should go to the rural people based on population. I am not begging here. I am demanding that based on population our resources must be distributed. That is all my demand. NRIs and multinationals should be diverted to the area

[Sh. H.D. Devegowda]

where they will not invest because they are coming here to make profit and everybody knows it. Agriculture is not a paying one for them and they are not going to invest money on that. My only request to the Government is this. You will be saving some resources after multinationals are going to invest in this country. You can allow them to take part in those areas. Why do you want Indian Airlines? You may sell it; I am not interested in that. The area that has to be taken care of is the food processing industry. As regards horticulture, some people are saying that there is 40 per cent increase between Rs. 130 crores and Rs. 180 crores.

Horticulture is a sector through which the economic conditions of our farming community can be improved to a large extent. So also, fisheries, dairing etc. can play an important role. Leading facilities to give a boost to these agro-based activities should be increased to a minimum of at least 30 per cent. Here I may mention that Madam Gandhi had gone to the extent of recommending that 18 per cent of bank deposits should be utilised for advances in priority sector. I am very sorry to state that today you are deviating from the earlier system. Today this figure has declined to a mere ten per cent.

There is a provision of Rs. 100 crore by the Reserve Bank of India to those rural banks which are not in a position to give the advance money. This will strengthen those Banks and I welcome it. There is a provision of another Rs. 100 crore for NABARD which is also welcome.

Earlier there used to be a multiple agency approach. Now, this has been stopped and service area approach is now introduced. In an evaluation report, the RBI has categorically mentioned that the service

area approach is a total failure and that it has not helped the farming community. Therefore, I plead with the Finance Minister Shri Chandrashekhara Murty that rural credit should not be hampered. You please see to it that something is done in this regard.

With these remarks, I would like to thank you for having given me an opportunity to speak and also for having heard me so patiently. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN (SHRI P.C. CHACKO): Hon. Members, I would like to announce that 107 Members have given their names for participation in the discussion. Till now, only nine have spoken. May I request the hon. Members to cooperate with me and be brief so that more Members can be accommodated?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): The decision was to sit up to 8 p.m. only. If you want to extend the time, you may please fix some exact time.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): You may please take the sense of the House first.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: We may adjourn today and resume tomorrow.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): Sir, I think many hon. Members are willing to sit in the House and proceed with the discussions as long as possible.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, We cannot go on like that. What Shri Vajpayee has said

is very important. We have to fix some time limit. Up to what time, should we sit?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We may extend the time up to 9 p.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the sense of House that we may sit up to 9 p.m. so that some more hon. Members can participate in the discussion today?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes Sir. The time may be extended up to 9 p.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. We will sit up to 9 p.m. Mr. Praful Patel please.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL (Bhandara): I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. I rise to support the Budget for the year 1994-95, presented by hon. Member, Shri Manmohan Singh. I am very happy and honoured that I am having Vajpayeeji as an audience here to not only support me but also encourage me. You have always been one of the idols of mine as far as Parliamentary debate is concerned. I would just like to start with the point which our esteemed colleague, Shri Shree Yadav made. He is not here in the House right now. He started by tracing the economy from pre-Independence to post-Independence arena. He was kind enough to enlighten us about the thoughts and philosophy of our great leader Mahatma Gandhi. He went on trying to explain to us the advantages of an agrarian economy, of a rural economy and thinking and philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi. I was very happy and very impressed for a moment by the way he traced our country's economy.

The time has changed. The whole world economic order has changed. And, there is no denying that our country also will have to follow that path of progress, otherwise, I am

sure our future generations are not going to be very thankful to us. We have always had a mixed economy for which the foundations were laid by the Nehruvian model. He had a vision. [*Interruptions*]

MR. CHAIRMAN (SHRI P.C. CHACKO): We have only 40 minutes left and I wish that at least three-four more speakers may speak.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Shri Yadav has concentrated his speech only on Gandhiji and his Charkha. What is to be done further regarding the Budget has not been clarified by him. Still we do appreciate that you are concerned about the fact that we are forgetting Gandhiji: Gandhiji left us in 1948. [*Interruptions*]

[*English*]

I would say that you are a very confused lot because on the one hand you have been saying that we have hijacked your economic programme but the trouble is you are now talking about the Swadeshi and things which are totally irrelevant with our economic programme, which you say actually belong to you.

Anyway, the foundation for the mixed economy concept was laid in the Nehruvian system and for that reason we have today in this vast diverse country - a country where we have remote regions where otherwise normally any industrial or economic activity might not have taken up - even in such far off areas, a strong manufacturing and industrial base. For that the Nehruvian system is very useful. I would just like to remind all of you that our Prime Minister speaking at the

[*Sh. Praful Patel*]

World Economic Forum at Davos, as recently as last month, has reiterated the stand that this country needs a mixed economy, the foundation for which was laid by our late hon. Prime Minister, Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru. We have said that we would like to continue with this type of mixed economy. Not only that, the Prime Minister has also emphasised very vehemently before the World Economic Forum where all the Captains of industry and finance were there. Several other industrialised nations were represented there.

He had categorically stated that we will not be dictated by some or by some system which is remote to us; thousands of miles away. I am sure that all of us can understand the meaning of that very important and a very valid statement made at no other place than Davos, at the World Economic Forum. So, I am sure that the hon. Members would definitely try to appreciate and understand the policy of the present Government. We have a very strong manufacturing base. Though we have a very big public sector which we are critical of most of the time, I think that has also been one of the reasons why today even in places like Srinagar, in Jammu and Kashmir or in Nagaland or in Manipur or in Tripura, we have today large industries or some kind of an industrial activity which otherwise, except for this public sector investment, it would not have been possible to see such kind of an industrial or an economic activity in such far off regions. However, as a word of action to the Hon. Minister, I would like to tell him one thing. You will realise that of late in the new changing Economic Order, the PSUs will have to change their attitude; their thinking. The PSUs so far have been acting more as an arm of the Government rather than as an independent company, a profit-making en-

tity. The employees of the PSUs also unfortunately - whatever may be the reasons, we may all to be blamed, the political system may also unfortunately whatever may be the reasons we may all to be blamed, the political system may also to be blamed - are treating their jobs more as Government jobs than as company jobs where they are supposed to be accountable and to be delivering the desired results for which they have been engaged. Therefore, we must definitely attack this problem; address this problem. We are going in for a gradual dis-investment of PSUs holdings of the Government. It is a welcome step and we must promote and we must recognise, I think in today's environment, in today's circumstances, the PSUs disinvestment would be one of the major areas where the Government will emphasise for a simple reason that today we are talking of large and unmanageable fiscal deficits. We are talking of a vast Budgetary deficit. All these points can only be addressed, if, over a period of time, we are able to disinvest all our Government holdings in a very strategic way, in a very reasonable way, where we can maximise our income, our profits from such kind of is-investment.

20.08 hrs

(MR DEPUTY -SPEAKER *in the chair*)

I was very appreciative when our hon. Mr. Devegowda- although he is not present here right now- was talking of a strong agricultural base. I also come from a very rural constituency. We have, virtually, only villages. There are around 1600 villages in my constituency. We have no major urban area. I can fully appreciate the point being made by Mr. Devegowda that the agricultural sector needs maximum emphasis. Because even today, no matter what the coming tomorrow is going to be where we are going to have more of an urbanisation, two

- thirds or may be 50 per cent of the population who may be moving over to the urban areas but as of today, a strong agricultural base is the need of the day. Today no matter what we do, however much industrialisation we do, a strong agricultural base is needed. Some hon. Members were raising some points regarding the Dunkal proposals. Mr Joshi from the other side had raised this point. He said, that the Government should put up a fertilizer unit worth Rs. 2,000 crore and see that there will be generation of employment. The Government will be able to provide employment to 500 or 600 workers. So, that kind of employment potential is definitely not going to be generated by industry but at the same time, industrialisation is a must because that is the foundation on which the economy will grow, that is where the thrust area of the economy will be. But, however as far as possible we are trying to see that the people get maximum benefit out of these economic reforms. There, they can rationalise their income to the maximum extent from whatever holdings they have. Agriculture is the thrust area of tomorrow because in our country I do not see a situation in the next 100 years or so where the people living in the villages, where people who are depending on agriculture will have any other mode of income which will supplement or commensurate with the present income pattern.

Therefore, we should put more emphasis on this sector. The irrigation is a very very important input for agriculture. As far as irrigation is concerned, we are having a very very difficult situation. On the one hand, we have started so may irrigation projects, on the other hand they have not been implemented. In my constituency, there are at least 20 irrigation projects medium, minor and large. Those projects were started 10 years or 15 years or 20 years ago; but those projects have not been completed so far

because there is a resource crunch. Irrigation sector is one of the most vital sectors. But the State Government as well as the Central Government both have been lacking in the area of financing these projects; and much needs to be done on this point.

We talk of free market forces. I basically come from that background. Time and again, you are provoking me about this. I come from a family which is well off. Therefore, you can treat me as a capitalist in the Basu Sahib's term. I have the rightist leaning and thinking. I am all for free market forces. I submit in all humility and with full conviction that in the free market forces in US, UK and German there also we find a system which is known as a social security system; and that system recognises the need to protect poor people, the under-privileged people, who lack the basic facilities in life. Even in US we find the people who are living out of doles; in UK also we find people who are living out of doles; we find people who are availing of health services and other facilities from basically the government coffers. In our country, we have no social security set up like those countries. Therefore, since we talk of globalization and economic liberalisation and free market forces being allowed to play, we must be very careful that our agriculture subsidy and public distribution system subsidy as also fertilizer subsidy have to be maintained or even have to be increased at a higher level for the simple reason that we are compensating the social security services in one form or the other. I don't think a situation like social security set up in US or UK will be possible in our country to come. Therefore, we will have to protect this sector; we have to look after the subsidy. I am sure, the Prime Minister has also realised this. I read in the newspapers that whatever subsidies are prevailing today, if need be, we are even ready and prepared to increase this kind of subsidy; that is a wel-

[Sh. Praful Patel]

come step. We will have to take care of that.

We are talking of containing fiscal and budgetary deficit. One of the key areas for doing that would be to cut down in Government spending. My submission is that today cutting of Government spending is not going to be an easy solution; it is not practical. The practical thing would be, the best way would be not to increase the Government's spending any further; that is the only way we can I think, address this problem. I don't think this situation is going to be solved politically or other wise. Whether anybody from that side is in the Chair here or anybody from this side is in the Chair here, it is not going to be easy; it is easier said and done that we can cut the Government's spending. The best way would be to see that the Government's spending does not increase any further.

That would be the best way to cut the Government spending. I am sure we will have to address this problem because in the Budget which you have presented, in the figures which we have been seeing, it is clear that in spite of your best intentions, you have not been able to contain Government spending. In fact, it has gone up by a couple of thousand of crores. So, I am sure the hon. Finance Minister will look into this problem.

As regards personal taxes, the biggest sufferers, I am sure Shri Vajpayee will be very happy to hear me, are the people in the Rs. 3000 - Rs. 7000 bracket. That is one section of the society. A poor man whether he is earning Rs. 500 to Rs. 1000, or whether he has something less or more, he can manage. He does not have any social hang-ups. He does not have any reputation or expectation to live up. Where as a person in the bracket of Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 7,000, we call

him a white collar worker, we call him a middle class person, that is one section which is really having the maximum handicap. They have no leverage. They have no additional way to maximise their income, yet they have a basic commitment towards education and this one section needs much to be protected. Therefore, any facility, any relief to them whether it is by increasing the basic limit for income tax or reducing the rate of tax, which is 20 per cent at present, at that slab should be at a reasonable level of 15 or 10 per cent. That section can be addressed to by the hon. Finance Minister at the time of his reply.

The key area is oil exploration, that is a very important field. I am sure everybody agrees that the largest component of the import bill is our oil imports and fortunately in the last two-three years we have had a very comfortable position as far as the international rate of oil is concerned. It has been hovering around 13-14 dollars a barrel. But such kind of price need not necessarily be maintained over a period of time and if there are some fluctuations in the price of oil, I am sure that will completely upset our budgetary calculations. Therefore, oil exploration, much to the chagrin of our left friends - most of our left friends are not here, they are the advisors -they would not like it but at the same time I think this sector can only increase its output if we go in for foreign tie-ups.

I am happy to say that there is a definite shift in the policy and that emphasis is there. Somebody was complaining about Videocon, this and that, it does not matter, whoever comes in, it could be X, Y or Z, it could be an Indian company or it could be a foreign company as long as somebody is willing to put that money for that oil exploration, we must definitely support that sector as well as power sector.

We are reading and coming to know that in the power sector lot of foreign investment is coming. When my friend Shri Murlī Deora spoke, he shared my pessimism or optimism or my worries. My worry is also that once we are coming to the power sector and assuring a 16 per cent return on their investment that need not necessarily be a very healthy trend for us.

The reason being that in the State of West Bengal, what will your State Electricity Board be doing? Will you be able to recover if you bring a foreign company to put up power plant and if you assure 16 per cent return? Your state Electricity Board is not geared to recover the bills from the farmers, from the consumers, from the industry, etc. So if the State Electricity Boards are not going to be functioning in a healthy manner in which you are trying to promise the foreign investor, the same spirit and the same efficiency will have to be brought down to the State Electricity Boards.

Therefore, I am worried because of the inefficiency of the State Electricity Boards. I am not worried because of their taking more money. I am worried that we will not be able to recover. However, we will have to go in for massive investment in the power and oil sectors. I am sure that the hon. Finance Minister will take some note of that. As long as bureaucratic delays are there — there are bureaucratic delays on all fronts — that is an area of deep worry to all of us. Sometimes I feel that we should approach the bureaucracy or the system as such. The trouble is — Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee will appreciate — that there are people at the top, also at all levels either they know too much, or they know too little. If just the right level of information and understanding is available, 50 per cent of our problems will be solved. Therefore, we need to take care of that.

Now I come to lifeline, my bread and butter, that is the *beedi* industry. [*Interruptions*] I must also look after my bread and butter. After all, my food comes from there. I would only like to say that it is the largest industry in the country, employment wise, after agriculture. It is employing 50 lakh people in this country direct employment. I am not even talking of indirect employment. [*Interruptions*]

Unfortunately in Punjab the Sikh community does not smoke. Otherwise my friends from Punjab would have a better idea. There are 50 lakh *beedi* workers and they should be happy to hear from me that I am employing a couple of thousand people from State alone. They should support me as I am creating employment in their State though not necessarily in my friend's constituency. Anyway that is a personal matter. This is not the forum to speak on personal issues.

I would just like to talk about the industry in general, which is the largest employer after agriculture. There is no encouragement to this industry. It is neither a small scale industry, not a cottage industry. nor a village industry, nor a large scale industry. What sort of an industry is it? I would like the hon. Finance Minister to help it and recognise this industry. [*Interruptions*]

They talk a lot, but they should conduct a study to review the situation.

We are not a cottage industry, we are not a village industry; it is no industry at all. Therefore, you cannot avail of uncessional rates of finance. There is no finance available because it is not a priority sector industry or anything of that sort. The point is, 50 lakh people are employed in the industry, out of which 49 lakh people will be working in the rural areas, in the villages and almost

[Sh. Praful Patel]

30 lakh women will be employed, where women come to employment from a small village in West Bengal backwaters, in the Maharashtra backwaters and Adivasi areas. That is the kind of the industry where people come on such a large scale from remote areas for employment.

Therefore, this industry should be recognised, should be given a boost. I think the Government is talking of anti-smoking; so I cannot talk anything on that front. But there are hurdles and even for exports also there is a limitation. Anyway, the problems need to be addressed in the name of rationalisation and certain structural adjustments in the excise and customs duties. Some people, especially from the small scale industries and certain other industries were disgruntled. I think that it specially relates to the areas of textiles, steel, plastics and paper, especially paper made out of agricultural waste and bagasse etc. I am sure that the hon. Finance minister will look into it.

I would just like to end my speech with an appeal that our agricultural sector and the real spending of the Government should definitely be looked into carefully.

That is where the bulk of the people are.

As far as urban areas are concerned, my friend Shri Murlī Deora, has also put forth some views. Urban Land Ceiling Act is definitely an impediment. Shri Dewegowda has said about certain anomalies of the Urban Land Ceiling Act and the backdoor policy and how people can avail all the advantages...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Kindly curtail your speech and conclude.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: I am concluding my speech.

Urban Land Ceiling Act is definitely an Act of the past. Under the present situation with today's realities and today's pressure on population, I am sure that definitely we will have to address the housing front. The housing facility is not available even in this country to the people who can afford it. Today there are no houses. In Bombay city, it costs about Rs.10 lakhs or Rs.20 lakhs. How can a middle income person can purchase flats at a far away place like Boriville, Biander in Bombay? Therefore, the housing sector especially in the urban areas, needs to be strengthened by relaxing Urban Land Ceiling Act or scrapping it altogether as well as establishing House Finance Corporations. You know that they are coming forward. We have HUDCO and it is the only agency available today. Such Finance Companies especially for the housing sector are the need of the day. I am sure the Government will also address to this issue.

20.38 hrs.

DR. (SHRIMATI) PADMA (Nagapattinam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the General Budget 1994-95 and to congratulate Dr. Manmohan Singh hon. Finance Minister, who has presented the Budget successfully for the forth time consecutively. This Budget is a progressive, growth-oriented popular Budget, which would be acclaimed by all sections.

The hon. Minister has given higher outlay for social sector and for education. In Telecom sector also, the Minister has allocated Rs. 7,246 crore as against Rs. 6,470 crore in 1993-94 revised estimates. This would bring about communication revolution in the country which is a must for rapid industrial and economic development. The

hon. Finance Minister has also made forty per cent increase in rural development outlay for schemes like Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, Minimum Needs Programme, IRDP, etc. His announcement for taking steps to strengthen the rural credit system is the most welcome one as in the rural areas, money lenders and pawn brokers fleece the poor masses like anything.

The current account convertibility will substantially liberalise the access to foreign exchange for business transactions, for travel, education and medical expenses. At present, 500 dollars are allowed as foreign exchange under foreign travel scheme once in three years for going abroad as tourist or for education or for medical expenses. This has been liberalised to 2,000 dollars per year, which would very much help students who are going abroad for higher studies in engineering, medical, etc. and also those who go to meet their relatives.

After the unfortunate incident at Ayodhya and followed by communal riots and bomb blasts in early 1992, things have come to normal and the economic situation has shown substantial improvement, thanks to the progressive policies of our hon. Finance Minister under the leadership of our beloved leader, Shri Narasimha Rao. Our foreign currency reserves which were around one billion dollar in June, 1991, when we came to power at the Centre are now close to 13 billion dollars.

The credit goes to the hon. finance Minister who has steered through the exports by making sweeping reforms in economy. International confidence in Indian ventures has been restored and foreign institutions/corporate business investments have started coming to India.

Inflation has, no doubt, been reduced

from 17 per cent in August, 1991 to about 8 per cent now. But even then, the common people are facing the problem of price rise and erosion of rupee value. I request the hon. Finance Minister to take steps continuously to keep the inflation under check and it is brought down to less than 6 per cent.

The hon. Finance Minister has given a hint for the review of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, 1973 in view of the liberalisation policy and comfortable foreign reserves. I would request him to see that the Government continues to have control over the flow of foreign exchange so that unscrupulous people do not take advantage of it. The hon. Finance Minister has given a lot of incentives for boosting export, which are welcome by the exporting industry. I am sure, this will boost our exports to foreign countries and would enable us to play an important role in the international market.

I welcome the cuts of excise duty and customs duty on many items like capital goods and other machinery's and spare parts. In his Budget speech he said and I quote:

"Availability of capital goods at a reasonable cost is necessary to enhance our competitiveness and promote investment. It is also necessary to ensure that our domestic Capital goods industry, which has tremendous potential, is not at a comparative disadvantage due to anomalies in the tax structure".

So, to enhance our competitiveness and to promote investment which are the essential ingredients of economic growth, our hon. Finance Minister has given customs duty reduction to certain equipments and machineries.

As the hon. Finance Minister has as-

[Dr. (Smt.) Padma]

sured in the House, I request him to go into the aspect of dumping of certain imported goods at artificially low prices in our country by multinationals and anti-dumping measures should be strictly enforced. India cannot be made the dumping ground for unwanted things by the multinational agencies.

The hon. Minister has said about the application of uniform rates for similar commodities to the extent possible. This will simplify the tax procedures, reduce the scope of misuse and favouritism shown by the bureaucrats and also litigation. Most of the court cases relating to excise duty are on dispute over classification of similar commodities. Uniform rate for similar commodities would greatly reduce the number of litigations going to the court on this account.

The hon. Minister said, while referring to steps proposed for reducing the number of special exemption notifications and application of uniform rates for similar commodities, and I quote:

"These steps will promote growth of manufacturing output and employment, will make tax administration easier, less discretionary and also reduce the scope for misclassification, disputes and evasion. They will increase revenue elasticity and pave the way for an eventual adoption of a value added tax"

I would urge upon the hon. Finance Minister that many taxation committees have come and gone but invariably each committee has emphasised the need for simplification and rationalisation of taxation procedures and making tax administration easier. This is a continuous step and I request the hon. Finance Minister to constantly review

the working of various tax proposals and wherever loopholes are to be plugged or the system to be made more effective, follow-up should be taken.

The changes proposed in the general small scale industry exemption scheme are welcome. It would minimise the harassment from the tax officials for the people who are engaged in the small scale industry. By this proposal, the hon. Minister has extended the duty concessions upto a clearance value of Rs.75 lakh to all the small scale units whether registered or not. The scheme is also extended to certain sectors like iron, steel and copper products. This will greatly help the small scale industry and generate employment opportunities and self employment.

The General Budget 1994-95 is innovative in the sense, the hon. Finance Minister has introduced a tax of 5 percent on the service sector which provide services like telephone ISD\STD, local calls, insurance companies on non -life insurance services like fire insurance, flood insurance, insurance against theft, burglary, motorcar insurance etc. I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for putting a 5 per cent tax on the brokerage of commission charged by the stock brokers in relation to their services.

The hon. Minister has proposed to get Rs. 4,000 crore from the Budget through the sale of public sector equity. I would like to caution the Government that while disinvesting the shares, we would take care to see that it should be done in a prudent way so that no public sector units is put to loss. The mechanism should be so evolved that there is no scope for any malpractice by the managers of the equity issue.

About the direct tax concessions given to the assesses, I would like to thank the

hon. Finance Minister for exempting from tax, repayment of educational loans taken for students, and the benefits given for the elder citizens. The proposal of presumptive tax on lorry owners and fleet owners is welcome.

While welcoming adjustment of tax slab for income-tax made in the bracket of Rs. 35,000-Rs. 60,000, a tax rate of twenty per cent and in the second bracket of Rs. 60,001-Rs. 1,20,000, a tax rate of thirty per cent, I also welcome the withdrawal of surcharge on income-tax completely on non-corporate assesses. However, I request the hon. Finance Minister to increase the exemption limit for income-tax from Rs. 35,000 to Rs. 40,000 and to raise the standard deduction for salaried class from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 18,000, in view of the erosion of rupee value and the inflation which is as high as eight per cent.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me the opportunity. I rise to oppose the budget proposals, most of which are anti-poor, anti-farmers and anti-middle class. Why I am calling this budget as anti-poor is because this budget has given concessions of thousands of crores of rupees to the corporate sector and to the affluent sections, while it has put burden of thousands of crores or rupees on the common man and the poor man. Though Dr. Manmohan Singh is the author of this budget, I clearly see the hand of the IMF and the World Bank in the shaping of this budget because this Government has done what they wanted. All the while they have been pressuring for reduction of the customs duties, for reduction of the import duties and for reduction of the import barriers on the goods from developed countries into this country, and the Finance Minister has exercised this very cautiously. Even before our

Government is going to sign the final GATT Agreement in the month of April, 1994, they have already implemented the provisions of the GATT Treaty.

The Finance Minister has said during his budget speech that though the Government is reducing the customs duties, it has in its mind the deep concern of our domestic industries which want a level playing ground. But I am very sorry to say that the Government has not shown any concern to the domestic industries, particularly the small-scale industries. The small-scale industries have twenty lakh units, they are giving employment to 126 lakh people of this country and have a share of forty per cent of the export earnings. But what has the Government done in this budget for them? Though they have removed certain restrictions as a difference between registered and unregistered units, the basic demand of the small-scale industries that the exemption limit of Rs. 30 lakh, which was there earlier, should be enhanced. But they have not done that. Particularly when we take into consideration the cost escalation of steel, iron and several other inputs which are badly required by the small-scale industries, they should have enhanced the exemption limit.

Sir, the big industry has got various sources to meet its capital requirements. It takes money from commercial banks. It goes for public issue by giving shares to the public and it also can avail the benefit from the mutual funds. But what about the small-scale industry? The point is that the small-scale sector is starving of working capital requirements. Even today, in the morning, a question was answered in this House in which the Government has said that a minimum 20 per cent of the product output value should be made available to the small-scale industry as the working capital. I am very happy about it. Of course, the Government

[Sh. Sobhanadreswara Rao Vadde]

has given instructions in October, 1993. But I would like to say that the P.R. Naik Committee has clearly stated that at the moment this small-scale industry is getting only 8 per cent of their output value as working capital. Out of these small-scale units, nearly 95 per cent of them are tiny units, village industry units and they are getting only 2.7 per cent of their output as working capital. This is the state of affairs. That is why many of these small-scale units are getting into sickness.

You are aware that more than two lakh units have become sick. My suggestion to the Government is that unless you strongly monitor the commercial banks and the financial institutions and ask them to go to the rescue of the small-scale units, the small-scale industry is going to suffer much more in the near future. That is my humble submission to the Government and I request you to take all necessary steps to do that.

The small-scale industry has been requesting one particular point. It is about the limited partnership Act to be brought forward. When the small-scale industry is slightly going to become sick or it is in financial doldrums, suppose a new entrepreneur or a new partner comes forward to join, he should be encouraged. If his liability is limited upto the amount which he is investing, he will also come forward to help it. If the entire burden goes on him, he will not come forward. This suggestion has come from the small-scale industry. The Government has been promising. But it has not yet got any legislation to that extent.

While you have not helped the small-scale industry, I would like to say one word here. The Government has announced the

policy measures for promoting and strengthening the small, tiny and village enterprises on 6th August, 1991 in this very House and I quote from it:

"Simplification of rules and procedures: The persistent complaint of small-scale units of being subjected to a large number of Acts and laws, being required to maintain a number of registers and submit returns and face an army of inspectors would be attended to within a specified timeframe of three months."

This is your promise. What the Government has done in respect of this promise? I demand an answer from the Government.

No less a person than the hon. Prime Minister has said on one occasion that this Government wants to do away with *Inspector Raj* and this Government does not wish these trouble-giving inspectors to visit the small-scale units and give trouble to them. The Prime Minister has said that, I have put a question in this very House and I was replied that "No such proposal is under consideration of the Government." That is the reply I have got to my unstarred question. When the Prime Minister says something and the Government negates it in its reply it is not good.

That is why I say that you kindly change your attitude towards the small-scale industry which is very very essential for the growth of our economy and for millions of people to get employment in this vital sector.

Sir, particularly the excise duties are causing tremendous damage to the functioning of the small-scale sector, particularly in case of re-rolling mills.

If they use from scrap, the product was exempted from the excise duty. Because of

[Sh. Sobhanadreswara Rao Vadde]

that, there was some price difference between the products of rerolling mills like rods and flats and those come from big steel factories. Because of the price difference, small people, common people, lower middle class people used to purchase rods which comes from rerolling mills. Now, you have removed the exemption and you have imposed advalorem tax. Because of this, the price is going to enhance and it is going to put a serious burden not only on the consumers but is also going to cause serious harm to the rerolling mills. I request the Government to kindly consider this.

Earlier, in respect of pesticides, you have reduced the import duty on pesticides which are imported from 85 per cent to 65 per cent. At the same time, you have put 10 per cent excise duty on pesticides, intermediates as well as final products, particularly mono chrotopass, which is one of the important pesticides required by the farmers. This price is going to be enhanced. Already the farmers are very much burdened with your increased price of fertilisers and several other inputs. This is going to be the last straw on the camel's back, particularly, Andhra has the highest consumers of these pesticides. I request the Government to kindly examine this.

As my other colleagues have said, I will not go into details regarding Hawai chappels and also the chappels with a value of less than Rs. 125. Now you have put excise duty on them. You have also brought cotton blended yarn also under the excise net. How is it that you have given concessions amounting to so many thousand crores of rupees to big companies, to big corporators and you want to put the burden on the small people? There is a big cigarette company in this country which owes Rs. 1,000 crores to

the Government. That has not been paid in the last seven or eight years. It went to the court and obtained stay and continues to do so. When you have given the corporate tax benefits, again this company is going to benefit by a few hundreds of crores of rupees. You have increased the prices of LPG. You have increased the prices of diesel and petrol. You have increased the prices of wheat and rice, thus putting a lot of burden, nearly Rs. 4000 crores on the consumers of this country. Is it fair? Does it not show where your love lies, where your interest is? I request the Government to consider this. My friend, Mr. Deve Gowda has already said about this. Please make amendments to whatever you have proposed earlier.

My another concern is, the Government of India is intruding into the resources of the State Government. The Centre's share of taxes has increased by 15 per cent but your assistance to the State plans have come down. Now, Sir, the net resource transfer to the States which stood at 37.9 per cent in 1991-92 has come down to 37.4 per cent in the revised Budget of 1993-94 and now it is only 35.1 per cent in the present 1994-95 Budget. Therefore, the State Government's budget responsibilities are increasing and the Plan outlays are enhancing by 10 per cent to 12 per cent. The assistance from the Government of India is coming down. You have made the women welfare scheme for savings. We are not against the spirit of the scheme. It is a good scheme. But at the same time, it is going to intrude into the resources of the small savings that will be available for the State Governments.

Just now, my hon. friend has said about the irrigation projects. Out of 263 major irrigation projects that were taken up all these four decades, only 83 were complet-

[Sh. Sobhanadreswara Rao Vadde]

ed. 183 projects are still continuing and similar is the case with the medium irrigation projects. But the Government of Maharashtra in its anxiety to see that the projects are completed—at least, some of them—before the year 2,00. A.D., it has asked for permission from the Government of India to issue irrigation bonds. You have not agree to it.

21.00 hrs.

You have not agreed. I have received the reply. On two occasions, I have put the question and it is answered that Government of India is not willing to give guarantee to those bonds issued by the Government. Why? Why should you have such an attitude towards the bonds issued by a State Government? After all, it is going to help for creation of irrigation facilities. At the moment we are able to utilise only 48 per cent of the utilisable water resources in this country. Only a few months back Shri Vidyacharan Shukla told me about this fact. Without irrigation facilities, how can you improve the agricultural productivity? Without irrigation facilities, how can you increase the total production which will give, after meeting our requirement, the exportable surplus which you are badly in need of?

My request to the Government is kindly to change this attitude.

I am happy the Government of India has in its reply said:-

"The Government of India wish to have Rs. 50,000 crores of exports from agricultural sector."

We are very happy. We are all here to support the Government's efforts to bridge that balance of payments position and in-

crease our exports. But what is it you are doing to the agricultural sector? Please tell me. Is there any word in this Budget for the agricultural sector to be happy? Two years back, the Finance Minister said:-

"An agreed business consortium will be established mainly to help the farmers to reap the benefit of the exports."

Where is that? I have not heard about it for the last two years. I am very eagerly searching for it in the newspapers.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We have agreed to sit up to 9 o' clock.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: I will continue tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can continue if it is for five minutes more.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: I have no objection to continue tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Kindly continue.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: This Government has promised to the farmers of this country an agreed business consortium to be established. Till today no such concrete measure has been taken, while in respect of invitation to these multinational companies, just overnight you are doing so many things. You have changed the rules and the procedures and everything with a lot of speed. But why is this Government not having any interest for that? That is my deep concern.

For agriculture, the Plan outlay has come down from 15 per cent in the First Plan to 5.2 per cent only in this Plan. For Irrigation it came down from 22 per cent to 7.9 per cent

and has this Government taken any measures to make available at least credit to the farmers? No. Last year, Rs. 16,000 crores was the target. Not even Rs. 13,000 crores was given to the farmers as credit. If that is the case, how can the credit requirements of farmers be met? The Hon. Finance Minister and Shri H.D. Devegowda have said that our country has tremendous potential. True. We have all the necessary inputs. We have land, water, climate, hard-working farmers in this country. They do to the farm even in the night to put on the current water switch. Sometimes, the farmers may lose his life due to short circuit. Such farmers are there. But is this Government helping the farmers to develop our country?

I ask this Government; 'Have you estimated the capital requirement for our country to achieve the potential to become number one agro-power in this world? At the moment, after 45 years, we have released only 40 per cent of the potential we have.

Still 60 per cent potential is yet to be realised. If you realise even 20 per cent of that, you will have thousands of crores of rupees of surplus like Japan about which my hon. friend has said. My submission is: kindly bring a change in your attitude, in your perspective. Please do not think that only the big industries, only those big industries of those multinational corporations will help this country, which is not correct. Only agriculture and the small-scale industries can help you.

The hon. Minister was telling something about pre-payment of an instalment to the IMF. Of course, he was feeling so much happy over the pre-payment of an instalment to the IMF. By pre-paying the loan, what is it that we are really gaining? Only a small amount of interest we may be gaining.

I fail to find in this Budget Speech the Finance Minister's concern for non-utilisation of Rs. 66,000 crores worth of foreign assistance which was granted but not being utilised. Is it not a fact? Out of Rs. 2,18,000 crores of our foreign assistance, Rs. 66,000 crores is unutilised. Is it not a fact that last year, the Asian Development Bank has cancelled a project because we could not utilise that money for more than several years? So, they were vexed and they cancelled it. The hon. Minister has said, with conviction, that our country will not be led into a debt-trap situation. I would like to caution this Government about the wider gap in our balance of payments position which has started with Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Of course, we have a lot of affection for him. He had tremendous modern outlook. He wanted to take this country to the 21st century. We do admire him for that. But the liberalisation process which started during regime is one of the prime reasons for this worsening of the foreign reserves position.

Shri Patel has just now said regarding the power sector. In Maharashtra, the Maharashtra State Electricity Board has entered into an agreement with M/s. Enron Power Corporation of U.S.A. If all the conditionalities that have been demanded by them and agreed to by the Maharashtra State Electricity Board are to be okayed by the Central Government, it may not be very far off when this very Government will find it very very difficult to meet the foreign exchange required to send their profits or the 16 per cent post-tax guaranteed return. How much burden it is going to put? Of course, it is not that we are against the State Electricity Boards in improving their performance. Definitely, the performance has to be improved. Definitely, the agricultural power tariff or some other tariff may have to be slightly increased but not at the level of one hundred per cent or two hundred per

[Sh. Sobhanadreswara Rao Vadde]

cent as suggested by some Committees. But the 16 per cent post-tax profit guaranteed to M/s. Enron is not in the interests of the country.

I would like to conclude now. Before that, I would like to say that the position is if these conditions are accepted, you have to accept the same conditions for all the other Power Corporations which are coming from abroad. Already, the Telecommunications Department has recommended to the Ministry of Finance to agree to this 16 per cent post-tax profit. Similar or will be the position in respect of all other investments that will come in future. This is going to put a tremendous burden on our foreign exchange reserves. So, I request the Government to take care of that one.

Finally, I want to say one thing. I am coming to the last point.

Regarding unemployment, the Government is thinking that just because they have allocated the funds, people are going to get employment. I speak only of our respectable Prime Minister. He has initiated a programme 'Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana. The objective is good. It is to help the educated unemployed people to stand on their own footing. The other day you have replied that not even 30 per cent of the beneficiaries have been given the loan. Have you analysed the reasons for that? Now as per the present restrictions, a Branch Manager has got powers to sanction a loan up to Rs. 25,000. Over and above that sum, he has to get the permission from the regional office or somebody. In the scheme it has been mentioned that a loan up to Rs. 1 lakh

should be given. Right. But the poor man cannot give a security. And the Branch Manager is held responsible if the beneficiary does not pay back the loan at a later date. These are the practical problems which are coming in the way. You kindly think over that and take immediate necessary steps to give suitable instructions and also strong guidelines or orders so that the poor people, either through IRDP or through Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana or through any other self-employment scheme, are given help by the Government.

Lastly, I would like to say that reforms, to some extent, have been initiated by the Government of India. But at the State Government level, no reform process has started. Still the bureaucracy is having that stranglehold. No change has come in the functioning of the bureaucracy. Unless there also some reforms are initiated, it will not really give any benefit.

Finally, I only urge upon the Government, we have represented to Dr. Manmohan Singh also about it, that there is an accident insurance scheme for the toddy-trappers. If they are met with some accident, some amount is given to them. Similarly, in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and other places, lakhs of people are there who climb on to the coconut trees and bring down coconut. But when they die, no such help is given at the moment. We have suggested - Shri Balayogi, myself and other colleagues from Andhra Pradesh - for some such help. I request that please examine it with all sympathy and come forward with a suitable scheme for them.

Finally, I urge only the Government to withdraw this very high level of burden on

the common people and middle class people and do away with these things and if necessary, impose burden on the rich people and corporation and not on the small people. I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

DR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you for exemplary patience that you have exhib-

ited in the House. Now the House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

21.13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, March 19, 1994/ Phalguna 28, 1915 (Saka).