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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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CONTENTS

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COLUMNS

Homage to Martyrs of Freedom movement and Victims of Atomic Bombs Dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki	1-4
Oral Answers to Questions :	4-25
*Starred Question Nos. 367, 369, 373, 374 and 376	
Written Answers to Questions :	26-286
Starred Question Nos. 366, 368, 370, 371, 372, 375, 377 to 385	26-38
Unstarred Question Nos. 2334 to 2395, 2397 to 2432, 2434 to 2540	38-286
Regarding brutal killing of Harijans in Tsundur Village of Guntur District	287-319
Papers laid on the table	320-338
Messages from Rajya Sabha	339
Business of the House	339-344
Election to Committees	344-347
(i) National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board	344
(ii) Coconut Development Board	344
(iii) Indian Council of Agricultural Research	345
(iv) Tea Board	346
(v) Marine Products Export Development Authority	346

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

(vi) Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps	347
Statutory Resolution Re. Disapproval of Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 1991	<i>Withdrawn</i>
And	
Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill	348
Motion to consider	
Shri Rangarajan Kumaramangalam	348-354
Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde	354-358
Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill	359-360
Clauses 2, 3 and 1	
Motion to Pass	
Shri Rangarajan Kumaramangalam	360
Resolution Re. Steps for Maintaining Status Quo of Religious Shrines and Places of Worship	360-409
Shri Sharad Dighe	360-366
Shri Syed Shahabuddin	366-387
Shri Vishwanath Shastri	387-390
Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde	390-394
Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal	394-398
Shri E. Ahamed	398-408
Shri Arjun Singh	408
Statutory Resolution Re. Disapproval of Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Amendment Ordinance, 1991	
And	
	410-418
Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill	
Motion to consider	
Shri Syed Shahabuddin	413-413
Shri Ram Lal Rahi	413
Shri Sudhir Giri	414-418
Shri Mami Shankar Aiyer	418

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, August 9, 1991/Sravana 18, 1913 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

HOMAGE TO MARTYRS OF FREEDOM MOVEMENT

AND

VICTIMS OF ATOMIC BOMBS DROPPED ON HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, today is the forty-ninth anniversary of the historic day when the Quit India Movement was launched under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

We pay our homage to the memory of those patriots who sacrificed their lives for liberating our motherland from the shackles of foreign yoke. Let us rededicate ourselves to the high ideals for which they made the supreme sacrifice.

This day we are also reminded of the widespread devastation and unimaginable human agony caused by the dropping of atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki on the 6th and the 9th August, 1945, respectively. The radioactive fallout of the bombs was so intense that even succeeding generations could not escape its awful consequences. Till recently the threat of nuclear war with all its catastrophic consequences hung like a Damocles sword upon the human race. So, when the two super powers initiated steps in the direction of nuclear disarmament and dismantling of nuclear stockpiles,

the World heaved a sigh of relief. The House has already welcomed the recent conclusion of Treaty on Strategic Arms Reduction (START) signed in Moscow providing for the first ever reduction in the strategic arsenals of the United States and the Soviet Union and adopted a resolution on the 2nd August, 1991.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while in memory of the martyrs of freedom movement and the victims of the atomic holocaust.

*The Members then stood in silence
for a short while*

[*Translation*]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, owing to a statement made by a member of the cabinet, there was a deadlock in the relations between my party and the ruling party. Yesterday, Members of my party expressed their anguish and resentment over the incident in the House, and an effort had already been made by you to remove the deadlock by consulting the leaders of all the political parties. The discussions continued till this morning and some suggestions were also thrown up to break the impasse. As a leader of my party, I am going through the suggestions. My first reaction is that my party is not satisfied with the outcome. Such a trivial issue could have been sorted out without much fuss, but

his has not been done, may be because of some bindings on the Government not known to me. The 9th August as a very important day in the history and it is better that you and the whole House have paid tributes to the martyrs of the Quit India Movement. Next year in 1992, it will complete its 50 years and we will celebrate its 85th anniversary.

I believe that the nation will celebrate the occasion in a great style, but as far as the deadlock is concerned, I think that the Government should take more initiatives to remove this deadlock. Being the historic day today i.e. 9th August, I appeal to my party colleagues not to press the issue further today. But at the same time, I express my party's inability to participate in the business of the House fixed for the day and we will not participate in the proceedings of the House today. With your kind permission, I would like to leave the House along with my party colleagues so that the business of the House may be conducted smoothly. I believe that your attempts to remove the deadlock will continue and the Government will handle the matter properly. On the historic occasion, I do not want the proceedings of the House to be disrupted and therefore, I would like to appeal to my party colleagues to boycott the proceedings of the House.

[English]

At this stage Shri Lal K. Advani and some other hon. Members left the House.

(Interruptions)

[Translation] ३

SHRI RAM VILAS PASVAN (Roversa) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, a solution to the deadlock emerged at the meeting of the leaders of various parties, the leaders of B.J.P. had also attended the meeting. But now they are boycotting the proceedings of the day. It means that whatever was decided in the meeting of the leaders is likely to be reviewed again..... (Interruptions.....

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJI (Bolpur) : Sir, when we left your room, we came out on a definite basis, impression and understanding. Now it seems that my friends in the BJP have not accepted that, although we had a different impression. Therefore, we presume that there is no understanding any longer. The decision that was arrived at is not meant to be implemented by one of the main parties. I would like to know what is the Government's response to this.

AN HON. MEMBER : That has been nullified by BJP.

MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (Shri Arjun Singh) : Sir, I would like to say that the interpretation given by hon. Member Shri Chatterjee has to be correct because what has gone on in your Chamber, I would not like to mention it here, but the fact is that the situation has emerged, as the hon. Member has said, that whatever was decided at that point of time, no longer holds good. The efforts will continue, that is another thing.

11.15 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

4-6
[Translation]

Dredging of Tapi and Narmada Rivers

*367. **SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMI** : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has submitted any proposal to the Union Government for dredging of Tapi and Narmada rivers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (d) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of the waterway between Bhadbhut and Bharuch in river Narmada at a cost of Rs. 4.93 crores was sanctioned in October, 1989 for implementation by the State Government. The scheme includes dredging the shallow areas of the waterway at a cost of Rs. 1.45 crores. The Gujarat Maritime Board had submitted consolidated proposals at an estimated cost of Rs. 91.42 crores including dredging of river Tapi, for development of inland water transport during 8th Five Year Plan. No decision has been taken on the proposal pending the finalisation of the VIII Plan.

[Translation]

SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that Narmada and Tapi, the longest rivers in Gujarat, do not look like rivers due to heavy siltation in the rivers accumulated over the years. Big cities like Surat are situated on the banks of the rivers and the environment of these cities has been adversely affected due to siltation. In view of the adverse effect on the environment, I would like to know by whether the Government of India will take a decision to launch a desiltation programme at the earliest, if so, when the decision would be taken?

[English]

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member that Narmada and Tapi rivers are among the ten waterways which have been identified for declaration as National Waterways. But the National Transport Policy Committee has not declared them as National Waterway. It is the responsibility of the State.

But we have received a proposal from the State Government in September, 1989 for the development of the waterways between Bhadbhut and Bharuch in river Narmada. For this purpose a provision of Rs. 4.93 crores has been made from the Centrally sponsored scheme. But I am sorry to say that till date nothing has been done by the State Government.

[Translation]

SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my second question is that the biggest industry has been set up and is being set up in Hazira near Surat while Surat is also a biggest industrial town. If the desilting of Narmada and Tapi rivers is undertaken, these rivers can conveniently be utilized for transportation purposes. Will the Government of India issue some specific instructions to the State Government for taking up desilting work in these rivers, so that these rivers can be utilized for water transport?

[English]

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Sir we have two schemes—the Centrally sponsored scheme and State sponsored scheme. I would like to mention that the State Government should take this up as a Centrally sponsored scheme to which 50 per cent of the funds will be given by us. But till today, the State Government seems to be not very keen to get the work done.

6-16 Jute Corporation of India

*369. SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government contemplate to close down the Jute Corporation of India or to curtail its operations;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to strengthen the operational machinery of the Jute Corporation of India and the details thereof; and

(d) the total quantity of raw jute procured during the current year, so far, Statewise?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The existing infrastructure of the Jute Corporation of India is sufficient to purchase the entire quantity of raw jute offered for sale in the eventuality of a fall in its prices below the minimum support levels.

(d) No raw jute has been procured by JCI so far during the 1991-92 Jute year (July 1991 to June, 1992).

[English]

SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, In the reply the hon. Minister stated that the existing infrastructure of the Jute Corporation of India is sufficient to purchase the entire quantity of raw jute offered for sale, in the eventuality of a fall in its prices below the minimum support level. But the fact is that since its inception the performance of the Jute Corporation of India is very dismal. As an example to this I may cite that in 1990-91 the raw jute that was produced was to the tune of 85 lakh bales in the eleven jute-growing States. But the J.C.I. has procured only 6.4 lakh bales out of this quantity. So I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether, in view of the situation, they are prepared to strengthen the operational machinery of the J.C.I.? I think it is essential.

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT : JCI was basically set up to protect the interests of the farmers and whenever the price came down below the minimum support price, it intervened in the market to procure jute. In the last two years, JCI did not feel the need to intervene in the market because the market price was above the minimum

support price. Even then, it intervened in the market as per N.J.M.C. demand for commercial operations. Even then the hon. Member has the opinion that the infrastructure of JCI has grown so much in size that it has become unable to conduct the commercial operation successfully. I would like to assure the hon. Member that the JCI is fully competent to intervene in the market to keep up the minimum support price level. As regards the strengthening of its infrastructure, I would like to tell that it is already very strong. If there is need to procure the jute at minimum support price, it will be made conveniently.

[English]

SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY : My second Supplementary is that when there is bumper crop and the price crashes down well below the minimum support price, the Jute Corporation can lift only 15 to 20 percent of the total market arrival of the raw jute with this limited infrastructure. That is the statistics we have gathered. So, I would like to know from the Minister (a) whether they are proposing to instruct the JCI to go in for commercial purchase of raw jute, and (b) The Jute Corporation is inhibited by various types of control from the Ministry and pre-market operations become difficult. It is the experience that whenever there is short crop, the raw jute market shows an upward curve and the Jute Corporation is very shy and it enters into the market most reluctantly without any motivation. Only 7 to 8 lakhs of bales of jute is purchased under this system. So, part (b) of my question is, what is the government contemplating to improve this state of affairs.

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT : I have already stated that the Jute Corporation of India has a large infrastructure with about 3000 employees; while it has less work in comparison to the number of its employees. It works for only three months in a year, that too when the question of minimum support price arises. Therefore, the

Government is thinking of enlarging the scope of JCI so that the existing employees may be fully utilized. As the hon. Member has raised the issue of starting the commercial operations, I would like to inform that the issue is under consideration of the Government. Many hon. Members of the region have already met in this connection, but due to deferment of the general budget, nothing could be done in this regard. We will soon start the commercial operations.

SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, besides West Bengal jute is also largely produced in Bihar and also in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. A jute mill in Katihar in Bihar has been lying closed for the last 3-4 years. When I went there at the time of elections workers and labourers of the mill met me in large number and represented their case. Officials of Jute Corporation of India are not taking interest in the mill and despite the guaranteed minimum wages to the employees during the closure of the mill, they are not getting the wages. Owing to the closure of mill, thousands of people are starving because they have no other job. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps are being contemplated for reopening of the Katihar Jute Mill and for the payment of wages to the workers who are starving for the last 3-4 years due to non-payment of wages. Further the hon. Minister may please state whether it is a fact that a meeting is being arranged for reopening the closed mill in which the officials of Jute Corporation of India are also likely to participate ?

SHRI ASHOK GAHLOT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall reply to the hon. Member's question regarding Katihar Mills after obtaining details about it.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : We know all about Jute Corporation of India. The minimum support price fixed by the Government is very meagre, it must be raised. The jute growers of West Bengal and Bihar are not getting even this support price because the distress sale is going on

there. We are getting telegrams almost every day from the people who complain that the Jute Corporation of India has not started procurement of jute. Since the Jute Corporation of India is not coming forward for procurement of jute, the growers are compelled to go in distress sale. The farmers are selling their product under helplessness and the rates have come down. Their condition is very bad. Therefore we have raised this question in the House. If the J.C.I. does not start procurement, their conditions would further deteriorate. The problem is that the J.C.I. does not get funds from the Banks. The Minister of Finance is present here.....

MR. SPEAKER : You please ask your question.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : How can the J.C.I. start procurement of Jute if it does not get funds, this is also a question? The Minister of Textile does not state clearly what are the problems ?

MR. SPEAKER : No, it is not so. —

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : The farmers are not benefited. J.C.I. is not being financed. He should announce it immediately. So, I would like to know as to when the J.C.I. would come into the market and start procurement of jute. Only then distress sale would stop.

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already said that the financial position of the J.C.I. is not in good shape. The hon. member has said that I am not stating the fact, it is not so. I would like to tell the House about this and in fact, it is well known to the hon. Member as to why the financial position of the J.C.I. has worsened.

SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, kindly tell the hon. Minister to come prepared here. Regarding every question he continues to say that he would answer after obtaining details.

[English]

The Minister should come prepared for every question. He does not reply

to the question; he does not do his homework properly.

MR. SPEAKER : You should not go from general to specific and from specific to general.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT : Whatever the hon. Member has said just now is not proper. His question was also not relevant. That is why I had said that as far as I know the financial condition of the J.C.I. is not good. Why it is not good, I think the hon. Member knows much more than I as to how three thousand persons have been employed there. Rs. 16 crores are being paid there in the salary head only. The stock of jute worth Rs. 10 crores are lying in the Nadia Hills and in the godowns of the company. Keeping in view the sentiments of the hon. Member I went to Calcutta myself to take the stock of the situation. I met there the Chief Minister also and requested him to help in the release of jute stock of Rs. 10 crore worth lying locked in the godowns there for the last five years. Though the J.C.I. has won the court case, yet we shall not be able to release those jute stocks without Police assistance. The Banks are not ready to invest money on that jute stock which is not in good condition after five years. The Bank has closed its commercial operations regarding that. It is seeking guarantee. So we have suggested the J.C.I. to issue order for giving guarantee so that we may resume the commercial operation.

Further, I would like to say that the financial position has been deteriorated due to the budget which was presented very late. In the end of March the vote on account was passed for four months. Thereafter some funds were released. Now again we have got the vote on account for further two months. I hope that we shall get sanction soon and hence we shall be able to start that operation immediately.

[*English*]

12
SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Jute Corporation of India sells raw jute to NJMC, which is a cent percent Central Government undertaking, which has got six Units. I happen to be the President of the Federation of NJMC Staff Association. They talked to me on telephone because of the urgency and I have written to the hon. Minister that no supply of jute is being made to NJMC. NJMC does not purchase jute from outside except through Jute Corporation of India.

If jute is not supplied to NJMC, the operational functioning of those six mills will come to a halt. It will have very serious repercussions. Therefore, I have requested the hon. Minister through my letter and he sent the acknowledgement. May I find out from him what steps Jute Corporation is taking to continue supply of raw jute to the Central Government jute mills?

[*Translation*]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to say to the hon. Member that the situation there is very bad indeed. A sum of about Rs. 100 crore of the J.C.I. is outstanding against N.J.M.C. A vicious circle has formed there. That circle is needed to be broken. That is a government Enterprise, yet the Bank has suspended its commercial operation there due to bad situation prevailing there. The J.C.I. pressurises the N.J.M.C. to clear its arrears of Rs. 100 crores. And the N.J.M.C. is suffering from the loss of Rs. 65 crore at the turn over loss of Rs. 150 crores. How long the Government can afford to bear such situation? I wish in this regard that your government in that State, the C.P.M. government should also extend its cooperation to us.

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : There is the left front government. These Government jute mills are coming to a halt because raw jute is not given to those mills. Now he says, NJMC's financial condition is bad. There

are arrears of money due to JCI from NJMC. Because of these inter departmental transactions, should all these six jute mills run by the Central Government come to a halt? Therefore, you have to find some way out.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT : Hon. Speaker, Sir, I have told the reality we will take action. We will not allow them to close down.

[*English*]

SHRI ANANDGAJAPATI RAIJ POOSAPATI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Vijayanagar district in Andhra Pradesh, an inferior variety of jute is being grown for Mesta. The support price has not been given for the commodity. Even last time in 1986-87, when there was surplus production, Jute Corporation of India did not come forward to purchase. Two years back also, the same thing happened.

I request the Minister that for this Mesta variety also, at least some kind of money can be kept aside for purchase by the JCI so that the poor farmers of the area are benefited and not the traders.

MR. SPEAKER : Do you have the information? Do you like to reply?

[*Translation*]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will collect the information as it is not available with me at present.

[*English*]

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I think the hon. Minister knows the problem to a certain extent but not the entire problem.

Jute has started arriving in the market now because jute season has already commenced. Unless JCI is in the market, the price of the raw jute is going to crash. As a matter of fact, in North Bengal districts, the prices have started crashing.

Therefore, the only alternative is to see that JCI enters the market and purchases as much as possible on commercial rate. If the question of support price is there, then there will be no purchase by the JCI during this season.

May I know from the hon. Minister what immediate arrangement has been made by the Government of India in order to enable JCI to enter the market to protect the interests of the growers of Jute?

May I, in this connection, know whether NJMC, as already promised, paid an amount of Rs. 15 crores to start the purchase operation by the JCI?

May I also further know whether NJMC has placed a proposal to the Government to organise a separate cooperative agency to purchase raw jute on your behalf in place of JCI and what is the reaction of the Government to that reported proposal by the NJMC?

[*Translation*]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no such proposal received by us from NJMC. As far as the remaining proposals of hon. Member are concerned, the Government is aware of those. But I want to inform you that I have all the figures relating to decrease in prices of jute. If you wish, I will submit those figures. I don't want to take time of the House as, the prices have certainly come down during the last month. Last year the support price of jute was Rs. 375 and this year the prices of jute is in the range of Rs. 440 to 450 in North Bengal.

[*Interruptions*]

[*English*]

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : It is not the correct report.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT : I am talking about North Bengal. I have said that jute is available at Rs. 440 as against Rs. 375. Although prices have not come down below support price.

[English]

15
SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : The name of JCI is not heard of in Orissa. It has never started its operation in Orissa. They have never gone to the field and they have never purchased a single tonne of jute from any company.

Since the position of JCI as stated by the hon. Minister is like this, I want a definite answer from the hon. Minister whether Government are going to market through JCI in the year, 1991-92 or not.

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already stated that it will go to the field and start its operation soon.

[English]

15
SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Jute industry is a well-known field and the Finance Minister is fully aware of the problem. The industry shows loss and the trade makes the profit and, therefore, the workers are continuously threatened with retrenchment while profits have gone up in the name of trade. Majority of the jute growers are small farmers. JCI should move out into the market to purchase. It is one of our demands that the wholesale trade in such sectors should be in the hands of JCI, not only in the matter of support prices. The question is : Would the JCI move out into the market with a fixed target? Would the JCI purchase at least 60 per cent or 70 per cent or 80 per cent of raw-jute that is sold in the market? If that is done, the small and marginal farmers would be saved and the profits shared by the trading sector are denied and all the profits come to the public sector despite the wishes of Shri Chidambaram.

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question is the same. I have already stated about it that JCI is constituted for protecting the interests of the farmers and as

regard the feelings expressed by the hon. Member, I would like to ensure that JCI will definitely protect the interests of farmers. I can't tell the figures of the moment in respect of percentage of procurement.

[English]

16
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Sir, the fact is that the House Committee of Lok Sabha has decided to go in for purchase of jute carpets instead of this kind of carpet and the same can be done in respect of all the Government offices. (Interruptions) The entire jute products of the Jute Mills can be purchased by the JCI. Why don't the JCI go to the market now and buy the jute products? I think Manmohan Singh-ji would be happy with this proposal. Let him respond.

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the suggestion given by the member is good. It will be taken into consideration.

[English]

16-18
Funds for Development of National Highways in Maharashtra

*373. **SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYA SADUL** : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Development Council at their meeting held on October 11, 1990 at Delhi inter-alia discussed the modalities in regard to release of funds to States for development of National Highways from the Central Road Fund;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantum of funds proposed to be released to the State of Maharashtra; and

(d) the present position regarding release of funds to the State?

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

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in his reply the hon. Minister has stated that the National Development Council has not discussed the matter regarding release of funds to states for development of National Highways. Would the hon. Minister tell how many proposals, with regard to constructing National Highways, have been received so far from the Government of Maharashtra since 1985. My second question is that no new National Highway has been constructed in Maharashtra for the last 6-7 years. With the result great difficulties are being faced with regard to traffic management and development of the area. What is the reason for not constructing even a single national highway in Maharashtra. The third question is whether the Government have received any proposal from Maharashtra Government regarding National Highway No. 11. If so, when will you take the decision in that regard?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the first thing is that the Minister of Maharashtra Government never raised this matter in the meeting of National Development Council. He has raised the other issues there.

[English]

Central assistance to the State Plan and right to work to be introduced as a fundamental right in the Constitution. Your Minister never raised the issue which you want to raise now. I would like to point out that 11 proposals for declaration as a National Highway in Maharashtra were given by the State Government. All these proposals can be considered once I know what is the budget allocation for that.

[Translation]

SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, besides this my second suggestion is that the National Highways and the roads which are narrow, need to be widened, e.g., National Highway No.

13 which passes through Solapur to Bijapur. It is very narrow road and the traffic on it is heavy. Generally accidents occur during rainy days. Therefore, it is needs to be widened. Has the Hon. Minister has received any proposal from the State Government in this regard?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to enlighten the hon. Member that there is no such proposal pending with us. I would request the hon. Member to ask the State Government to submit the proposal. Keeping in view of funds available with us we may consider it only after receiving the proposal from the State Government.

[English] 18

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK : May I know from the hon. Minister the total contribution of Maharashtra towards the Central Road Fund during the last two years as well as the grant of funds to Maharashtra out of this Central Road Fund for the development of roads during the last two years?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I do not have the figures for the last two years. But I can tell him that the total Central Road Fund in respect of Maharashtra, right up to March, 1990 was Rs. 4416.06 lakhs, out of which for approved scheme, it was Rs. 3960.57 lakhs. I still have some balance of Rs. 455.49 lakhs which I will be using for the new scheme.

18-24
Involvement of Private Sector in Road Construction

*374. SHRI HANNAM MOLLAH+ ;
PROF. ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH } : Will

the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to involve private sector in road construction;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. There is a proposal to involve the private sector in the development of National Highways. One of the pre-requisites for involving private sector in road construction is an amendment of the National Highway Act, 1956 to provide for levy of fee on National Highway sections, which is yet to be done.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Sir the Government is privatising everything. Probably, the Government itself will be privatised. Now they are looking at the roads.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Already they have been privatised. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : They are involving the private sector to construct the national highways. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, when they participate in the construction, what will be the ownership of the road and what will be the right of the people who use the road? What safeguard will be given to the public to use that road? (*Interruptions*) Secondly, what is the particular aspect in that amendment?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : The amendment is still to go to the Cabinet and then I will bring it to the House. I am trying to bring it in this session. Once the Cabinet clears it, I will come out with the proposal. I would like to inform the hon. Member about all these proposals and the points which he is raising. I will make sure that we take into consideration that.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : What about the first part of the question? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : How much the banks will contribute as also the private finance?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I will be able to tell you once the Cabinet clears the proposal.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : But have you not thought about it?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I have thought about it. But I would like to come to this House once the Cabinet clears it.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : I would like to know whether the foreign capital also will be invited to participate in this private sector. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : That is also under consideration.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : It is not under consideration. Anybody who wants to come and participate in our development is most welcome. But he will have to adhere to all the rules and regulations of the country. We will not relax anything which should harm our nation.

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR BANSAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the intended privatisation would be limited to the starting of new roads or would it extend to the existing roads. Also by what time, would he take steps to see that the poor running of the National Highway Number One from Delhi to Amritsar, is completed.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I would not have the answer of the last part of the question.

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR BANSAL : What about the first part?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : We would like them to undertake to the roads which will be recommended by the State Governments and also to the present national highways which are not in a very good condition. Well, I do not have that kind of money to repair them and maintain them. If somebody comes and wants to help us in this development, I would be happy to welcome him.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will that include Bridges also?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Yes.

SHRI E. AHMED : I would like to know whether the Government has any comprehensive scheme to construct the bridges on the national high way 47 and national highway 17. The Government was not able to provide sufficient funds due to paucity of funds. In view of this, whether the Government would also consider to get the private parties involved in the construction of the bridges on the national highways.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Sir I will consider it.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : When the private sector is considered to construct the road, will the private sector be given ownership over the land on which the road will be constructed? This is part A.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : How can it be given?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : That is for the Minister to answer and not for you.

The second part of it is that the private sector is not a homogenous one. We are told that there is a village sector; there is a tiny sector; there is a small scale sector; there is a large scale sector and MRTP sector etc. Now, my question is: will each of these sectors be considered for construction of roads and make profit out of it?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Anybody who comes forward to construct the roads for us is most welcome and I would like to inform the hon. Member that the ownership of the land will never be given to anybody.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : The real estate has been offered to the NRIs by the Finance Minister. They can have the real estate and they can construct the road.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The real estate has been offered to the NRIs.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : It is just not possible for anybody to come and buy such a big piece of land and then make profit out of it.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : But possibility is there for the NRIs.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I would like to inform you that though there is a possibility, I would not allow them to be the owners.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : The hon. Minister was pleased to reply to a supplementary "that it depends on the availability of funds". I had referred to National Highway No. 1 and an amount of Rs. 53 crores was advanced by the World Bank. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : This is a specific question. He may not have the information with him. This is exactly what he said while replying to one of the questions put earlier.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Sir, it is a specific question because a sum of Rs. 53 crores was advanced by the World Bank for completion of 80 Kms of road beginning from..... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : This is a question on allowing private persons to construct the roads. From that, you are going to a specific question and the Minister may not have the information with him. Anyway, you put the question and if the Minister has any information with him, he will reply to it.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : My simple question is regarding the completion of work on four-laning on National Highway 1 i.e. from Murthal to Western Jamuna canal—a length of 80 Kms. Though a loan amount of Rs. 53 crores was advanced by the World Bank, it is lying incomplete and for the last 2½ years there is no progress in the work. May I know from the Minister whether the work is likely to begin in the near future, if so, by what time it is likely to be completed ?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I had informed the hon. Members that I will not give it up and I will certainly look into this.

SHRI SOBHANADRESWARA RAO VADDE : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he had received any proposals for the construction of bridges on the river Krishna? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : He may not be having the information with him. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SOBHANADRESWARA RAO VADDE : I would like to know from the Minister whether he has any proposal for the construction of bridge on the river Krishna in the State of Andhra Pradesh?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I do not have any specific answer for this specific question. I have a lot of proposals from different companies with me who would like to go into construction.

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK : I welcome the Government's attitude towards involving the private sector in road construction. But at the same time I would like to know from the hon. Minister, as the Government is planning to amend the National Highways Act, 1956 to involve the private sector, what are the objectives behind involving the private sector, whether it will be restricted only to profit making by the private sector or will it ensure better roads and roads in the neglected backward areas.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I think both the things will come in this.

SHRI CHANDRA JEEL YADAV : It seems that the Government is going all out for privatisation and we seem to have entered into an era of privatisation. My question firstly is whether the Government has considered the aspect that no private sector will come to construct the roads unless they have a good margin of profit. Ultimately that burden will have to be borne by the common people, by those who want to use the roads. They will impose certain kind of road toll and bridge toll and all these things. Has the Government considered the aspect as to how much burden is

going to be put on the common man? Secondly, I would like to know whether the Government is also thinking to employ certain well known agencies to run certain parts of the Government also.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I don't think I can answer this question.

2425 Textile
Production of Janata Cloth

*376. **SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO** : Will the Minister of **TEXTILES** be pleased to state :

(a) the target fixed for the production of Janata Cloth per year; and

(b) the extent to which the target has been achieved during the last three years; year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b) The targets fixed and the achievements made in the production of handloom janata cloth in the country during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 are as under :—

(In million square metres)

Year	Target fixed	Production achieved
1988-89	560	419.57
1989-90	600	503.80
1990-91	600	476.38

SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO : I would like to know whether there is any proposal to stop this scheme in the 8th Plan in a phased manner and if so, what are the reasons thereof. In the State of Andhra Pradesh this scheme has been stopped for the last one and a half years. Is the Minister aware of this stoppage of the scheme in Andhra Pradesh? If so, what are the actions the Government is going to take to implement this scheme properly?

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT : Mr Speaker, Sir, at present there is neither any reason nor any proposal to stop this scheme. As far as the matter relating to Andhra Pradesh is concerned, I am not aware of it whether the scheme has been abandoned or not. However, I will look into the matter and the Hon. Member will be informed accordingly.

[English]

SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO : For the last one and a half years we have not seen anywhere in Andhra Pradesh the distribution of this cloth whereas before that we used to see that about 30 to 40 lakh metres of cloth was distributed every year. This is the statistics we have got. Recently we have not seen anywhere in Andhra Pradesh that these cloths are distributed. A lot of fraud is taking place in procuring all these materials from the societies. Some societies are acting in such a manner that while procuring this cloth from the weaver a lot of misappropriation is taking place. Is the Government going to take any kind of action against this?

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as I understand that no fraud is taking place in the distribution of cloth for the last one and a half years as has been stated by the hon. Member. However, if some fraud is there; it would have been for the last four to five years. I will look into the matter. I would also try to ensure that there would be no incidence of fraud and distribution may be made properly. Since the distribution work is carried out by the State Government, I don't think that the fraud has been taking place for the last one and a half years. I can give you this assurance that neither any scheme has been abandoned in Andhra Pradesh nor such a thing would happen in future. If there is some fraud in distribution, it will be set right.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Priority Sector obligations of Public Sector Banks

*366. **SHRI RAMESH CHAND TOMAR**
SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA } : Will

the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to revise the priority sector obligations of the public sector banks; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (**SHRI DALBIR SINGH**) : (a) and (b) At present there is no such proposal. However, Government has decided to appoint a high level committee to consider all relevant aspects of structure, organisation, functions and procedures of the financial system. The Committee is expected to advise the Government on appropriate measures that would be needed to enhance the viability and health of the financial sector so that it can better serve the needs of the economy without any sacrifice of the canons and principles of a sound financial system.

Declaration of Mangalore-Mysore Road as National Highway.

*368. **SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR** : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have received a proposal from the Government of Karnataka to declare the road between Mangalore and Mysore via Mercara as a National Highway; and

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

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

(b) A decision about the declaration of new National Highways in various States including Karnataka can be taken only after finalisation of the 8th Five Year Plan.

Allocation of foreign exchange to Companies

370. **SHRI KARIA MUNDA** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 848 on March 16, 1990 and state :

(a) whether any of the companies mentioned therein have been allocated foreign exchange amounting to more than Rupees Two Crores in a year for meeting expenses abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government propose to reduce the allocation of foreign exchange to them till recovery of the excise duty is made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) : (a) and (b) : The companies mentioned in the reply to the unstarred Question No. 848 on March 16, 1990 are : (i) M/s. ITC Ltd., (ii) M/s. Godfrey Philips India Ltd. and (iii) M/s. Voltas Ltd. No foreign exchange is allocated by the Government to companies. However, permission to use foreign exchange for expenses abroad is granted by the Reserve Bank of India under the relevant provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulations. Out of the three companies mentioned above, only one, namely, M/s. ITC Ltd. has been allowed to make remittance amounting to more than Rupees Two Crores as follows :

- (i) Maintenance of overseas offices : Rs. 383.73 lakhs per annum
- (ii) Blanket Permit or Export Promotion: Rs. 200.00 lakhs (For one year valid upto 31st March, 1992).

(c) The cases involving evasion of excise duty are under adjudication. The Reserve Bank of India allocates foreign exchange for the purposes mentioned

above, based on the size of foreign exchange transactions and the export performance of the company. The Reserve Bank of India does not include recovery of excise duty as one of the criteria.

[Translation]

Investment by Banks and Financial Institutions in Bihar

*371. **SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount invested by the Life Insurance Corporation, General Insurance Corporation and various banks in Bihar; separately during the last three years;

(b) whether the Union Government propose to encourage the banks and financial institutions to invest more capital in Bihar; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The amount invested by the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) and General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC) in Bihar during the last 3 years is given below :

Year	Amount (Rupees in Crores)	
	L. I. C.	G. I. C.
1988-89	71.07	17.83
1989-90	107.83	24.00
1990-91	63.80	8.58

Bulk of the investment by LIC and GIC is made in Central and State Government securities, other Government guaranteed marketable securities such as bonds of financial institutions etc. Besides, LIC and GIC also advance loans for approved purposes in the socially oriented sector like housing, water supply etc. in accordance with the investment guidelines approved by the Government and as per annual allocations made by the Planning Commission. LIC and GIC also invest in debentures/shares of public limited companies in the private sector.

2. As regards banks, the amount of outstanding credit and aggregate deposits and the credit deposit ratio of all scheduled commercial banks in Bihar is given below :

(Amount Rs. in Crores)

Year	Deposits	Credits	C.D. Ratio
March, 1989	7091.62	2804.86	39.6
March, 1990	8253.02	3304.08	40.0
December, 1990	8793.43	3408.74	38.8

3. The actual level of credit in relation to locally mobilised deposits in a particular State or Region depends upon the credit absorption capacity of the State/Region which in turn is determined and influenced by factors such as development of infrastructural facilities. The banks as well as financial institutions have been advised to ensure that wide regional disparities among various States in credit deployment are avoided and effective steps are taken to ensure increased flow of credit to all productive and viable proposals in deficient areas.

[English] 29

Alleged flight of capital in South East Asia

*372. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA }
SHRI ATAL BIHARI } Will
VAJPAYEE }

the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Flight of Capital to S-E Asia' appearing in The Statesman of June 29, 1991;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
SHRI (RAMESHWAR THAKUR) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

2-233 LSS/(ND)/91

(b) There was some evidence that in the last few months capital was flowing out of India. In particular, there was a net outflow on account of non resident external accounts. However, the direction of these outflows is very difficult to establish.

(c) Government have taken a number of measures to enhance confidence in the Indian rupee and to halt capital outflow. These, include : adjustment in the exchange rate of the rupee as well as the fiscal strategy outlined in the Union budget for 1991-92.

[Translation] 30
Uttar Pradesh
Development of Tea Gardens in U.P.

*375. SHRI KESHRI LAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to develop tea gardens in Uttar Pradesh:

(b) if so, the details thereof and the areas where the said scheme is likely to be implemented;

(c) whether the existing tea gardens in these areas would also be benefited by this scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE
(SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) :

(a) to (d) A study by a consultancy firm, commissioned by Uttar Pradesh Government on development of tea in the hilly regions and Terai area of U.P. has been received.

The report envisages development of tea gardens in about 50,000 hectares of land in 25 districts in the areas of Garhwal, Kumaon and Terai. It also deals with rehabilitation of tea estates in Kausani, Vijaypur, Berinag, Chowkorie, Jhaltola and Cherapani.

The investment requirement has been assessed at Rs. 909 crores spread over a period of 33 years.

[English]

Gujarat

Agricultural & Rural Debt Relief Scheme

*377. **SHRI CHANDUBHAI DESHMUKH** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of Gujarat to extend the benefit of Agricultural & Rural Debt Relief (ARDR) Scheme to those SCs/STs who had taken loans from nationalised banks;

(b) whether the Government propose to extend the period for repayment of loan granted to the State Government under the Scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) A request was received from the Government of Gujarat in September, 1990 that the Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief (ARDR) Scheme may be extended to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes who have taken loans from State Government agencies like the Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Development Corporations, Backward Classes Boards, etc. The ARDR Scheme was formulated by the Government of India for providing debt relief to farmers, artisans and weavers who have taken loans from Public Sector Banks and Regional Rural Banks only. The State Governments have formulated similar schemes for cooperative banks. Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes borrowers who are farmers, weavers and artisans are eligible for debt relief under the scheme.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Government do not propose to make any changes in the scheme.

Per Capita External Debt

*378. **SHRI SHANKER-SINH VAGHELA** } : Will
DR. A. K. PATEL }

the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the per capita external debt of the Union Government at the end of 1988-89, 1989-90, 1990-91 and as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) : The per capita external debt on Government Account and IMF borrowings at the end of 1988-89, 1989-90 & 1990-91 is estimated to be Rs. 618, Rs. 683 and Rs. 835 respectively. Information as on date is not available as the accounts for the period are yet to close.

32 Government Employee
Involvement of Customs Officials in Smuggling

*379. **SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI** } : Will
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI }

the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the officers/staff of the Customs Houses and Central Excise Collectorates found responsible for aiding and abetting the smuggling activities during 1990 and January—July, 1991;

(b) the action taken against such employees/officers; and

(c) the details of the cases pending finalisation and steps taken to expedite the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Available reports indicate that 19 personnel of the Customs Houses and Central Excise Collectorates, as per details in the table below, have been allegedly found to be involved in smuggling activities during the calendar years 1990 and 1991 (up to 31 st July, 1991).

Year	Group B	Group C	Total
1990	2	9	11
1991 (upto 31-7-91)	2	6	8
	4	15	19

(b) Departmental action under the CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965 and/or prosecution in the Courts of Law have been initiated against these personnel.

(c) All these cases are at various stages of enquiry/investigation/prosecution. Pending proceedings are being expedited by close monitoring for early finalisation thereof.

33 Conveyance Allowance to Central Government Employees

380. SHRI JEEVAN SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an Arbitration award for sanction of a certain amount of conveyance allowance to Central Government employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which final decision is likely to be taken in the matter.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) : (a) and (b) The Board of Arbitration has given the Award that the non-gazetted Central Government employees except those who actually enjoy the benefit of free or subsidised transport facility for travel between their residence and place of duty or are in receipt of Conveyance Allowance for that purpose, shall be given a transport subsidy of Rs. 30 (Rupees thirty only) per employee per month. This award was to take effect on and from the 1st day of April, 1989.

(c) The Award was considered by the Government. It was estimated that the implementation of the Award would entail an expenditure of Rs. 176 crores per annum. In the context of need for exercising utmost economy

in the Government spending, a recurring expenditure of this size will impose additional burden on the exchequer, which would adversely affect the National economy. It was, therefore, decided to reject the award. A statement to this effect was laid on the Table of the House on the 31st August, 1990. A Resolution to reject the Award will be moved in the House as early as possible, as per the prescribed procedure.

34 Ranking of Indian Banks in World

*381. DR. C. SILVERA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the Indian banks are among the top one thousand banks in the world;

(b) if so, the names of these banks;

(c) the criteria adopted for ranking these banks in the top list;

(d) whether the Government propose to take some steps to ensure that other banks also come up to this level;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India has reported that the following eight Indian banks figure among the top 1000 banks in the world as per information published in "The Banker" a Financial Times publication, in their July, 1991 issue :—

1. Industrial Development Bank of India
2. State Bank of India
3. Canara Bank
4. Bank of India
5. Export Import Bank of India
6. Punjab National Bank
7. Maharashtra State Cooperative Bank
8. Bank of Baroda

(c) "The Banker" has given the rankings separately in terms of strength, size, soundness and profit performance.

(d) to (f) Various measures have been taken by Government and RBI to improve the capital base, quality of assets, operational efficiency and profitability of the banks. These measures include subscription to the share capital of nationalised banks, rationalisation of service charges and interest rates structure and containment of staff growth. For reinforcing financial viability, the banks have been advised to ensure better credit management, raise productivity and effect economy wherever possible. To provide the competitive edge to banks, new money market instruments like certificates of deposits and commercial papers have been introduced and interest rates on term deposits have been enhanced. Banks have also been permitted to diversify their activities.

Money Laundering
Alleged unauthorised transfer of money

*382. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-
SHEKARA MURTHY }
SHRI V. SREENIVAS } :
PRASAD }

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Enforcement Directorate, Bombay has recently unearthed a super efficient Muscat-to-Bombay cash transfer system as reported in the Times of India of July 13, 1991;

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

(c) the details of the arrests, if any, made in this connection; and

(d) the further steps contemplated by the Government in this regard :

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) : (a) and (b) The Officers of the Enforcement Directorate at Bombay searched two residential premises of Shri Sameer Kader Khisay. As a result of the search Indian currency in cash amounting to Rs. 25,45,000, fifty Bank drafts for a total value of

Rs. 3,02,500, foreign currency Omani Riyals 430 and U.S. Dollars 570 were seized, alongwith incriminating documents. Shri Sameer Qader Khisay is alleged to have made payments of about Rs. 15 crores in India over a period of fifteen months, by order or on behalf of persons resident outside India in violation of Section 9 of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. Such payment in India without corresponding inward remittance other than through authorised channels, caused loss of foreign exchange.

(c) Shri Sameer Qader Khisay as well as one Shri Abdul Qayoom Damodi and his employee Shri Mohd. Hussain Damodi, have been arrested under Sec. 35 of the FERA, 1973.

(d) Appropriate action as warranted under the law is being taken.

[Translation]

36

Ban on Imports

*383. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD : Will the MINISTER OF COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the items which have been banned for import keeping in view the economic crisis prevailing in the country;

(b) how long this ban is likely to continue;

(c) whether it is likely to have an adverse impact on industrial production; and

(d) if so, the annual loss of revenue as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c) No items have been banned for import under the new trade policy, announced on 4th July, 1991. However, unlisted raw materials, components, consumables & spares have been shifted to the Limited Permissible List and the same can now be imported through REP licences.

(d) Does not arise.

[English] 37 Spice(s)

India's Share in Spice Trade

*384. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there has been a decline in India's share in spice trade in the international market;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to rectify the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) : (a) to (c) There is some fall in our share in world trade in spices. This is due to a variety of reasons, the main reasons being (a) increase in domestic consumption, (b) high prices in domestic market, (c) fall in international prices of major spices, and (d) lower productivity leading to India being generally out-priced by competitors. The Spices Board has taken the following measures to promote exports of spices from India :

- (1) Encouraging export of value added items like spice oils and oleoresins, spice blends and mixes and also export in branded consumer packs,
- (2) Sending delegations/study teams to selected markets for market promotion,
- (3) Arranging buyer-seller meets in India for business development,
- (4) Participating in selected international fairs and exhibitions,
- (5) To popularise various brands of Indian spices and to develop loyalty to Indian Brands, the Spices Board have introduced a Brand Promotion Scheme,
- (6) Taking up development and research programmes for increasing productivity and production of spices,

- (7) Undertaking various steps such as grower education and establishment of quality upgradation laboratory for improving cleanliness of Indian spices to meet importers requirements.

The exchange rate adjustment and the enlarged REP Scheme are expected to give an impetus to the growth in export of spices.

38 **Average Population coverage by a Bank Branch**

*385. DR. SUDHIR RAY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) the average population covered by a bank branch in the States of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Goa, Jammu and Kashmir and West Bengal, separately; and
- (b) the all India average of population covered by a bank branch?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) : Average population per bank office (APPBO) as on 30-12-1990 in the States of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir and West Bengal is given below :—

Name of State	APPBO (Rounded off to thousand)
Punjab	8000
Himachal Pradesh	6000
Karnataka	9000
Kerala	9000
Goa	4000
Jammu & Kashmir	8000
West Bengal	13000

The All India average on that date was 11000.

38 **Orissa Upgradation of Bhubaneshwar to 'B' Class City**

2334. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) the population of Bhubaneshwar city as per 1981 and 1991 census;

(b) whether the Government propose to upgrade the Bhubaneswar-city to a 'B' class city for the purpose of House Rent Allowance and Compensatory City Allowance;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE)

(a) : The population obtaining within the Municipal limits of Bhubaneswar city as per 1981 Census is 2,19,211. The final population figures of this city as per 1991 Census are not yet available.

(b) to (d) The question of upgradation of Bhubaneswar to a 'B-2' class city for the purpose of House Rent Allowance and Compensatory (City) Allowance will be taken up after final population figures of 1991 census become available.

[Translation] *Defence War Raja's*
Functioning of Sainik School, Chittorgarh

2335. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) since when the Sainik School is functioning at Chittorgarh in Rajasthan and the details of income and expenditure of the school for the last three years;

(b) whether any step has been taken for the progress of the school during this period;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) Details of the income and expenditure of the Sainik School at Chittorgarh, which was established in 1961, are given below :—

Year	(Amount in lakh of Rs.)	
	Income	Expenditure
1988-89 . . .	51.33	46.54
1989-90 . . .	55.63	50.28
1990-91 . . .	54.38	64.58

(b) to (d) The performance of Sainik Schools is regularly reviewed, at various levels. Some of the important steps taken in the recent past are :

(i) Improvement in the service conditions of the Sainik School employees (provision of General Provident Fund, Pension, Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity, Leave Encashment, Leave Travel Concessions etc.) to attract better talent and encourage motivation.

(ii) Complete prohibition on private tuition work being done by the teachers of Sainik Schools.

(iii) Arrangement of special (extra) classes in English for the new entrants.

In the Chittorgarh School the following steps have also been taken to improve the teaching :—

(a) An Audio Visual Resource Centre has been established. It has video cassettes of lessons taught to reinforce learning. Video cassettes on other subjects are also made available to the students.

(b) Computer training has been introduced.

[English] 40 *Silk*

Mulberry Cultivation

2336. SHRI P. C. THOMAS : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the places where Mulberry is mainly cultivated ?

(b) the incentives given by the Government to increase the cultivation of Mulberry; and

(c) the target fixed for the cultivation of Mulberry during the current year and the results achieved so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Jammu &

Kashmir are traditional mulberry cultivating states accounting for about 85% of mulberry acreage in the country.

(b) In order to supplement the effort of the State Sericulture Deptts., the following schemes are being implemented by the Central Silk Board to increase cultivation of mulberry:

1. Supply of Mulberry cuttings to State Sericulture Deptts. at subsidised rates.
2. Supply of mulberry saplings to farmers at subsidised rate under Kisan Nursery Programme in selected districts.
3. Supply of improved varieties of mulberry cuttings to states free of cost for propagation of new mulberry varieties.

(c) An incremental target of 0.25 lakh hectares has been fixed for mulberry acreage during the current financial year. However, the extent of achievement will be known only at the end of the financial year on the basis of the progress reports to be received from the State Sericulture Departments.

41 *States*
Overdrafts of States

2337. SHRI T. J. ANJALOSE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of overdrafts of States as on June 30, 1991, State-wise?

Year	(in Rs. Crores) Exports
1988-89	753.88
1989-90	847.75
1990-91	1211.63

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): No State was in overdraft by the end of June, 1991.

41
Shifting of Professional Processing Unit of International Finance Corporation

2338. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government are aware of the International Finance Corporation's (I.F.C.) proposal to shift its professional processing unit from Washington to India; and

(b) if so, the reasons advanced by the I.F.C. to the Union Government for such shifting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) : (a) and (b) The International Finance Corporation is considering expanding its Regional Mission in India to enable it to undertake more investment promotion and project processing work in response to the needs of its clients in the region.

42
Export of Leather goods from Tamilnadu

2339. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the foreign exchange earned from the export of leather goods from Tamil Nadu during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to develop the leather trade and introduce modern equipment for leather manufacturing in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The exports of leather and leather products from Tamil Nadu during the last three years have been as follows :

Year	(in Rs. Crores) Exports
1988-89	753.88
1989-90	847.75
1990-91	1211.63

(b) The steps taken by Government of India include facilitating the import of machinery, equipment and raw material building up infrastructural facilities and directly assisting exporters in their efforts to promote exports.

42
Waiving of Loans under Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief Scheme

2340. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether only the instalments due on October 2, 1986 and unpaid and not the whole amount due on that date were covered under the Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief Scheme, 1990;

(b) the number of beneficiaries and the total amount waived as on March 31, 1991, State-wise; and

(c) the number of beneficiaries included in (b) above who remained indebted and the total amount outstanding against them, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The Agricultural & Rural Debt Relief Scheme provides *inter alia* for writing off of chronic overdues also. The 'chronic overdues' according to the Scheme cover instalment(s) of loans due for repayment upto October 2, 1986 and remaining unpaid on that date and *not* the whole amount of loan outstanding.

(b) and (c) As on 1-7-1991, 3.03 crore beneficiaries who are farmers, weavers and artisans, have been provided relief to the extent of Rs. 7560.88 crores, by the Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Co-operative Banks. Position regarding number of beneficiaries and the amounts waived state-wise is given in the attached statement. Under the Scheme, the debt relief is provided in full upto a maximum limit of Rs. 10,000 per borrower and in case the relief amount to the maximum amount is not sufficient to clear the entire amount in default, the balance amount is to be repaid by the borrower. In the case of first category of borrowers, the dues are fully settled and in the case of second category of borrowers, there would be a balance to be repaid. The reporting system does not yield information on such category-wise lists of beneficiaries.

Statement

Statement showing the State-wise number of persons who have been provided relief and the amount involved under the Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief (ARDR) Scheme, 1990 as on 19th July, 1991.

Name of State/ Union Territory	No. of persons given relief	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh	29,51,666	88255
Arunachal Pradesh	12,157	216

Name of State/ Union Territory	No. of persons given relief	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
Assam	5,08,442	11863
Bihar	37,31,001	82368
Goa	19,101	437
Gujarat	13,52,728	49942
Haryana	5,99,086	23371
Himachal Pradesh	2,77,942	5571
Jammu & Kashmir	33,811	824
Karnataka	15,92,305	49425
Kerala	8,45,101	16061
Madhya Pradesh	19,14,150	46338
Maharashtra	28,78,901	77208
Manipur	79,019	1310
Meghalaya	71,652	1676
Mizoram	6,396	265
Nagaland	50,101	949
Orissa	21,60,832	38576
Punjab	4,63,699	19727
Rajasthan	19,17,714	53088
Sikkim	9,394	268
Tamil Nadu	19,71,771	53194
Tripura	1,49,479	2445
Uttar Pradesh	51,63,306	104653
West Bengal	15,03,896	26270
Chandigarh	3,363	111
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2,798	33
Daman & Diu	1,115	14
Delhi	11,117	456
Lakshadweep	91	3
Pondicherry	41,643	1065
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4,847	106
Total	3,03,28,624	756088

44 Export of Handloom Cloth

2341. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) The quantity of handloom cloths exported to different countries during 1989-90 and 1990-91 together with its cost, country-wise; and

(b) The respective participation of each apex organisation in the said export effort together with the quantity and cost of cloth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) The exports of cotton handloom fabrics

amounted to Rs. 112.16 crores during 1989-90 and Rs. 122.66 crores in 1990-91. A statement showing quantity and value of cotton handloom fabrics exported to major importing countries during the past two years is enclosed

(b) As per information available with Handloom Export Promotion Council, Madras the export performance of apex organisations in the field of handlooms has been as under :

(Value in Rupees Crores)

	1989-90	1990-91
1. All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-op. Soc. Ltd., G Sunkurama St. Madras-600 001.	13.88	16.91
2. Co-optex International 350 Pantheon Road, Madras-600 008.	1.09	0.98
3. Andhra Pradesh State Handloom Weavers Co-op. Soc. Ltd., APCO Export Division, 608 Elchiguda, Secunderabad-500 380.	0.07	0.71

Statement

Statement showing Exports of Cotton Handloom Fabrics to major importing Countries during the past two years

Q=Quantity in lakh sq. mtrs.

V=Value in Rs. Crores

COUNTRY	1989-90		1990-91	
	Q	V	Q	V
Oman	6.0	1.0	6.7	1.4
Saudi Arabia	5.7	1.0	7.4	1.6
Hong Kong	34.7	6.9	31.2	6.1
Japan	40.1	8.6	48.0	10.2
Malayasia	51.5	6.9	63.8	9.7
Philippines	7.3	1.2	6.7	1.2
Singapore	74.7	12.6	78.1	14.3
U.A.E.	40.2	5.8	35.0	5.5
Nigeria	2.3	0.7	6.3	2.5
Dohomey Rep.	56.2	11.5	68.4	16.8
Togoland	3.6	1.2	8.5	3.2
EEC	55.3	11.3	43.7	14.1
Sweden	19.6	3.9	18.6	4.0
U. S. A.	200.5	26.6	155.3	22.3

45 Source HEPC, Madras.

Central Bills pending for President's Assent

2342. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Bills passed by the Parliament pending for President's assent as on June 30, 1991 and details thereof indicating the period since when these are pending;

(b) the reasons for the delay in each case; and

(c) the time by which these Bills are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINIS-TER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COM-PANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGA-RAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM) :
(a) and (b) As per our records, one

Bill is pending and another Bill is referred back for reconsideration by Parliament. The Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill, 1986 was sent to the President for his assent on the 19th December, 1986. The said Bill has been returned by the President to the Chairman, Rajya Sabha, with a message dated 7th January, 1990, that the same may be reconsidered by the Houses of Parliament. The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1991 was sent to the President for assent on 19th March, 1991. Although the Bill has not been returned by the President, certain clarifications have been sought regarding the validity of the amendments moved and accepted in the Lok Sabha on 12th March, 1991.

(c) Since there is no time limit fixed for returning such Bills, it is not possible to indicate the time by which the Bill is likely to be cleared.

Overdraft by Bihar Government

2343. SHRI RAM NAIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has refused to honour the unauthorised overdraft of the Government of Bihar;

(b) if so, since when;

(c) the total amount of overdraft on that date and what was the authorised limit ;

(d) whether the Reserve Bank of India has examined and analysed the reasons for increase in unauthorised overdraft;

(e) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE):

(a) Under the Overdraft Regulation Scheme, the Reserve Bank of India would issue instructions for refusing to honour payments on behalf of the State Government only when the overdraft continues for more than seven consecutive working days from

the date of emergence of overdraft. In the current financial year, the overdrafts which occurred in the account of the Government of Bihar with the Reserve Bank of India were cleared within the time limit of seven consecutive working days stipulated under the Overdraft Regulation Scheme. The Reserve Bank of India did not, therefore, have any occasion to refuse to honour payment on behalf of the Government of Bihar, so far, during the current financial year.

(b) to (e) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

[Translation] 48

Investment by R.B.I. and Public Sector Banks/Financial Institutions in Bihar

2344. SHRI BHUVNESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of investment made by the Reserve Bank of India and other public sector banks/financial institutions in the various States during the years 1989-90 and 1990-91, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to make investment in Bihar according to its population;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that they do not subscribe to the bonds issued by State Governments/State bodies. The public sector banks invest in the securities issued by State Governments/State bodies. The amount of investment made by public sector banks during the years 1989-90 and 1990-91 in the securities issued by State Governments/State bodies is given in Statement I. As regards Statewise investments of financial institutions, data are not available for the years 1989-90 and 1990-91. However, data on Statewise assistance sanctioned and disbursed by all financial institutions for 1989-90 are furnished in Statement II. Similar data for 1990-91 is still not available.

(b) to (d) The public sector banks have been advised by RBI to achieve a credit deposit ratio of at least 60% in respect of their rural and semi urban branches separately. The above targets are with reference to location of branches in the State and not with regards to population of the area served by these branches.

The credit deposit ratio of Bihar as at the end of March '89, March '90 and December '90 as well as All India average for the same period is given below :

Year	Credit Deposit Ratio (%)	
	Bihar	All India
March, 1989	39.6	65.4
March 1990	40.0	65.8
December 1990	38.8	66.0

It may be observed that the C:D ratio in Bihar is lower compared to the ratio for All India. However, it may be stated that credit deposit ratio is not the sole indicator of economic development of a particular State/Region. The actual level of credit in relation to locally mobilised deposits in a particular State or Region depends upon the credit absorption capacity of the State/Region which in turn is determined and influenced by factors such as development of infrastructural facilities like Irrigation, Power, Rail, Road, Transport etc. and availability of required inputs and marketing outlet for agricultural, industrial production etc. Nevertheless, the banks have been advised to ensure that wide regional disparities among various States in credit deployment are avoided and effective steps are taken to increase the flow of credit to all productive and identified viable proposals in deficient areas. The matter is also monitored by State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC), State Government and RBI on regular basis.

STATEMENT I

Statement showing the State-wise Amount of Investment made by Public Sector Bank's in the securities issued by State Governments and the State Bodies

(Rs. Crores)

Sr. No.	States	Amount of Investment in Securities	
		1989-90	1990-91
1	Andhra Pradesh	251.00	224.03
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3.07	3.14
3	Assam	98.24	61.13
4	Bihar	321.83	311.46
5	Goa	5.07	6.96
6	Gujarat	208.70	148.42
7	Haryana	74.44	69.92
8	Himachal Pradesh	32.03	27.33
9	Jammu & Kashmir	33.34	25.26
10	Karnataka	144.00	135.03
11	Kerala	168.46	142.65
12	Madhya Pradesh	247.71	218.38
13	Maharashtra	312.10	254.37
14	Manipur	11.78	7.44
15	Meghalaya	12.54	9.85
16	Nagaland	13.17	11.67
17	Orissa	143.42	125.32
18	Punjab	68.67	59.55
19	Rajasthan	192.81	161.84
20	Sikkim	4.06	4.51
21	Tamil Nadu	256.90	225.77
22	Tripura	9.15	8.62
23	Uttar Pradesh	504.05	480.86
24	West Bengal	295.14	239.35
	TOTAL	3411.68	2962.86

STATEMENT II

Statement showing State-wise assistance sanctioned and disbursed during the Year 1989-90 by all Financial Institutions

(Rs. crores)

Sr. No.	State/Union Territories	Sanctioned	Disbursed
1	Andhra Pradesh	1075.45	727.22
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.76	1.16
3	Assam	221.82	64.04
4	Bihar	426.26	258.34
5	Goa	126.84	83.20
6	Gujarat	1699.09	1004.04
7	Haryana	555.51	298.78
8	Himachal Pradesh	162.01	99.67
9	Jammu & Kashmir	65.92	62.44
10	Karnataka	627.70	497.78
11	Kerala	277.41	218.67
12	Madhya Pradesh	645.52	460.19
13	Maharashtra	4036.55	2153.02
14	Manipur	10.96	9.57
15	Meghalaya	11.65	12.62
16	Mizoram	4.71	4.66
17	Nagaland	3.70	4.46
18	Orissa	443.36	196.49
19	Punjab	385.59	399.19
20	Rajasthan	639.95	333.71
21	Sikkim	6.51	3.34
22	Tamil Nadu	1249.97	905.19
23	Tripura	9.87	3.63
24	Uttar Pradesh	1181.77	811.72
25	West Bengal	643.66	441.40
26	Union Territories	330.05	250.99
TOTAL		14843.59	9305.52

Payment of guarantees given by Export Credit Guarantee Corporation in Middle East Countries

2345. SHRI VISHWANATH SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether payments have been made in respect of all guarantees given by the Export Credit Guarantee Corporation in the Middle East (Gulf) Countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c) In respect of guarantees given by the Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited (ECGC) relating to Middle East (Gulf) countries claims in respect of seven guarantees amounting to Rs. 161.62 crores have been received by ECGC. Out of this, in four cases, the claims are not payable at this stage according to ECGC since the banks have not yet remitted the amounts under the relative guarantees to the overseas banks. In one case, the claim has been admitted by ECGC and disbursement will be made after fulfilment of necessary formalities by the bank. The remaining two cases are under scrutiny.

52 New Compensation Scheme for Exporters

2346. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce a new Compensation Scheme for the exporters;

(b) if so, the details thereof and when it is likely to be introduced; and

(c) the percentage increase in the exports envisaged as a result of this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English] 52

Imports by Pepsi Foods

2347. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Pepsi Foods has requested the Government to amend their condition of Letter of Intent/ Foreign Collaboration approval and to allow the import of proprietary ingredients and to drop the condition that 5 dollars have to be earned for every dollar spent on imports;

(b) whether Pepsi Foods is importing the special formula for the domestic market; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE, IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and on receipt of the same shall be laid on the Table of the House.

53
[Translation] Defence

Facilities to Civilians residing in Cantonment Areas

2348. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the manner in which the primary facilities like electricity/water are provided to the civilians residing in Cantonment areas;

(b) whether Cantonment Boards extend their co-operation in providing such facilities;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the rules of the Cantonment Boards in this regard;

(e) whether the Government have received some suggestions for amendments therein; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) to (c) Responsibility for the supply of electricity to civilians residing in Cantonments rests with the State Electricity Board. The Cantonment Boards make arrangements for the provision of street lights. As regards the supply of water, certain Cantonment Boards provide it, in accordance with their bye-laws, while others arrange it through the Military Engineering Service. Cantonment Boards provide land for the installation of Sub-Stations and permit laying of distribution lines.

(d) Under Section 116 of the Cantonments Act, 1924, it is the responsibility of the Cantonment Boards to make reasonable provisions for water supply and street lights in the Cantonments within the funds at their disposal. Under Section 117 of the aforesaid Act, Cantonment Boards are empowered to make additional provisions in this regard.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

54
[English]

Company

Pre-Payment received by Pepsi Foods

2349. SHRI PRAFUL PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "Pepsi receives Rs. 35 crores export prepayment from parent firm" appearing in the Economic Times dated July 18, 1991;

(b) if so, the items, quantity and price of the order for which the amount of Rs. 35 crores has been received by the Pepsi Foods and shipping schedule thereof;

(c) whether it is customary for companies to receive prepayment;

(d) whether any FERA or RBI rules have been violated in such prepayment; and

(e) if so, the details in this regard?

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

(b) According to the information received by Ministry of Food Processing Industries from M/s. Pepsi the salient features of the agreement are as follows :—

(i) Pepsi Co. World Trade has advanced \$13.6 million against export of goods to be made by Pepsi Foods Private Limited to Pepsi Co. World Trade.

- (ii) After every shipment, 90% of the value of the shipment will be adjusted against the advance and balance 10% will be paid by Pepsi-Co. World Trade.
- (iii) It is planned that this advance will be utilised fully through exports upto April 30, 1992.
- (iv) The advance will be used for export of goods manufactured by Pepsi Foods Private Limited and/or procured by it from third parties.
- (v) In order for Pepsi Foods Private Limited to maintain adequate working capital, Pepsi Co. World Trademay replenish the advance from time to time.

(c) to (e) The R.B.I. is being consulted in this regard.

[Translation]

Trade with Nepal

2350. SHRI RUDRA SEN CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

- (a) the steps taken by the Government to boost trade with Nepal;
- (b) whether some special facilities are being provided to the traders entrepreneurs in Indo-Nepal border areas; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) In terms of the Joint Communiqué signed in June, 1990, India and Nepal restored the preferential trade arrangements between the two countries. This facilitates greater flow of bilateral trade. This has been supplemented by efforts such as exchange of official and trade delegations.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[English] 56

Tea Industry in Tripura

2351. SHRIMATI BIBHU KUMARI DEVI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there is rich potential for tea industry in Tripura;
- (b) whether the Government have formulated any scheme for proper and adequate exploitation of the tea potential in the region;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps contemplated by the Government to ensure a viable and growing tea industry in the area and to run it on proper commercial lines?

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

(b) to (d) For development of tea plantation and tea factories, Tea Board provides financial assistance under its continuing schemes such as Tea Plantation Finance Scheme, Tea Machinery and Irrigation Equipment Hire Purchase Scheme, Replantation Subsidy Scheme, Rejuvenation Subsidy Scheme, etc. These are also available for the development of tea estates in Tripura. Besides, the industry is free to invest its own surpluses and to borrow loans from banks.

56 *Industry*
Interest on lending by Bank of India to Small Scale Units

2352. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Bank of India in northern zone is charging twenty five percent interest on the lending to small scale units; and
- (b) if so, the justification thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The Bank of India has reported that as per the present lending policy of the Bank all advance accounts with limits

over Rs. 2 lakhs, including SSI units, are being charged interest @ 25% p.a. in working capital accounts and 24% p.a. in Bills purchased/discounted accounts except in the following cases :

- (i) Advances accounts having credit rating 'AAA';
- (ii) Export Finance;
- (iii) Term Loans; and
- (iv) Sick units under nursing programme.

As regards advances below Rs. 2 lakhs, interest rates range between 10% to 18.5% p.a. based on the size of the loan.

(b) The Reserve Bank of India has prescribed a minimum interest rate of 18.5% p.a. in respect of short term loans over Rs. 2 lakhs, and banks are allowed to charge a higher rate of interest over and above such a floor rate as a matter of policy.

57
Export of Basmati Rice to Gulf Countries

2353. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government propose to export Basmati rice to Gulf countries;
- (b) if so, the names of countries to which it is proposed to be exported;
- (c) the amount of foreign exchange expected to be earned as a result thereof; and
- (d) the steps the Government propose to take to increase the production of basmati rice ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED): (a) to (c) : The export of basmati rice is freely allowed subject only to a Minimum Export Price (MEP) and pre-shipment inspection.

Basmati rice is exported to Gulf countries in substantial quantities Saudi Arabia, UAE, and Bahrain are major markets. Export target

fixed for Gulf market for 1991-92 is over Rs. 300 crores.

(d) For increasing production of Basmati rice, 20 major Basmati rice producing districts have been identified in Haryana (2), Punjab (7), and Uttar Pradesh (11) and a production programme is being implemented in these states under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Integrated Programme in rice development (being implemented in 239 selected districts in major rice producing states). For propagating the adoption of improved Basmati rice production technology assistance is being provided to the farmers of the identified districts for use of inputs like seeds, micronutrients, pesticides, farm implements, plant protection equipment, etc. Besides, field demonstrations in Basmati rice production are being organised and training programmes for the farmers and farm labourers are conducted.

The seed of Basmati rice is being provided to the farmers of 20 selected districts on subsidy of Rs. 200/- per quintal. Assistance through this scheme is being provided mainly to the small & Marginal farmers. However, other category of farmers also get assistance to some extent under this programme.

58 Inland Waterways
Navigability of Hooghly River

2354. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

- (a) the steps taken by the Government to improve navigability of the Hooghly river for the benefit of the Calcutta and Haldia Ports; and
- (b) the results achieved so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) A comprehensive scheme for the improvement of draught in the Hooghly Estuary was sanctioned in August, 1982 at an estimated cost of Rs. 42 crores. Under this scheme the works being undertaken are river training works, procurement

of a navigational tug and navigational aids and instruments. Another scheme namely, recession of Jiggerkhali Flats was sanctioned in April, 1990 at an estimated cost of Rs. 43.29 crores. The scheme involves dredging of the order of about 7 million cubic metres.

(b) The Comprehensive scheme is in progress and is anticipated to be completed by June, 1992. The contract for the dredging of Jiggerkhali flat has been awarded and the work is still to be completed.

Length of National Highways

2355. SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state the total length of National Highways in the country as on December 31, 1990, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Length of NH in Km. (Provi- sional)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2519
2	Arunachal Pradesh	330
3	Assam	2296
4	Bihar	2117
5	Chandigarh	24
6	Delhi	72
7	Goa	229
8	Gujarat	1631
9	Haryana	698
10	Himachal Pradesh	854
11	Jammu & Kashmir	648
12	Karnataka	1996
13	Kerala	940
14	Madhya Pradesh	2946
15	Maharashtra	2918
16	Manipur	431
17	Meghalaya	472
18	Mizoram	551

(1)	(2)	(3)
19	Nagaland	113
20	Orissa	1649
21	Punjab	892
22	Rajasthan	2931
23	Sikkim	62
24	Tamil Nadu	1896
25	Tripura	200
26	Uttar Pradesh	2613
27	West Bengal	1638
28	Pondicherry	23
TOTAL		33689

60 SCS/ST/OBCs
Option to SC/ST Employees in Punjab National Bank for Deletion of their Belonging to the Category

2356. SHRI ROSHAN LAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Punjab National Bank has given option to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees to get the fact of their belonging to SC/ST category deleted from their service records;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of SC/ST employees category-wise who exercised this option and their records have been amended, accordingly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) Punjab National Bank has reported that on receipt of a request from one of its employees belonging to Scheduled Caste category for deletion of his name from the Scheduled Castes, it had taken up the matter with the Government for advice. The Government, after examination of the issue, had advised the public sector banks, including Punjab National Bank, that such a request could be acceded to if the employees furnished a sworn affidavit to the effect that he is voluntarily quitting the benefits available to him as a Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidate and that he will not claim

such benefits in future also. On receipt of this advice the bank advised its Zonal/Regional Offices to allow its Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees to exercise the option after giving the affidavits. However, except the one case referred to above, no other request has been received by the bank.

61
Development of Sericulture in
Sikkim

2357. SMT. DIL KUMARI BHANDARI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any facilities have been provided by the Union Government to encourage sericulture in Sikkim; and

(b) if so, since when and the details of assistance given to the State Government, till-date ?

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

(b) CSB had established one Research Extension Centre in the State during the year 1978. This Centre is presently assisting the State Government to formulate Sericulture Development Programmes and also popularising package of practices for mulberry and technology transfer for silk worm rearing. Besides the Centre is also imparting training to farmers on various aspects of sericulture.

61
Proposal of West Bengal Govern-
ment on Balance of Payment Crisis

2358. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal has submitted any proposal to tide over the balance of payment crisis; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India has made a careful assessment of the alternative policy approach submitted by the West Bengal Government. As a package it does not provide an effective way out of the balance of payment difficulties at the present juncture. The Non-Resident Indians would not send large amounts to India so long as our reserves remain at the low level that they are now. As regards import compression, a severe cut has been imposed, and there is no scope for further import compression without serious adverse consequences for production and employment.

The Government of India has also taken a number of measures in areas which have been referred to in the policy initiatives indicated in the alternative policy approach. Firstly, a number of steps to maintain the reserves and thus the confidence of the Non-Resident Indians have been taken. Secondly, the reforms in the areas of exchange rate, Trade and Industrial policy are also meant to add to the confidence of the Non-Resident Indians. The package of measures already taken have started showing results in terms of reversal in the trend of outflow of NRI funds. Thirdly, a scheme enabling Non-Resident Indians and their overseas corporate bodies to contribute to India Development Bonds denominated in US \$ to be issued by State Bank of India has just been announced to attract NRI funds. Fourthly, a review of policy and procedures bearing on Non-Resident Indian's investment has been proposed. Fifthly, maximum import compression is being achieved through a series of measures including those announced by Reserve Bank of India, changes in import policy and economies in canalised imports. In addition the recent exchange rate adjustment makes imports more expensive. Finally, the planned reduction in the fiscal

deficit has been formulated in such a manner that it does not affect subsidies directed towards the poor.

Irregularities in the Branches of State Bank of Indore

2359. SHRI RAM BADAN : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) whether several cases of irregularities have been detected in the transactions of the State Bank of Indore branches at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Kota, Jaipur and Indore since April, 1988;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) whether facilities have been granted to the firms/companies through letters of credit and discounted bogus bills etc.;

(d) if so, the details of the recovery of amount advanced against such loan during April, 1988 to June 30, 1991; and

(e) the action taken by the Bank against the guilty officers?;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India has reported that they do not maintain branch-wise details of irregularities in banks. However, RBI has noticed in December, 1989 certain irregularities committed by an officer in the Palsikar Colony branch, Cloth Market branch and P.Y. Road branches of State Bank of Indore at Indore. State Bank of Indore has also reported to RBI in June, 1991 irregularities in one of the group accounts at the bank's Tilak Road, Ahmedabad branch.

(d) State Bank of Indore has informed RBI that out of 85 sticky accounts in Palsikar Colony branch, suits have been filed against 74 borrowers. Out of 74 suits filed, decrees have been awarded in 36 cases. In the case of Tilak Road, Ahmedabad branch bank has closely followed up the matter for repayment of dues,

(e) The officer of Indore (Palsika Colony) branch was fined by Custom, Department for backdating letters of credit. Bank has initiated disciplinary action against the concerned officer. In the case of Tilak Road branch at Ahmedabad the bank has taken measure to initiate appropriate action against the concerned officers.

64 Orissa
Mechanisation of Coal Handling at Paradeep Port

2360. SHRI ANBARASU ERA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal for introduction of mechanisation of coal handling facilities at Paradeep Port;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have approved the proposal; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The proposal envisages construction of 2 mechanised coal berths and ancillary facilities at Paradeep Port.

(c) and (d) The proposal requires investment decision by the Government and the same is under process.

64 Government Service
Promotion to Employees stagnating at Maximum of Pay Scales

2361. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to give at least one promotion to those employees who are stagnating at the maximum of their pay scales for the last one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the categories of employees which are likely to be benefited ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) to (c) The matter is still under consideration of the Government.

15 Payment of Interest by DLF

2362. **SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI** : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2295 on March 27, 1990 regarding collection by DLF Limited for sale of plots and state :

(a) whether the Monopolies and Restricted Trades Practices Commission has completed the inquiry against the DLF Universal Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the DLF has paid interest on the application money it held for a number of months to all unsuccessful applicants; and

(d) if not, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) : M/s DLF Universal Limited has contended that under the terms and conditions of the scheme, it was not required to pay interest to unsuccessful applicants. The applicants also agreed in writing to the refund of registration money without any interest in the event of their being declared unsuccessful at the draw of lots. Accordingly, it did not pay any interest to them.

15 Export of Farm Products

2363. **SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAOVADDE** : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the export of farm products by identifying areas most

suited to production of exportable farm products and provide all infrastructural facilities for production ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED) :

(a) to (c) Government's policy is to promote export of farm products as such exports have low import intensity and these can help generate larger incomes and employment in the rural areas, while at the same time generating much needed foreign exchange for the country. The strategy for increasing the export of farm products includes a stable policy framework, conscious generation of surpluses for export, establishing backward linkages, providing incentives and assistance of various kinds to exporters, generating better packaging, improving quality control measures, simplifying inspection and certification procedures, making credit available on more liberal basis, and improving other infrastructural support.

Some of the measures recently announced by the Government such as the enlarged REP Scheme, and the exchange rate adjustments are expected to give a boost to exports of our farm products.

[Translation]

66 Delegation to Kuwait to Procure Contracts for Construction Work

2364. **SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV** : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a high level delegation from India went to Kuwait to procure contracts for construction and renovation work and in the field of engineering; and

(b) if so, the details of the contracts finalised by the delegation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Delegations from the Overseas Construction Council of India (OCC,

and the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) led by high level officials visited Kuwait recently. A delegation from the Engineering Export Promotion Council (EEPC) is also likely to visit Kuwait during this month.

(b) M/s. Telecommunications Consultants India Limited (TCIL), a Public Sector enterprise, have secured contracts of approximately of the order of \$ 20 million, and about 250 technicians from TCIL are employed. Besides, some private transportation companies are reported to have secured orders for roughly \$10 million.

Agriculture
Export of Agricultural Products to Gulf Countries

2365. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to send a delegation to gulf countries to discuss and finalise the export of agricultural products, processed food items and spices; and

(b) if so, the total foreign exchange likely to be earned from the export of these products?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) : (a) A seven member trade delegation of leading Indian exporters headed by Chairman, Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority has recently visited three Gulf countries for the promotion and export of agricultural products, processed foods and spices.

(b) As export is an on-going process, the total foreign exchange likely to be earned cannot be estimated.

Supply to Consumer Goods to Kuwait

2366. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation propose to resume

the supply of consumer goods to Kuwait;

(b) if so, by when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. STC has posted a Manager in Kuwait recently.

(c) Does not arise.

[English] 68

Border Clashes with Pakistan

2367. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and nature of border clashes with Pakistan during the last one year;

(b) the number of persons killed/wounded on Indian side in these clashes;

(c) the compensation paid to family of the victims and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to prevent such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) to (d) No border clashes took place on the Indo-Pak borders between the security forces of India and Pakistan during the last year. However, there have been incidents of exchange of fire between Indian and Pakistani forces across the Line of Control and in the Siachen Glacier region in J & K, during this period resulting in some casualties on both sides. It would not be desirable to disclose details.

2. The Directors General of Military Operations of India and Pakistan have been in weekly telephonic contact with each other.

3. Next of kin of Army personnel who are treated as battle casualties are authorised liberalised pensionary benefits as per details given below :

Liberalised Pensionary award :

(a) Liberalised Family pension at the rate of last pay drawn till death or disqualification.

(b) Family gratuity at the specified rates ranging between Rs. 2000- to Rs. 19000/- for officers and Rs. 450/- to Rs. 1600/- for JCOs and ORs, depending on the rank.

(c) Death Gratuity as under *:-

- | | |
|---|--|
| (i) Less than one year service | 2 months pay |
| (ii) Between 1—5 years service. | 6 months pay |
| (iii) Over 5 years but below 20 years service | 12 months pay |
| (iv) 20 years or over service | One month's pay for every completed year of service subject to maximum of 33 months or Rs. 1 lakh, which ever is less. |

* Weightage of five years is added to the actual service rendered for calculation, subject to the total qualifying service not exceeding 33 years. In case actual service is less than 5 years, no weightage is given.

4. Other benefits granted in such cases are as under (educational concessions are available only in case of battle casualties in Siachen and certain other listed military operations) :-

(i) *Employment Assistance*

Upto two dependents of Service personnel killed or severely wounded in the operations are entitled to priority IIA for employment in Group 'C' and 'D' posts filled through DG E&T/ Employment Exchanges.

(ii) *Educational Concessions*

Children of Defence personnel killed or disabled in action, who are studying in educational institutions under the Department of Education, are entitled to the following educational concessions:—

(a) Complete exemption from tuition fee and other fees levied by the educational institution concerned;

(b) Grants to meet hostel charges in full for those studying in Boarding Schools and Colleges;

(c) Full cost of books and stationery;

(d) Full cost of uniform where this is compulsory.

5. Additional benefits admissible include Army Group Insurance Benefits; Financial Assistance from Army Officer's Benevolent Fund, Army Wives Welfare Association Fund and Army Relief Fund; grant for construction/repair of houses and for the marriages of daughters and concession in rail travel. The benefits listed in this para are made available from the non-public funds of the Service.

70 *Government Service*
Customs Appraisers service

2368. SHRI RAM NIHORE RAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether recruitment is done to various Group 'A' and Group 'B' services through the Civil Services Examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission;

(b) whether in all the Group 'B' services; when promotion is done to the corresponding Group 'A' services, the pay scale given is Rs. 3000—4500;

(c) whether in Customs Appraisers Service, the pay scale of Rs. 2200—4000 is given on promotion to Group 'A' service;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken by the Government to remove this anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE : IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) :

(a) A list of various Group 'A' and Group 'B' Services, where recruitment is done through the Civil Services Examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission, is given in the attached statement.

(b) to (e) Promotion from Group 'B' to Group 'A' is done in accordance with the rules governing the respective Services. The pay scales are also prescribed in the relevant rules.

In the Indian Customs & Central Excise Service, promotion from all categories of Group 'B' officers, including

Appraisers, to Group 'A' is made in the pay scale of Rs. 2200—4000, which is in accordance with the Indian Customs & Central Excise Service Group 'A' Rules 1987.

Statement

List of Group 'A' & 'B' Services for which Recruitment is done through the Civil Services Examination conducted by U.P.S.C.

- (1) The Indian Administrative Service.
- (2) The Indian Foreign Service.
- (3) The Indian Police Service.
- (4) The Indian P & T Accounts and Finance Service, Group 'A'.
- (5) The Indian Audit and Accounts Service, Group 'A'.
- (6) The Indian Customs & Central Excise Service, Group 'A'.
- (7) The Indian Defence Accounts Service, Group 'A'.
- (8) The Indian Revenue Service, Group 'A'.
- (9) The Indian Ordnance Factories Service, Group 'A' (Asstt. Manager-Non-Technical).
- (10) The Indian Postal Service, Group 'A'.
- (11) The Indian Civil Accounts Service, Group 'A'.
- (12) The Indian Railway Traffic Service, Group 'A'.
- (13) The Indian Railway Accounts Service, Group 'A'.
- (14) The Indian Railway Personnel Service, Group 'A'.
- (15) Posts of Assistant Security Officer, Group 'A' in Railway Protection Force.
- (16) The Indian Defence Estates Service, Group 'A'.
- (17) The Indian Information Service, Junior Grade, Group 'A'.
- (18) The Central Trade Service, Group 'A' (Grade III).
- (19) The Posts of Assistant Commandant, Group 'A' in the Central Industrial Security Force.
- (20) The Central Secretariat Service, Group 'B' (Section Officers Grade).
- (21) The Railway Board Secretariat Service, Group 'B' (Section Officer's Grade).
- (22) The Armed Forces Headquarters Civil Service, Group 'B' (Assistant Civilian Staff Officers Grade).
- (23) The Customs Appraisers Service, Group 'B'.
- (24) The Delhi and Andman and Nicobar Islands Civil Service, Group 'B'.
- (25) The Delhi and Andman and Nicobar Islands Police Service, Group 'B'.
- (26) Posts of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Group 'B', in the Central Bureau of Investigation.
- (27) Pondicherry Civil Service, Group 'B'.

[Translation]

Bihar

Fake Insurance Claims Registered By CBI in Patna

2369. **SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of fake insurance claims by persons of Jehanabad district (Bihar) registered by the

Patna branch of Central Bureau of Investigation since 1988;

(b) the names of persons against whom such cases have been registered;

(c) the number of cases investigated so far and the cases which are yet to be investigated and the reasons for the delay; and

(d) the action taken by the Government to expedite these cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d) It has been reported by the Central Bureau of Investigation that CBI, Patna Branch have registered two cases

in respect of fake insurance claims and investigations in both the cases have been completed. In one case, the chargesheet has already been filed in a Court of Law against the following persons :

- (1) Shri Krishna Singh, Assistant Engineer, NBCC, NOIDA.
- (2) Shri Rajendra Singh (Private Person).
- (3) Smt. Shanti Devi (Private Person).
- (4) Shri Mohinder Prasad Singh, S.I., Ramgarh, P.S.
- (5) Shri Rajendra Thakur (Private person).
- (6) Shri Babu Pratap Singh (Private person).
- (7) Shri Yoginder Prasad Mehta (Private person).
- (8) Shri Ram Narayan Singh (Private person).
- (9) Shri Surinder Singh (Private person).
- (10) Shri Ram Vijay Singh (Private person).
- (11) Shri Shiv Keshwa Singh (Private person).
- (12) Shri Ram Mishra Singh (Private person).

[English]

Navy

MOT First Class Certificates to Ex-Naval Officers of Engineering Branch

2370. SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government recognise the basic engineering qualification of naval engineers obtained at INS Shivaji;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the reasons why the Naval Engineer Officers independently handling the machinery of warships are required to appear for any examination to be eligible for MOT Ist Class Certificate; and

(d) the existing procedure for grant of MOT Ist Class certificate to ex-Naval Officers of Engineering Branch ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) For the purpose of Marine Engineer Officers Class I and Class II examinations, the basic engineering qualification of INS

Shivaji is not recognised as graduate degree in Mechanical/Electrical Engineering. However, training received under basic engineering course in INS Shivaji is accepted as part of prescribed apprenticeship period required for being eligible to appear for Marine Engineer Officer Class II examination.

(c) Under Article VI of the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watch-keeping (STCW) for Seafarers, 1978, to which India is a signatory, a candidate is required to pass the examination conducted by the Mercantile Marine Department as per the guidelines prescribed by the Convention, before a Certificate of Competency, including MOT Ist Class Certificate, can be granted.

(d) Ex-Naval Officers of Engineering Branch who possess Marine Engineer Class II Certificate of Competency or Second Class Certificate of Service and perform qualifying sea-service as required under the Merchant Shipping (Examination of Engineer Officers in the Merchant Navy) Rules, 1989 are eligible for taking Marine Engineer Officer Class I Examination. On passing the examination, MOT Ist Class Certificate is granted.

Trade Deficit

2371. SHRI C. P. MUDA-
BAGIRYAPPA } Will
SHRI RAJENDRA
KUMAR SHARMA }

the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

- (a) the trade deficit during the period from April 1990 to November, 1990;
- (b) whether this is the highest trade deficit ever recorded for eight months;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the corrective measures the Government propose to take to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) As per provisional figures available from the DGCI & S, Calcutta, the trade deficit amounted to Rs. 7181 crores during April, 1990 to November, 1990.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The main reasons for the high trade deficit during April-Nov., 1990 were decline in exports of Gems & Jewellery on account of recession in the world market for small diamonds, coffee, rice, etc., and increase in import of petroleum and petroleum products, Edible oil, pulses etc.

(d) The Government have recently introduced far-reaching reforms in the export-import policy aimed at reducing controls through licensing, strengthening export incentives and linking import capability in a wide range of imports to export earnings. These are designed to improve the export environment which will lead to increase in production and improvement in the quality of export goods. Besides, the downward adjustment in the value of Rupee effected by RBI on 1st and 3rd July, 1991 is also expected to improve India's export earnings and this will consequently reduce the trade deficit.

76 *SC/ST/OBCs*
Reservation for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes in Nationalised Banks

2372. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) Whether the Supreme Court has ordered the Syndicate Bank to provide reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Services upto Top Executive Grade-Scale VII;
- (b) if so, whether the bank has implemented the orders;
- (c) if not, the reasons for the delay;
- (d) whether the Government have issued a similar directives to other nationalised banks also; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) Syndicate Bank has reported that the Hon'ble Supreme Court has granted extension of time upto 15-10-1991 for implementation of the judgement. It has further, reported that the judgement would be implemented by it within the time granted.

(d) and (e) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 1-4-91 has ordered that its judgement dated 10-8-90 is applicable only in respect of the SC/ST employees in Syndicate Bank. As such, no directives to other nationalised banks have been issued.

[Translation] 76

Financial Assistance by IDBI to Mini Cement Plants in Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh

2373. DR. MAHAVIRSINH HARI-SINHJI GOHIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India has stopped financing mini cement plant in Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether there are any restriction^s on the transportation of cement from one State to another State; and

(d) ~~if so, the reasons therefor ?~~

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has reported that the States of Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh lie in the cement surplus region and even the existing units are facing marketing problems resulting in a number of such units becoming sick and committing defaults to the financial institutions. In view of this, financial institutions are not considering financing any grass-root cement projects, including mini-cement units, in these States for the present.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

77 [English] Delhi

Bank Robbery in Okhla Branch of State Bank of Patiala

2374. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDLWAL } : Will
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI }

the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether robbers killed five bank employees and decamped with rupees two lakh from the Okhla branch of the State Bank of Patiala on July 15, 1991;

(b) whether the security provided by the bank was inadequate;

(c) if so, the steps taken to further tighten the security arrangements in the bank;

(d) whether any compensation has been announced by the Government to the next of kin of the deceased; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Three

bank employees and two members of the public were killed by the robbers in Okhla branch of State Bank of Patiala on 15th July, 1991. Robbers also took away an amount of Rs. 2,04,040.

(b) The branch had one armed guard and also a security alarm system. The alarm system was in working order but could not be activated earlier as the employees were under a state of shock due to fear and dacoits were dictating terms at gunpoint.

(c) Police authorities have been requested to take all preventive measures in so far as bank branches in the Union Territory of Delhi are concerned. Security measures needed by public sector banks are constantly reviewed and depending on the risk factor involved, armed guards are posted and anti-burglary/robbery devices etc. are installed wherever necessary.

(d) and (e) The bank has sanctioned Rs. 1.00 lakh each to the next of kin of all the 5 persons killed.

[Translation]

Recruitment Offices for Defence Forces

2375. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise number of recruitment offices in the country for the various wings of the defence forces; and

(b) the norms prescribed for the physical standards and educational qualifications for recruitment ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) Statement I is enclosed.

(b) Statements II, III and IV in respect of Army, Navy and Air Force, respectively, are enclosed.

Statement I

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	ROs Common to Army/ Navy	ROs for Navy	ROs for Air Force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	3	..	1
2	Assam	3	..	1
3	Bihar	5	..	1
4	Gujarat	2	1	..
5	Haryana	4	..	1
6	Himachal Pradesh	4	..	..
7	Jammu & Kashmir	2	..	..
8	Karnataka	3	1	1
9	Kerala	2	1	1
10	Maharashtra	5	3	1

1	2	3	4	5
11	Madhya Pradesh	5	..	..
12	Meghalaya	1	..	..
13	Nagaland	1	..	..
14	Orissa	3	1	1
15	Punjab	5	..	..
16	Rajasthan	5	..	1
17	Tamil Nadu	3	1	1
18	Uttar Pradesh	10	..	1
19	West Bengal	4	1	1
20	Goa	..	1	..
21	Delhi	1	1	1
22	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	..	2	..
23	Lakshadweep & Minicoy Islands	..	1	..
TOTAL		71	15	13

Statement II

Ser. No.	Division	States/Region included	Physical Standards		
			Height Cms	Chest Cms	Weight Kgs
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Regional Physical Standards					
(a)	Western Himalayan Region.	J & K, Himachal Pradesh, Garhwal and Kumaon.	160	77	48
(b)	Eastern Himalayan Region	Bhutan, Sikkim, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Assam and Hill Region of West Bengal.	154	77	48
(c)	Western Plains Region	Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, Delhi, Rajasthan and Western UP (Meerut) and Agra Division.	167	77	50
(d)	Eastern Plains Region	Eastern UP, Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa.	166	77	50
(e)	Central Region	Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Dadra Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu.	164	77	50
(f)	Southern Region	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Goa and Pondicherry.	162	77	50
2. Special Physical Standards					
(a)	Ladakhis		155	77	50
(b)	Gorkhas (Nepalese and Indian Domiciled)		154	77	48
(c)	Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep Group including Minicoy—				
(i)	Settlers		162½	77	50
(ii)	Locals		152	77	50
(d)	Tribes from recognised tribal areas except those specifically stated above.		159	77	48

1	2	3	4	5	6
3. Tradewise Physical Standards—					
(a)	Military Police (CMP)	. . . . .	170	77	50
(b)	Bde. of the Guards	. . . . .	170	77	50
(c)	Medium Artillery	. . . . .	167	77	50
(d)	Clerks (GD & Corps)	. . . . .	159	77	50
4. Relaxations : Certain relaxations in physical standards are granted to special categories details of which are given below:—					
	Height	Chest	Weight		
(a)	1 Cm	1 Cm	2 Kgs	For candidates in the age group (16-18 years)	
(b)	2 Cms	1 Cm	2 Kgs	For one son of serviceman and Ex-Serviceman.	
(c)	2 Cms	3 Cms	5 Kgs	For outstanding sportsmen of National or State level.	
(d)	2 Cms	1 Cm	2 Kgs	For categories of Tradesmen.	

II. Statement showing Educational Qualifications for Recruitment in the Army

Sl. No.	Name of Category	Educational Qualification
1.	Soldier General duty	Matric
2.	Soldier Technical	Matric with English, Science & Mathematics.
3.	Soldier Clerk/Store Keeper Tech	Matric with English and Mathematics.
4.	Soldier Nursing Assistant	Matric with English, Mathematics and Science with Biology.
5.	Soldier Tradesmen	Non-Matric
6.	Havildar Clerk	B.A./B.Sc./B.Com. (Matric with English & Math.)
7.	Havildar Education—	
	(a) Group 'A'	Trained Graduate/M.A./M.Sc./M.C (Matric with Science & Math in case of Arts Graduates)
	(b) Group 'B'	B.A./B.Sc./B.Com. (Matric with Science and Math in case of Arts Graduates)
8.	JCO (RT)	Graduate in any discipline from recognised University. In addition individual must possess additional qualification according to religious denomination.
9.	JCO (Catering)	10+2 with Science. In addition one-year Cookery Diploma/Certificate/Course from a recognised Food Craft Institute.

Statement III

Sl. No.	Name of Category	Educational	Physical Standard
1.	Direct Entry Sailors (Matric)	Matric	(a) Minimum height at 18 years age is 157 Cms.
2.	Direct Entry Sailor (Non-Matric)	6th Std for stewards; 5th Std. for Cooks	(b) Weight should be in co-relation with height.
3.	Artificer Apprentices.	Matric with Science	(c) Well developed chest with minimum 5 cm expansion.
4.	Dockyard Apprentices.	Matric preferably with Science	(a) Minimum height 150 cm. (b) Minimum weight 45 Kgs. (c) Well developed chest with minimum 5 cm expansion.

Statement IV

Sl. No.	Name of Category	Educational Qualifications	Physical Standards		
			Height	Chest	Weight
1. TECHNICAL					
(a)	Missile Filter	Matric with Physics and Maths. Scored 60% on aggregate OR 10+2 with physics and Maths OR Diploma holder in Electronics, Electrical or Mechanical Engineering.	152.5 Cms	75 Cms with 5 Cms expansion	According to age, height and build of the individual. Due concession given at the discretion of R M O .
(b)	Electronic Stream				
(c)	Mech. Stream				
(d)	Radio Tech				
(e)	A D S O				
2. NON-TECHNICAL					
(a)	General (Other than those given below)	Matric—45% and above	—do—	—do—	—do—
(b)	G T I	—do—	167 Cms.	—do—	—do—
(c)	IAF/P	—do—	175 Cms	—do—	—do—
(d)	MTD	Matric below 45% acceptable	165 Cms	—do—	—do—
(e)	Musician	Ability to read and understand English	167 Cms	—do—	—do—
(f)	Education	B.A./B.Sc. (Hons) or Graduate with B Ed or one year experience.	152.5 Cms	—do—	—do—
3.	NC(E)	NIL	152.5 Cms	—do—	—do—

[English]

85
Posting of High Court Judges from other States

2376. **SHRI N. DENNIS** : Will the Minister of **LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to post one third of the judges of the High Courts from outside the States over which the courts have jurisdiction;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINIS-TER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COM-PANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGA-RAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM) :

(a) to (c) The Government have accepted as a policy recommendations of the Law Commission, in its 80th Report, that there should be a convention according to which 1/3rd of Judges in each High Court should be from any other State. The Govern-ment decided that this may be imple-mented either by making initial ap-pointments from outside or by effecting transfers. A beginning in this direc-tion has been made by adopting the policy of having Chief Justices of High Courts from outside. Few initial ap-pointments of puisne Judges from outside have also been made and trans-fers of some Judges from one High Court to another have also been made after adopting the policy.

85
Criteria to Grant Public Company Status to Private Company

2377. **KUMARI UMA BHARTI** : Will the Minister of **LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria laid down by the Government to accord status of public company to a private company;

(b) the names of companies accorded the status of public company during the last three years; and

(c) the safeguards adopted to ensure that public company status is accorded only to those companies which fulfil the criteria laid down in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINIS-TER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE & COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARA-JAN KUMARAMANGALAM) :

(a) Articles of Association determine the status of a company. A company may be registered as a private company if its Articles of Association include provisions under Section 3(1)(iii) of the Companies Act, 1956. These provisions are not required to be included in case of a public company. A private company becomes a public company in certain circumstances, specified in Sections 43, 43A and 44 of the Act and, thereafter, it ceases to be entitled to the privileges and exemptions conferred on private companies under the Companies Act.

(b) The number of private companies which have become public companies under Sections 43, 43A and 44 of the Companies Act is being compiled and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) The procedural requirements laid down in the Act provide adequate safeguards for conversion from private to public company.

[Translation]

85
Repair of National Highway No. 31

2378. **SHRI RAM SHARAN YA-DAV** : Will the Minister of **SURFACE TRANSPORT** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Highway No. 31 passing through Khageria has been damaged by floods at several places;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government for the repair of the highway and the time by which the repair work would be completed; and

(c) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) As reported by the State Public Works Department, this section was damaged by floods during the last years. However, no report of any damages has been received so far in the current year.

(b) and (c) During the last three years (1988-89 to 1990-91), improvement works costing Rs. 339 lakhs and flood damage repair works costing Rs. 103 lakhs were sanctioned for the portion of this National Highway in Khagaria Division (Km. 218 to Km. 331) apart from normal maintenance activities. Most of the flood damage repair works have been completed.

Uttar Pradesh
Opening of a branch of Nationalised Bank in Fatehganjpurvi in Bareilly District (U.P.)

2379. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any requests for opening a branch of a nationalised bank in Fatehganjpurvi district, Bareilly, U.P. ;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to open a branch in that area;

(c) if so, when the said branch is likely to be opened; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) It is reported by the Reserve Bank of India that no such request appears to have been received by them.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Seizure of smuggled goods on Coastal Areas of Gujarat

2380. SHRI DILEEP BHAI SANGHANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of smugglers caught in the coastal areas of Gujarat during the last six months and the smuggled goods recovered from them; and

(b) the steps taken by the Union Government to check smuggling in the aforesaid areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) : (a) The Customs authorities have seized contraband worth Rs. 6.22 crores approximately and arrested 11 persons in the Coastal areas of the State of Gujarat during the period from January to June, 1991.

(b) The anti-smuggling drive has been intensified and the anti-smuggling machinery throughout the country especially in the vulnerable areas of the coastline has been geared up. Close co-ordination is being maintained between all the agencies concerned in the detection and prevention of smuggling. The Customs officers have been equipped with vessels, vehicles, firearms, night vision binoculars, etc. for combating smuggling activities more effectively. A Telecommunication network has also been provided to the Customs Preventive Collectorate, Gujarat.

[English] SCs/STs, Delhi
State Transport authority permits to transporters belonging to SCs/STs

2381. SHRI KALKA DASS : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of transporters having STA permits issued by the Directorate of Transport, Delhi Administration;

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them;

(c) whether some more STA permits are proposed to be issued to the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Delhi Administration have informed that 306 Stage Carriage Permits on city routes have been issued by the State Transport Authority, Delhi.

(b) Out of the above 306 Permits, 41 have been allotted to SC/STs.

(c) and (d) The Delhi Administration have informed that 15 Permits are to be granted to SC/STs based on the decision taken by the Executive Council in May, 1989. In response to an advertisement published in the newspapers inviting applications for these permits, a total of 61 applications were received. After scrutiny, 14 applications were found eligible and their cases have been approved by the State Transport Authority, Delhi.

89 *Uttar Pradesh*
Construction of Bridge on Ganga River at Baluaghat in Varanasi District

2382. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction of the proposed bridge on the Ganga river at Baluaghat in Varanasi District has been started;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the time by which the work is proposed to be started and the construction of the bridge is likely to be completed; and

(d) the amount allocated by the Union Government for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (d) The bridge on the Ganga river at Baluaghat in Varanasi District when constructed, would fall on a State Road and as such the Government of Uttar Pradesh are primarily concerned in the matter.

89 *Gems and Jewellery*
Export of Gold Ornaments
2383. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total value and quantity of gold ornaments exported during the last two years; and

(b) the special incentives given for the exports of gold ornaments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The exports of gold jewellery in value as reported by the Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council (GJEPC) is given as under :—

(Value Rs. in Crores)	
Year	Value
1989-90	282.90
1990-91	363.86

However, for gold ornaments, statistics are maintained only of value and not in quantity.

(b) Gold Jewellery is a thrust sector for exports. Government have taken a series of measures to enhance the exports of gold jewellery. Special complexes for export production of gold jewellery have been established in Bombay and Delhi, with an exclusive arrangement for supply of gold by Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited (MMTC). Permission has also been granted for 100% Export Oriented Units operating outside such complexes provided they are able to achieve the export of Rs. 50 crores in the 2nd year of production. The repeal of the Gold Control Act has given an impetus to gold jewellery exports.

90
Non-implementation of Labour Acts by Tea Estates

2384. SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the nationalised tea estates under the Tea Trading Corporation of India are not implementing Plantation Labour Act, Gratuity Act, Provident Fund Act and other similar Acts beneficial to workmen of tea gardens;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) All provisions of Labour Act, Gratuity Act, Provident Fund Act, and other similar Acts which are applicable and beneficial to tea workers of tea gardens are implemented by Tea Trading Corporation of India Ltd. in respect of its tea estates after nationalisation with effect from 5-4-1985.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translations] - *reference*

Compensation for Land acquired for Hema range in Mahu Cantonment

2385. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether compensation has been paid for the land acquired for army for Hema Range in Mahu Cantonment;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) to (c) The Land Acquisition proceedings in respect of Hema Range, Mhow Cantonment, could not be completed as the Award given by the Collector, in December 1988, fixing Rs. 15,97,92,267.50 as compensation and Rs. 3.1926 crores as rehabilitation grant, respectively, was considered excessive. Consequently, no land has been taken over for establishing the proposed Hema Range.

[English] *91*

Conversion of State Highways into National Highways in Orissa

2386. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the

Government of Orissa for conversion of State Highways into National Highways; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) The Government of Orissa has forwarded the following roads for inclusion in the National Highway Grid during the 8th Five Year Plan, viz.

Sl No.	Name of the Road	Length (in Kms)
1.	Gopalpur-Khariar-Nawapara-Raipur	480
2.	Panikoili-Keonjhar-Barbil-Koira-Rajamunda	220
TOTAL		700 Kms

However, a decision about declaring new National Highways in various States including Orissa can be taken only after finalisation of the 8th Five Year Plan.

92
Varieties of cloth reserved in Handloom Sector

2387. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have reserved manufacturing of 22 varieties of cloth to handloom sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) List of 22 reserved items is attached as Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	ITEM	Range of Items Reserved for Production by Handlooms
1	2	3
1.	Saree	Sarees with woven borders or headings and with extra warp or extra weft anywhere in the fabric (except those made from 100% synthetic fibres and those made with more than 45% by weight of man-made fibres).
2.	Kotah Doria Saree .	These sarees having corded effect in stripe of check pattern made of cotton or with cotton as one of the major component in the blend/union.
3.	Tie & Dye Saree and Material.	All tie & Dye Saree and material.
4.	Dhoti	Dhoties with woven borders with extra warp in the border (except those made from 100% synthetic fibres and those made with more than 45% by weight of man-made fibres).
5.	Gamcha & Angavas tram	(a) Only cotton Gamchas produced in a loose weave. (b) Plain woven Angavas trams with border and with extra warp in the border made of any fibre except spunsilk.
6.	Lungi	Plain woven check lungies made of any fibre except spunsilk.
7.	Shirtings	Only 100% cotton check shirtings.
8.	Crepe fabrics	Only 100% cotton crepe fabric produced using highly twisted yarn.
9.	Towels	Towels with borders or headings made of cotton or blends of cotton (except terry towels).
10.	(a) Khes	Cotton or art silk khes fabrics in double cloth weave using counts ranging from 2/17s to 2/22s in warp and 8s to 12s in weft.
	(b) Bed Sheet	Cotton or art silk bed sheets with coloured woven borders or headings.
	(c) Bed Cover	Cotton or art silk bed covers with decorative or coloured woven borders or headings.
	(d) Counter Pane	Cotton or art silk counter panes with woven borders or headings woven in raised figures.
	(e) Furnishing	Cotton or art silk furnishings (including tapestry) woven in double cloth or pique weave.
11.	Table Cloth Table Mat & Napkins	Cotton or art silk items having woven borders on all the four sides.
12.	Duster & Basta	Cotton Duster and Bastas woven in plain or twill weave using yarn of counts not exceeding 10s.
13.	Chaddar	Chaddars with check or striped pattern woven using cotton or blends of cotton.
14.	Jamakkalam Durry or Durret	Mono coloured fabrics produced using coarse yarn ranging from 4s to 12s in warp and weft, made of cotton or art silk or combination with woollen yarn.
15.	Bukram Cloth?	Bukram cloth made from cotton, wool, jute or in blends produced using counts of 8s to 12s in warp and weft.
16.	Mashru Cloth	Mashru cloth in satin weave having coloured stripes with silk or art silk in warp and cotton in weft.
17.	Low reed pick cloth	(i) Cotton cloth with 20s yarn in warp and weft with reeds and picks less than 36 and 32 respectively.

1

2

3

- (ii) Cotton cloth with 22s to 40s yarn in warp and weft with reeds and picks less than 40 and 36 respectively.
- (iii) Cotton cloth with 40s and above yarn in warp and weft with reeds and picks less than 44 and 40 respectively.

NOTE :—Nothing in this direction shall apply to—

- (a) Dhoties and Sarees.
 (b) Sarcies
 (c) Mosquito netting cloth
 (d) Leno cloth
 (e) Mesh cloth
 (f) Dyed and Printed cloth; and
 (g) Coated fabrics.

18. Silk . . . (i) All silk sarees having more than 25% of pure silk by weight in combination with other fibres with woven border/Pallav except Georgette, Chiffon and Crepe.
- (ii) All silk dhoties having more than 25% of pure silk by weight in combination with other fibres with woven borders.
19. Kambal or Kamblies Kambals produced using the wool of average 34 micron (fibre fineness) and coarser with a finished weight in range 300-450 gms/sq. mtrs. with fibrous surface imparted by milling and raising (except those made of shoddy woollen yarn).
20. Barrack Blankets . Barrack blankets produced using natural grey/black wool of average 34 micron and coarser with fibrous surface imported by milling and raising (except those made of shoddy woollen yarn).
21. Shawl, Loi, Mufflers, Pankhi etc. All such material woven in designs using woollen yarn alone or in combination with other fibres.
22. Woollen Tweed . 100% pure woollen tweeds in check or stripe designs and in twill weave woven using 7Nm to 9Nm yarn in warp and weft.

Japan

OECD Loan to Orissa

2388. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA
SHRI ANADI CHARAN
DAS } :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Orissa has submitted any revised proposals in response to the Union Government's proposal for external assistance from Japan with special Overseas Economic Co-operation-Fund Loan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made so far to secure the loan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Government of Orissa submitted the following three proposals for assistance from Japan in the 1991-92 OECD Loan package : (i) Upper Kolab Irrigation Project (2nd Loan), (ii) Upper Indravati Irrigation Project (right canal) and (iii) Rengali Irrigation Project. After consulting Ministry of water Resources proposals relating to Upper Indravati (right canal) and Rengali Irrigation projects were posed to OECD for Loan assistance.

(c) Government of Japan has not picked up any of the above projects for OECD loan assistance during 1991-92.

[Translation]

97

Import of Defence Armaments

2389. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the expenditure incurred on the import of defence armaments during the last three years; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to become self-reliant in regard to defence armaments?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) & (b) The equipment requirements of the Armed Forces are met by imports only when the required items are not available in the country or when they cannot be produced indigenously in the necessary quantities within the required time frame. Orders are placed for import taking into consideration factors such as technical specifications, prices, delivery schedules, credit terms, assurance for transfer of technology, where required, and assured product support as necessary.

India has a strong research and development base as also a sizeable production infrastructure for manufacture of Defence stores. Efforts are being continuously made to reduce imports of Defence items and to make the country self-reliant in Defence armaments.

It will not be desirable to disclose further details.

[English]

97 Kerala

Improvement of Chempakara Canal Stage II and Udyogamandal Canal

2390. SHRI REMESH CHENNI-THALA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have received the revised estimate for the improvement of Chempakara Canal Stage II and Udyogamandal Canal from the Government of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) The revised estimates of the two schemes were examined and the State Government asked to furnish certain clarifications. These clarifications have been received from the State Government recently.

[Translation]

98

Insurance claim cases of Jehanabad district of Bihar

2391. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of cases of personal accident insurance claims pertaining to district Jehanabad, Bihar pending in the New India Insurance Co. Ltd., Gulab Bhavan, New Delhi, Oriental Insurance Co. Ltd., NOIDA, Ghaziabad and National Insurance Co. Ltd., Yusuf Sarai, New Delhi Branch;

(b) the details of cases of death claims pertaining to that district pending in L.I.C. Tamluk branch in Midnapore district of West Bengal, Patna branch No. 2 and Khan Market branch in Delhi;

(c) since when all these cases are pending and the reasons for delay in their settlement;

(d) whether it is proposed to pay the interest for the period of delay at the time of settlement;

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

(f) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Three policies for a total sum insured of Rs. 18.00 lakhs were taken by one Shri Anil Kumar Singh from New India Assurance Co. Ltd., Gulab Bhavan, New Delhi, Oriental Insurance Co. Ltd., Noida (District Ghaziabad) and National Insurance Co. Ltd., Yusuf Sarai, New Delhi.

(b) Eleven Accident Policies for a total sum insured of Rs. 8.77 lakhs were taken by Shri Anil Kumar Singh from L.I.C. Out of these eleven policies, four were issued by Midnapore office, five by Patna B.O. II and two by Khan Market Branch, New Delhi.

(c) The claims are pending since early 1989 as the cases are under investigation by the C.B.I.

(d) & (e) The liabilities under the policies have not yet been established and therefore the question of payment of interest does not arise.

(f) Action can be initiated by the Insurance Companies only after findings of the CBI become available.

[English]

Industry

Sickness in Small Scale Sector

2392. SHRIMATI BASVA-RAJESWARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any suggestion from the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry for the setting up of a body similar to the Bureau for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction to deal exclusively with sickness in the small scale sector;

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

(c) the number of small scale sector units which are in the list of sick units?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As per the information compiled by the Reserve Bank of India, the total number of sick small scale industrial units as on December 31, 1988 (the latest date for which information has been compiled) was 2,40,573.

100 *Tamil Nadu*
Construction of Highway between Madras and Kanyakumari

2393. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHEE TINDIVANAM : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in laying the highway road between Madras and Kanyakumari and the number of road bridges completed and under completion for this purpose;

(b) whether the Government propose to monitor the progress of this project in view of the heavy traffic on the Grand Southern Trunk Road and completed the work in a specified period; and

(c) if so, the time-schedule therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c) Madras to Kanyakumari stretch is already connected by sections of National Highway Nos. 45 and 7 which are fully bridged. Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to development of Eastcoast Road connecting Madras and Kanyakumari via Pondicherry-Nagapattinam-Tuticorin. This road is a State road and as such, the Government of Tamil Nadu are primarily concerned with its development. However, with the financial assistance of the Government of India, 38 bridges have been completed under Central Aid Programme for State Roads of Inter-State or Economic Importance. In addition, the section from Madras to Cuddalore, having a length of about 160 kilometres is being improved under Loan Assistance of Asian Development Bank. The work has recently been awarded by the State Government for execution. The progress of this project will be monitored by the State Government and the project is targetted to be completed by 1995.

[Translation] *101* Uttar Pradesh

102 Bank Uttar Pradesh
Opening of branches of RRBs in
Garhwal Region

Modernisation and expansion of C.O.D. and Army Base Workshop, Agra

2394. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for modernisation and expansion of Central Ordnance Depot and Army Base Workshop situated at Agra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) No such proposal has so far been received from the Army Headquarters.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English] *101*

Road Linkage across Yamuna River in Delhi

2395. SHRI B. L. SHARMA PREM : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that the residents of Trans Yamuna areas have to face great difficulties while coming to their place of work in Delhi especially during the morning and evening peak hours due to the lack of road bridges across the Yamuna river although the new ISBT bridge has been made partly functional;

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to augment and strengthen the road linkage across Yamuna; and

(c) the time bound programme in this regard?

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

(b) It is proposed to construct 3 more bridges across Yamuna parallel to the existing bridges at I.T.O. Wazirabad and Nizamuddin

(c) It is too early to give a time bound programme in this regard.

2397. SHRI BHUVAN CHANDRA KHANDURI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of branches of Regional Rural Banks proposed to be opened in the Garhwal region during the next three years, year-wise and district-wise;

(b) the number of extension counters functioning in these districts, district-wise and the particulars of extension counters to be set up during the next three years, separately; and

(c) the Government's policy regarding opening of more bank branches in the area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Opening of branches of banks including Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) under the extant licensing policy is a continuous process which is governed by licences issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in this regard. As such it is not possible to project the number of branches of RRBs and extension counters to be opened in the Garhwal region during the next three years. However, out of the 94 branch licences issued to RRBs under the 1985-90 policy, only 3 are pending.

District-wise number of extension counters functioning in Garhwal region at present are indicated below :—

Name of District	Number of extension counter
Dehradun	33
Pauri Garhwal	3
Tehri Garhwal . . . . .	..
Chamoli	1
Uttarkashi	1

(c) RBI has finalised its guidelines for future branch expansion. The approach has taken into consideration the special needs of hilly/tribal areas which will be given due weightage.

Losses in Regional Rural Banks

2398. **PROF. RAM KAPSE** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Regional Rural Banks have incurred heavy losses during 1990-91;

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

(c) the remedial measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent losses in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that out of 196 Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), 146 RRBs have so far intimated their working results for the year 1990-91. The working results indicate that 36 RRBs have earned profits amounting to Rs. 18.04 crores, whereas 110 banks have incurred losses amounting to Rs. 61.65 crores.

Some of the reasons for RRBs incurring losses are as under :—

- (i) insufficient average return on advances;
- (ii) restrictions on choice of clientele and the purpose of advances,
- (iii) poor quality of lendings and large scale defaults.
- (iv) Implementation of award of the National Industrial Tribunal.

(c) The performance of Regional Rural Banks is continuously monitored by the Central Government, State Govts, NABARD and the Sponsored Banks and appropriate action is taken to improve their working. The share capital of Regional Rural Banks is being raised to Rs. 1 crore each, in a phased manner. Government has already taken a decision to maintain the identity and character of the RRBs. Reserve Bank of India in consultation with NABARD is engaged in evolving a package of financial measures for making the RRBs viable.

Reimbursement of investment made by Government of Orissa on Paradeep Port

2399. **SHRI LOKANATH CHOUHDURY** : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of reimbursement of initial capital expenditure incurred by the Government of Orissa on Paradeep Port is pending with the Union Government for a long time; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and when the final decision on this issue is likely to be taken?

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

(b) Under the provisions of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963, the terms and conditions of the repayment of initial capital expenditure incurred in respect of a major port by the Central Government or a State Government is repayable by the Port Trust on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Central Government. The question of finalising such terms and conditions of repayment of the initial capital expenditure incurred by the Orissa State Government in the construction of Paradip Port is under consideration. It is likely that a final decision in this regard may take some more time.

Opening of Branches by Nationalised Banks in Kerala

2400. **SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to open new branches of the nationalised banks in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of the places where these branches will be opened, bank-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Opening of branches of nationalised banks under the extant branch

licensing policy (1990-95) is a continuous process, which is governed by licences issued by Reserve Bank of India in this regard. Hence, at this stage it is not possible to project the number of branches of banks that will be opened in Kerala.

¹⁰⁵
Permission to Multinationals for entering into Insurance Sector

2401. **SHRI SIYAJI PATNAIK** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government propose to allow the multinationals to enter into the Insurance Sector; and
 (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

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

- (b) Does not arise. ¹⁰⁵

Raising of Loans by UCO Bank from Foreign Banks

2402. **SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has authorised the UCO Bank to raise loans from foreign banks;
 (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor- ;
 (c) whether the foreign banks have imposed some conditions in this regard; and
 (d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

¹⁰⁵
Payment of Compensatory Allowance and construction of Staff Quarters for Employees posted in Tribal Areas of Orissa

2403. **SHRI K. PRADHANI** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether any award was given by the Ninth Finance Commission

for the upgradation of administration in tribal areas regarding compensatory allowance to the employees posted in those areas and construction of staff quarters for them;

- (b) if not, how the Government propose to meet the expenditure;

(c) whether the Union Government have issued any directives to the Government of Orissa to release funds for the purpose; and

- (d) if so, the details therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE) : (a) to (d) The Ninth Finance Commission in its First Report for 1989-90 had recommended upgradation grants for following two schemes in tribal areas i.e. (i) housing units; and (ii) capital outlay for villages. In the case of deficit States like Orissa, the grants-in-aid recommended by the Commission took into account the liability on account of continuance of payment of compensatory allowance to the employees posted in tribal areas. In the case of surplus States, the surplus was worked out after allowing for such payment.

The Ninth Finance Commission in their Second Report for the period 1990-95 have adopted "normative approach" in assessing the revenue receipts and expenditures. The Commission have not recommended any specific grants-in-aid for upgradation of the services because "the needs for upgrading these services in States where they are below average has been taken care in the norms" adopted by the Commission. The Ministry of Welfare had requested the State Governments, including the Government of Orissa, that the scheme of payment of compensatory allowance to the employees in tribal areas be continued with the provision under the devolved funds. As regards the construction of staff quarters in tribal areas and infrastructural development in tribal villages, since they involve new investments, they would form part of the Plan programmes.

The Government of Orissa have informed that it would not be possible to give special incentives to the Government employees in tribal sub-plan areas as in their view the entire State should be treated as one unit. The State Government was requested to reconsider the matter with a view to reviving the scheme of grant of special compensatory allowance. The State Government have reiterated their position.

[*Translation*]

Loans advanced by Banks in Maharashtra

2404. **SHRI VILASRAO NAG-NATHRAO GUNDEWAR** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons living below and above poverty line respectively who have been sanctioned loans for various purposes by the branches of the nationalised banks situated in Parbhani and Nanded districts in Maharashtra from January, 1990 till date;

(b) the number of farmers and other people who were sanctioned loans for buying Jeeps, Trucks, Autorickshaws and setting up small scale industries during the above period;

(c) the number of applications pending with these banks for more than a year and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The commercial banks provide loans to borrowers who come forward with viable scheme, in all parts of the country including Parbhani and Nanded districts of Maharashtra. The quantum of loan will depend upon the nature of the activity proposed to be taken. The data collecting system will not generate information about the number of persons sanctioned loans who may be living below the poverty lines or above the poverty line. Similarly, the activity like acquisition of jeeps, trucks, autorickshaws etc., will be covered under the Road Transport advances of the banks, which form part of the Priority Sector lending by the banks. The priority sector advances by public sector banks under agriculture, small scale industries including loans to artisans, village and cottage industries and small road & water transport operators in the State of Maharashtra as on the last Friday of September, 1989 were as under :

	No. of Accounts	Balance outstanding (Rs. in crores)
1. Agriculture (Direct & Indirect)	1554394	1514
2. Small Scale Industries including loans to Artisans, Village & Cotton Industries	157570	2449
3. Small Road and Water Transport Operators	55001	241

The break-up of advances to weaker sections under priority sector by public sector banks in Maharashtra as on the last Friday of September, 1989 were as follows :

	No. of Accounts	Balance outstanding (Rs. in crores)
1. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)	666820	198
2. DRI Beneficiaries	271486	42
3. Small and Marginal farmers etc.	760996	401
4. Artisans, Village and Cottage Industries	62304	29
5. SC/ST beneficiaries	615293	228
6. Self Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUF) beneficiaries.	97631	28

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

109 [English] Government Department
Decentralisation of D.G.S.&D.

2405. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR } : Will

the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 93 on February 22, 1991 and state :

- (a) whether the Government have taken any decision on the decentralisation of the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, when a final decision is likely to be taken and the steps being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) : (a) to (c) The entire matter is under active consideration.

109 [Translation] States

Allocation of Market Loans to States

2406. SHRI CHEEDI PASWAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the allocation of market loans to the States has been less than one third of the total market loans during the last year ;
- (b) if so, what was the decision of the National Development Council in this regard; and
- (c) the reasons for not implementing the decision of the National Development Council?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) The net market borrowings of the States in 1990-91 was Rs. 3300 crores out of a total net borrowings of Rs. 11300 crores for the Centre and States taken together in that year.

(b) No formula for last year's allocation of market loans came up for discussion in the meeting of the National Development Council.

(c) Does not arise.

[English] 110

Proposal to raise ceiling on Bank Loans for Housing

2407. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) the amount of bank loans given for housing purposes to bank employees Government employees and the general public, separately, during 1989-90 and 1990-91;
- (b) the amount earmarked by the Government banks for boosting the housing sector through different agencies in Delhi during 1991-92;
- (c) whether the Government propose to raise the ceiling of housing loans in view of the general price rise;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The reporting system does not generate information on bank loans for housing separately for bank employees, Government employees and the general public. The banks extend housing finance to individuals, housing finance institutions and State Housing Boards. They also invest in bonds and debentures of the Housing & Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) and National Housing Bank (NHB). During 1989-90 banks have extended housing finance as under :

	(Rs. in crores)
Direct Finance	41.61
Indirect Finance	197.75
Investments in Bonds and Debentures of HUDCO and NHB	152.89
TOTAL	392.25

(Data Provisional)

Reserve Bank of India has reported that the complete information for the year 1990-91 has not been received from the commercial banks. However, an amount of Rs. 387 crores was allocated under housing finance for the year 1990-91.

(b) The overall housing finance target is linked to growth in bank deposits and banks are advised to compute their respective shares at 1.5% of their incremental deposits of the current year over that of the previous year. Accordingly, the housing finance target for the year 1991-92, works out to Rs. 364 crores for the country. There is no State-wise earmarking of funds for lending by banks.

(c) to (e) Earlier, there was a ceiling of Rs. 3 lakhs on amount of housing finance to be extended per individual. The ceiling has been withdrawn with effect from October, 1989. The housing loans exceeding Rs. 3 lakhs per individual will not form part of housing finance allocation/target.

[Translation]

Uttar Pradesh
Opening of new bank branches in Aligarh District

2408. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of branches of nationalised banks functioning in Aligarh district at present and the locations thereof?

(b) whether there is any proposal to open more bank branches there; and

(c) if so, the proposed locations thereof and the time by which these branches are likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) As on 30-6-1991, 105 branches of nationalised banks were functioning in Aligarh District of Uttar Pradesh. Location of these branches are indicated below :

Name of Centre	No. of branches
1. Aligarh	39
2. Atrauli	2
3. Beswan	1
4. Chandaus	1
5. Charra (Rafatpur)	2
6. Chherat	1
7. Gabhana	1
8. Harduaganj	2
9. Hasayan	1
10. Hatras	12
11. Iglas	2
12. Kasimpur	2
13. Khair	3
14. Mursan	1
15. Pallasulla (Sroppanagar)	1
16. Pisawa	1
17. Sikandra Rao	3
18. Debinagar	1
19. Raipur Munzbtia	1
20. Tappal	1
21. Akrabad	1
22. Bijaigarh	1
23. Bijouli	1
24. Chandaula-Sajanpur	1
25. Danipur	1
26. Gondai	1
27. Jalali	1
28. Jalalpur	1
29. Kachora	1
30. Kanch-ka-Nagla	1
31. Nagla Tajna	1
32. Purdilnagar	1
33. Bhanmori Buzurg	1
34. Sasni	1
35. Tamkoli	1
36. Lodha	1
37. Kauriaganj	2
38. Kazimabad	1
39. Rukhala	1
40. Barwana	1
41. Bhudia	1
42. Godha	1
43. Rajmahow	1
44. Sofa	1
45. Jawan	1
46. Jattari	1
TOTAL	105

(b) and (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that there are no licences pending with nationalised banks for opening branches in Aligarh District. Opening of branches of nationalised banks under the extant branch licensing policy is a continuous process which is governed by licences issued by RBI in this regard. Hence, at this stage it is not possible to project the number of branches of nationalised banks that will be opened in Aligarh District.

News and Jewellery
Export of Pearl Ornaments

2409. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether ornaments made of pearls are exported from Mehsi in Poorvee Champaran district; Bihar;

(b) if so, the value of pearl ornaments exported during the last three years, year-wise and the names of countries to which these ornaments are being exported;

(c) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to develop this industry and increase the exports; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) Separate data on district-wise exports of items are not maintained by the Government.

(c) and (d) The Government has notified in the Current Import-Export Policy, 1990-93 in Chapter XXI, Part II, five schemes for export of gold and silver jewellery and articles which inter-alia include pearl studded jewellery.

Making self employment scheme more effective

2410. SHRI ASTBHUJA PRASAD SHUKLA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to make more effective the self-employment scheme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The performance of various self employment schemes such as the Scheme for providing Self Employment to Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY), Self Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP) and Scheme for Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME) are periodically reviewed by the Board of Directors of Public Sector Banks, Reserve Bank of India and Government of India and steps, as are necessary, taken to make the self employment schemes more effective and responsive to the needs of people. The implementation of these Central Government sponsored schemes are also kept under review in the District Level Consultative Committees and State Level Banker's Committees consisting of the officials of the banks and State Governments.

Taxation
Outstanding Income-Tax Against Big Business Houses

2411. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state. :

(a) the names of the 20 big business house in the country and the amount of income-tax outstanding against them ; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to recover the income-tax dues from them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) : (a) The names of the 20 big business houses in the country ranked in order of their assets during 1989-90 are given in the enclosed statement.

Each of these business houses comprises a large number of companies. The Central Board of Direct Taxes maintains information only in respect of those companies which individually owe income-tax of Rs. 10 lakhs and

above. The total amount of income-tax demand outstanding against these business houses in respect of such companies was Rs. 393.76 crores as on 31-3-1991.

(b) Out of the total demand of Rs. 393.76 crores, demand of Rs. 290.61 crores was not enforceable as on 31-3-1991 either because the demand had not fallen due for payment or recovery thereof had been stayed or the payments had been made by the assesseees but were yet to be verified and adjusted in the departmental records. A large part of the demand is disputed in appeals and appellate authorities have been requested for disposal of appeals on priority. In suitable cases payment of demand in instalments had been allowed. Recovery action in all these cases is regularly monitored at the level of Commissioner of Income-tax and above for taking suitable legal and administrative steps to recover the tax dues.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the business house
---------	----------------------------

- | | |
|-----|-------------------|
| 1. | Tata |
| 2. | Birla |
| 3. | Reliance |
| 4. | Thapar |
| 5. | J. K. Singhania |
| 6. | Larsen & Toubro |
| 7. | Modi |
| 8. | Bajaj |
| 9. | Mafatlal |
| 10. | M. A. Chidambaram |

Sl. No.	Name of the business house
---------	----------------------------

- | | |
|-----|---------------------|
| 11. | Hindustan Lever |
| 12. | United Breweries |
| 13. | T. V. S. Iyenger |
| 14. | ITC. |
| 15. | Shri Ram |
| 16. | A .C. C. |
| 17. | Oswal Agro |
| 18. | Mahindra & Mahindra |
| 19. | Essar |
| 20. | Kirloskar |

Procurement of Cotton by Cotton Corporation of India

2412. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of cotton in bales during 1990-91;

(b) the number of bales procured by the Cotton Corporation of India during 1989-90 and 1990-91 and the price per quintal paid by the Corporation State-wise;

(c) the number of bales of cotton exported and their sale price in rupees as well as in foreign currency; and

(d) the details of loss/profit to the Cotton Corporation of India during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) The production of cotton during the 1990-91 cotton season has been estimated at 115 lakh bales by the Cotton Advisory Board.

(b) to (d) A statement is attached

Statement

(b) The number of bales procured by Cotton Corporation of India during 1989-90 and 1990-91 cotton seasons and the average price per quintal paid by CCI, State-wise, is as follows :

STATE	1989-90		1990-91	
	Purchases by CCI (in bales)	Price paid by CCI (Rs. per quintal)	Purchases by CCI (in bales)	Price paid by CCI (Rs. per quintal)
Punjab	2,85,967	724	1,31,268	550
Haryana	1,42,218	700	79,353	917
Rajasthan	1,21,040	685	1,08,066	888
Madhya Pradesh	1,85,375	786	2,14,674	929
Gujarat	2,16,409	803	2,04,852	1045
Andhra Pradesh	2,44,703	802	2,48,865	953
Karnataka	24,858	875	24,240	1,108
Tamil Nadu	21,471	965	5,775	1,150
Others	822	1,383	95	1,116
		(Mizoram)		(Mizoram)
TOTAL	12,42,863		10,17,196	

(c) The details of exports of cotton by CCI during 1989-90 and 1990-91 and their sale price in Rupees as well as in foreign currency, is as follows :—

Cotton season	Exports (in bales)	Sales realisation per bale	
		In Rupees	In U.S. Dollars
1989-90	6,65,756	4,311	255.64
1990-91	2,67,060	4,829	271.50

(d) The details of profits earned by Cotton Corporation of India during the last 3 financial years are as follows :

Year	Profit after Tax (Rs. in crores)
1988-89	8.56
1989-90	23.24
1990-91	40.00 (provisional)

[English]

Recognition of Foreign Matrimonial Judgements

2413. **SHRI RABI RAY** : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the latest judgement delivered by the Supreme Court that the courts would not

recognise foreign matrimonial judgements if it has been obtained by fraud;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have assessed its impact on such divorce decrees already ordered or pending before foreign courts including the United States courts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARMANGALAM) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Recently (on 9-7-1991), the Supreme Court in *Y. Narasimha, Rao & Ors. Vs. Y. Venkata Lakshmi & Anr.*, Criminal Appeal No. 385 of 1991 [Arising out of SLP (Criminal) No. 2860A of 1988] held that decree of divorce passed by a foreign court cannot be recognised and enforced by the courts in this country when the jurisdiction of the foreign court as well as the ground on which it passed the decree is not in accordance with the Act under which the parties were married, and the respondent had not submitted to the jurisdiction of that court or consented to passing of the decree.

(c) and (d) Under article 141 of the Constitution, the law laid down by the Supreme Court is binding on all courts within the territory of India. Therefore, the foreign matrimonial judgements would be recognised and enforced by the Indian courts in the light of the aforesaid decision of the Supreme Court.

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to check smuggling of these precious stones;

(c) the number of persons held for smuggling, against whom cases were filed in the Court and those who have been prosecuted in this connection during the last three years; and

(d) the value of black stone confiscated from these persons?

Surplus transferred by RBI to Union Government

2414. SHRI MAHESH KUMAR KANODIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the surplus profit transferred by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to the Union Government has remained constant at Rs. 210 crores for a decade now;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE):

(a) Not now, Sir.

(b) The surplus profits transferred to Central Government by the Reserve Bank of India remained at Rs. 210 crores upto 1990-91. This was because of the increase in expenditure of the Bank mainly due to higher interest payments to scheduled commercial banks on their deposits and larger transfer of profits to long term operation funds to finance the requirements of industry and agriculture. For 1991-92, the Reserve Bank has agreed to transfer Rs. 350 crores to Government.

(c) As stated in answer to part (b).

gem and Jewellery
[Translation]

Smuggling of Black Stones from Bihar

2415. SHRI SIMON MARANDI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the black stones are smuggled to Bangladesh from Sahebganj district of Santhal Pargana area in Bihar;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) :

(a) to (d) Instances of such smuggling of Black stones from Sahebganj district of Santhal Parganas area in Bihar have not been reported. Anti-smuggling agencies have, however, been alerted.

[English]

120

Criteria for declaring State Highway as National Highways

2416. SHRI YASHWANT-RAO PATIL
SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM } : Will

the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state the criteria adopted by the Government to declare any State Highway as a National Highway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : The criteria for selection of New National Highways are as under :—

- (i) roads which run through the length and breadth of the country;
- (ii) roads connecting adjacent countries;
- (iii) roads connecting State capitals;
- (iv) roads connecting major ports and important industrial and tourist centres;
- (v) roads meeting very important strategic requirements;

- (vi) roads carrying high density of traffic over an adequate length; and
- (vii) roads which will enable sizeable reduction in travel distance and achievement of substantial economies thereby.

However, besides these criteria, the declaration of new National Highways is also governed by certain other factors viz. availability of resources, recommendations of the N.T.P.C. (National Transport Policy Committee), *inter-se* priority of a road on all-India basis, proximity to other National Highways in the area, etc.

Construction of Varapuzha Bridge on National Highway No. 17 in Ernakulam

2417. PROF. SAVITRI LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have sanctioned the Varapuzha bridge on National Highway No. 17 in Ernakulam district, Kerala;

(b) if so, whether the land acquisition process has been completed; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(c) Land acquisition for approaches on both sides of the bridge has to be

completed before the estimate for the bridge can be sanctioned.

Recognition of Export Houses

2418. SHRI K. THULASIAH VANDAYAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of companies recognised as export houses till April 30, 1991;

(b) the number and names of the companies given recognition as export houses in the engineering and diesel engine sector; and

(c) the special benefits the export houses will get under the new trade policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The number of valid Export Houses as on 30th April, 1991, is 665.

(b) The names of export houses exporting the goods of engineering sector and diesel engine sector are tabulated in the statement enclosed.

(c) In the new Trade Policy, as announced on 4-7-1991, the Export Houses will be eligible to get additional REP licences at the rate of 5% of their FOB admissible, on prospective basis i.e., for the exports for the year 1991-92 the additional REP licences will become due on or after 1-4-1992 and will be governed by new Trade Policy. The details of this policy and the issues related to its coverage of special sectors are being worked out.

Statement

Names of Export Houses exporting goods of Engineering Sector and Diesel Engine Sector

Sl. No.	Name of the Company
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1. M/s Addison & Company Ltd., Madras.
2. M/s Agra Engineering Co., Bombay.
3. M/s Akai Impex Limited, Bombay.
4. M/s Allen & Alvan (Private) Limited, Aligarh.
5. M/s Ambika Forgings, Jalandhar.
6. M/s American Dry Fruit Stores, Bombay.
7. M/s Ashok Layland Limited, Madras.

Sl. No.	Name of the Company
8.	M/s Atlantic Exports, Bombay.
9.	M/s Avon Cycles Limited, Ludhiana.
10.	M/s Avtar Singh and Co. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
11.	M/s Balmer Lawrie and Co., Ltd., Calcutta.
12.	M/s Banaras Beads Limited, Varanasi.
13.	M/s Bata India Limited, Calcutta.
14.	M/s Bharat Earth Movers Limited, Bangalore.
15.	M/s Bharat Forge Limited, Pune.
16.	M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Delhi.
17.	M/s Bicycle Manufacturing Corpn., Ludhiana.
18.	M/s Bihar Merchantile Union Limited, Calcutta.
19.	M/s Business Universal Incorporation, Pune.
20.	M/s C. Arunkumar and Company (Exports), Bombay.
21.	M/s Chika Limited, Bombay.
22.	M/s Chloride Industries, Calcutta.
23.	M/s D.L.F. Universal Limited, Faridabad.
24.	M/s Dabur India Limited, New Delhi.
25.	M/s Daruika International, Jaipur.
26.	M/s Deepak International Pvt. Ltd., Ludhiana.
27.	M/s E.C.P. Limited, New Delhi.
28.	M/s Egal Flask Industries Limited, Bombay.
29.	M/s Eastern Overseas Corporation, Bombay.
30.	M/s Eicher Goodearth Limited, New Delhi.
31.	M/s Electrometal Limited, Calcutta.
32.	M/s Escorts Limited, Faridabad.
33.	M/s F. Ahmed I. Co. Calcutta.
34.	M/s Fort Gloster Industries Limited, Calcutta.
35.	M/s Geekay Exim (Pvt.) Limited, Bombay.
36.	M/s Grand Foundry Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
37.	M/s Grasim Industries Limited, Nagda (MP).
38.	M/s Greaves Cotton and Co. Ltd., Bombay.
39.	M/s Grover Sons, Bombay.
40.	M/s Gum Export Corporation, Bombay.
41.	M/s Hariram Gobindram, Bombay.
42.	M/s Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi.
43.	M/s Hindustan Electro Graphites Limited, New Delhi.
44.	M/s Hindustan Export Private Limited, Ludhiana.
45.	M/s Hindustan Sheet Metal Limited, Calcutta.
46.	M/s IFB Industries Limited, Calcutta.
47.	M/s Inalsa Limited, New Delhi.
48.	M/s Incab Industries Limited, Calcutta.
49.	M/s Inderchand Rajgharhia and Sons Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.
50.	M/s Indian Artwares Corporation, New Delhi.
51.	M/s Indian Gum Industries Limited, Bombay.
52.	M/s Indian Rayon and Industries Limited, Calcutta.
53.	M/s Indo Java and Company, New Delhi.
54.	M/s Ingersoll Rand (India) Ltd., Bombay.
55.	M/s Inter Glob Services, Bombay.
56.	M/s Interads Export Division Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

Sr. No.	Name of the Company
57.	M/s K.R. Mod & Company, Giridih.
58.	M/s Kalaria Exports Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.
59.	M/s Kamalakant Chhotalal Exporters Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
60.	M/s Kartik International, Bombay.
61.	M/s Kat (Export) International, Ludhiana.
62.	M/s. Kejriwal Iron & Steel Works, Calcutta.
63.	M/s Lakshmi Textile Exporters Limited, Coimbatore.
64.	M/s Lastango Treasures, New Delhi.
65.	M/s Liberty Exports Private Limited, Bombay.
66.	M/s Maharashtra S.S. Inds Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Bombay.
67.	M/s Mansons Auto International, Bombay.
68.	M/s Masrot (India) Tools & Forgings Pvt. Ltd., Ghaziabad.
69.	M/s Mayur International, New Delhi.
70.	M/s Meridian Exports and Industries, Bombay.
71.	M/s Mohan Export (India) Limited, New Delhi.
72.	M/s New Delhi Silk Co., New Delhi.
73.	M/s Nimex Trading Corporation, Bombay.
74.	M/s Palm Fibres and Yarns Trading Co. Cochin.
75.	M/s Phoenix Overseas Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
76.	M/s Popular Art Plance Pvt. Ltd., Jaipur.
77.	M/s Prabhat Industries, Bombay.
78.	M/s Prinklaks (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
79.	M/s Priyanka Overseas Limited, New Delhi
80.	M/s Proj and Equip. Corpn. of India Ltd., New Delhi.
81.	M/s Ralson (India) Ltd., Ludhiana.
82.	M/s Ratan Export & Industries Ltd., New Delhi.
83.	M/s Ratan Mica Exports Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.
84.	M/s Roadmaster Industries of India Ltd. Rajpura.
85.	M/s Roxy Industrial Corporation, Ludhiana.
86.	M/s Sheth Brothers. Bombay.
87.	M/s Status Investments Ltd., New Delhi.
88.	M/s Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Bombay.
89.	M/s Technocraft Industries, Bombay.
90.	M/s Teksons Limited, Bombay.
91.	M/s Torrent Exports Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad.
92.	M/s Trans Freight Containers Ltd., Bombay.
93.	M/s United Breweries International, Bangalore.
94.	M/s Universal Cables Limited, Bombay.
95.	M/s Venus Engg. Works and Foundry, Bombay.
96.	M/s Vikram Forgings & Allied Indus Pvt. Ltd, Calcutta.
97.	M/s Voltas International Ltd., Bombay.
98.	M/s Weston Electronics Limited, New Delhi.
99.	M/s Wipro Ltd. B mbay.

Export of Tea, Pepper, Coffee and Cardamom

2419. SHRI P. C. THOMAS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by the Government to increase the export of tea, pepper, coffee and cardamom;

(b) whether the Government propose to encourage the cultivation of these products; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Government have taken a series of measures to increase the export of tea, pepper, coffee and cardamom. Some of the important measures include (a) Assistance for brand promotion, (b) enhancement in the quantum of REP licences, (c) participation in fair and exhibitions abroad with a view to popularise export of these products.

(b) and (c) It has been the endeavour of the Government to encourage the cultivation of these products by providing assistance for optimisation of inputs and improved cultural practices, irrigation, drainage, rejuvenation, extension planting, replantation, new planting in non-traditional areas and also by providing advisory services to farmers.

Assistance from Central Road Fund for Highway from Erumely to Chalakka-
yam in Kerala

2420. SHRI P. C. THOMAS : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government had granted any assistance from the Central Road Fund for constructing a highway from Erumely to Chalakka-yam via Kanamaca and Pampavaly;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present stage of the said proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Against estimated cost of Rs. 98,39,660, Rs. 25.00 lakhs were sanctioned for construction of Erumely-Chalakkayam road out of Central Road Fund on 24-8-1983 the balance cost to be met by the State Govt.

(c) Work is delayed due to requirement of clearance by the State Forest Deptt. Overall progress ending September, 1990 is 15%.

128 Loans to Unemployed Youth

2421. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 7 on July 12, 1991 and state :

(a) the break up of the beneficiaries under the Self-Employment to Educated Unemployed Youth Scheme, bank-wise and State-wise for each of the last three years;

(b) the total amount advanced as loan to the beneficiaries, State-wise; bank-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the average amount advanced as loan per beneficiary in the country as a whole, State-wise, bank-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries) in the Ministry of Industry implements the scheme for providing Self Employment to the Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY). It has been reported that the scheme is executed at the District level through the District Industries Centre under the Director of Industries and the bankwise data is not maintained by them. However, a statement showing State-wise number of cases sanctioned, amount of loan sanctioned and average amount per beneficiary under the SEEUY scheme for the years 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 are set out in the statement attached.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territories	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90		(11)		
		No. of cases sanctioned	Amount of loan sanctioned (Rs. lakhs)	No. of cases sanctioned	Amount of loan sanctioned (Rs. lakhs)	No. of cases sanctioned	Amount of loan sanctioned (Rs. lakhs)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
1	Andhra Pradesh	7421	1740.53	23454	14291	3278.72	22943	7387	1716.63	23239
2	Assam	3191	807.42	25303	5378	1372.68	25524	3141	737.41	23477
3	Bihar	12025	2826.84	23508	19669	4904.94	24937	10386	2651.08	25526
4	Gujarat	5293	805.47	15218	4552	647.82	14232	5084	722.73	14216
5	Haryana	2450	500.64	20434	4651	908.04	19523	2418	499.35	20651
6	Himachal Pradesh	786	154.53	19660	1340	272.97	20371	769	151.69	19726
7	Jammu & Kashmir	564	137.55	24388	962	192.66	20027	223	53.23	23870
8	Karnataka	6175	1242.97	20129	10585	2019.38	19078	6010	1181.14	19653
9	Kerala	9407	1759.66	18706	14846	2643.64	17807	8430	1493.29	17714
10	Madhya Pradesh	8732	1909.75	21871	14154	2638.93	18644	7936	1617.86	20386
11	Maharashtra	8894	1638.12	18418	14326	2537.44	17712	8210	1493.12	18187
12	Manipur	649	182.28	28086	1500	434.50	28967	749	229.09	30586
13	Meghalaya	141	25.62	18170	34	6.12	18000	90	17.54	19489
14	Nagaland	83	14.30	17229	153	35.71	23340	57	12.69	22263
15	Orissa	4585	1124.77	24532	8016	1985.23	24766	4344	1095.99	25230

State neat - Contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
16 Punjab	7672	1744.88	22743	1.472	3259.04	22520	7690	1801.62	23428	23428
17 Rajasthan	5579	1235.52	22140	9204	1967.80	21380	5127	842.27	16428	16428
18 Sikkim	25	6.03	24120	23	4.25	28478	17	3.15	18529	18529
19 Tamilnadu	9278	1864.00	20091	17175	3080.84	17938	8692	1518.78	17473	17473
20 Tripura	346	81.19	23465	527	136.84	25966	183	46.69	23514	23514
21 Uttar Pradesh	14102	3166.66	22455	24373	5340.60	21912	13747	3283.32	23884	23884
22 West Bengal	12073	2853.53	23636	10330	2485.61	24062	6209	1466.86	23625	23625
23 Andaman & Nicobar Islands	37	8.32	22486	54	12.64	23407	20	4.50	22500	22500
24 Arunachal Pradesh	24	5.48	22833	59	14.61	24763	16	3.76	23500	23500
25 Chandigarh	179	41.99	23458	201	44.62	22199	90	22.72	25244	25244
26 Dadra & Nagar Haveli	12	3.25	27083	39	9.70	24872	26	6.50	25000	25000
27 Goa	160	33.11	20694	242	59.52	24595	124	33.91	27347	27347
28 Mizoram	92	21.38	23239	321	91.30	28442	109	29.95	27477	27477
29 Pondicherry	240	39.90	16625	473	73.16	15467	230	33.90	14739	14739
30 Lakshadweep	9	0.75	8333	8	1.30	16250	20	3.79	18950	18950
31 Daman & Diu	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	3.49	29083	29083
TOTAL	120224	25976.44	21607	191958	40460.61	21078	107546	22778.05	21180	21180

SOURCE : D.C.S.S.I., Ministry of Industry.
Data provisional.

Export of Iron Ore

2422. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of **COMMERCE** be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of iron ore exported during the last three years ending 1990-91;

(b) the names of major importing countries with the quantity imported, year-wise;

(c) the average value for tonne FOB Indian port, year-wise and country-wise in SDRs; and

(d) the export target in terms of quantity and SDR value for 1991-92 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The total quantity of iron ore exported during the last three years ending 1990-91 was :

	(In million tonnes)
1988-89	33.30
1989-90	33.51
1990-91	31.96

(Source : Exporting Agencies)

(b) and (c) A statement giving destination-wise exports of iron ore during the last three years, year-wise, is attached. The unit value realization ranges widely and is not comparable as it depends on various factors like type of ore (lumps, fines, concentrates or pellets), grade of ore (low, medium or high depending on Fe content), size of vessels loaded, rate of loading etc. Export data is not maintained/compiled in SDRs.

(d) The export target for 1991-92 in respect of iron ore is 34.75 million tonnes valued at Rs. 1225 crores. Export targets are not set/monitored in SDRs.

Statement*Country-wise Exports of Iron Ore*

(Quantity in Million tonnes)

Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. (MMTC)

Country	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Japan	10.49	10.08	8.60
Korea, Rep.	3.11	2.91	3.07
Pakistan	0.34	0.39	0.41
Romania	2.36	2.32	1.05
G.D.R.	0.61	0.70	0.10
Others	0.74	1.12	0.99
TOTAL	17.64	17.52	14.22

Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd. (KIOCL)

Country	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Japan	2.367	2.820	3.38
Bahrain	0.128	0.457	0.14
Czechoslovakia	1.149	0.168	0.20
Hungary	0.594	0.531	0.49
Turkey	0.357	0.325	0.38
Others	1.080	1.050	1.15
TOTAL	4.67	5.356	5.74

By Go-in Exporters

Country	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Japan	8.336	1.868	9.332
West Europe	1.665	2.117	1.855
South Korea	0.996	0.613	0.818
Taiwan	Nil	0.036	Nil
TOTAL	10.997	10.534	12.005

Jute Mill at Kishanganj (Bihar)

2423. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of **TEXTILES** be pleased to state :

(a) the present status of the proposed jute mill at Kishanganj (Bihar);

(b) the amount invested in the project as on March 31, 1991;

(c) the latest estimated cost of the project;

(d) the estimated annual recurring expenditure on the project; and

(e) the likely date of the completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) The Letter of Intent for setting up a jute mill at Kishanganj, Bihar, lapsed on 30-6-85.

(b) to (e) Government are not aware of these details. However, in accordance with the new Industrial Policy no licence is required for the purpose of establishment of such a project.

Introduction of Five Day Week in Banks

2424. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce five day week in the banks;

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

(c) what will be its effect on the business community and others ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Export of Marine Products

2425. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the potential for promotion of marine products export during the next three years ;

(b) the new markets, other than Japan and U.S.A. being explored for export of marine products;

(c) the names of the countries which are competing in marine products export; and

(d) how the Indian marine products stand in the international market ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) :

(a) India has vast unexploited marine resources in its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). The present yield from the Indian EEZ is less than one-third of the resource potential available. There is a vast potential to increase export through captured fisheries. Besides captured fisheries, emphasis is also given for prawn farming to augment the export production through cultured fisheries. The target for marine exports during the current year and for next three years, as projected by Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) in quantity terms, is as given below :

	Tonnes
1991-92	1742975
1992-93 :	190400
1993-94	212200
1994-95	242500

(b) EEC has emerged as the leading market for our marine exports, besides a traditional market—Japan and USA. Export to EEC in last 3 years are as given below :

	Quantity MT	Rs. in Crores
1988-89	33824	124.39
1989-90	38888	155.03
1990-91	42190	226.95

Our marine exports to Singapore, Hong Kong, Malaysia and UAE are indicative that these are the growing markets.

(c) China, Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines, Vietnam and Ecuador are our major competitors in our major markets in Japan, USA and Europe.

(d) India is a marginal player in the global marine scenario. The total world import of marine products during 1989 was US \$ 35 billion and India's share is approximately 1% both in terms of quantity and value.

[Translation] *Wildlife*137 **Export of Animals**

2426. **SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI:**
Will the Minister of **COMMERCE**
be pleased to state :

(a) whether animals have been exported during the last three years;

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

(c) the names of the countries where these animals were exported and the rates thereof;

(d) the amount of foreign exchange earned, particularly from export of frog legs and monkeys; year-wise;

(e) whether the Government propose to stop the aforesaid exports;

(f) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Exports of Live Sheep and Goat are allowed against an annual ceiling released in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperation. Export of Horses, Donkeys and Mules are allowed "On Merits". Such applications are considered by the Export Licensing Committee chaired by the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports. However, Rathiwari, Marwari and Manipuri breeds of Horses are not allowed for export. Similarly, exports of Monkeys and frog legs are not permitted under the Export Policy for 1988-91 as well as 1990-93.

(c) and (d) A statement is enclosed.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) and (g) In view of the above, as stated in (b) question does not arise.

Statement

	1988-89 (Value in Rs.)	1989-90 (Value in Rs.)	1990-91 (Value in Rs.)	Countries to which exported
Live Goats	411000	635000	842000	Iraq, Sri Lanka, United Arab Emirates
Live Sheep . . . . .	..	180000	..	Germany (FRG), Japan
Live Horses . . . . .	..	91000	237000	Sri Lanka

Rates of the individual animals are not available.

137 *Fruit and Vegetable***Export of Fruits**

2427. **SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI:**
Will the Minister of **COMMERCE**
be pleased to state :

(a) the names and value of fruits exported during the last three years, country-wise and the rates thereof;

(b) whether the fruits are being exported at lower rates than those prevailing in India;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it has resulted in loss to the producers; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
SALMAN KHURSHEED) : (a) A
statement is enclosed.

(b) Average FOB realisation of fruits has generally been higher.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

STATEMENT*Export of Fruits 1988-89 to 1990-91*

QTY : TONNES

VAL : Rs. Lacs

AV. RATE : Rs./Kg.

Mangoes

	1988-89			1989-90*			1990-91*		
	Qty.	Av. Rate**	Val.	Qty.	Av. Rate**	Val.	Qty.	Av. Rate	Val.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Saudi Arabia .	3025	14.24	431	3403	15.60	531	2230	25.20	562
U.A.E. .	9939	11.77	1170	5857	10.73	629	4990	14.34	716
Kuwait .	1042	17.37	181	969	17.95	174	745	27.90	208
United Kingdom	903	19.37	175	282	26.24	74	371	28.5	106
Others .	1930	13.16	254	1030	19.90	205	877	22.12	194
Sub-Total .	16839	13.13	2211	11521	13.97	1613	9213	19.38	1786
Other Fruits .	50404		3585	30387		2281	22311		1949
of which major fruits are :									

Grapes

U.A.E. .	2303	14.76	340	2067	16.06	332	2665	16.54	441
Saudi Arabia .	993	14.90	148	1050	17.52	184	293	18.08	53
Kuwait .	201	14.92	30	178	15.16	27	15	13.33	2
Bagdad .	894	..	18	102	12.74	13	18	22.22	4
Bahrain .	..	..	..	..	..	..	184	19.56	36
Others .	147	29.97	104	332	15.66	52	110	17.27	19
Sub-Total .	4738	13.50	640	3729	16.30	608	3285	16.89	555

Oranges

Bagdad .	8284	4.15	344	1517	3.75	57	1866	1.98	37
Saudi Arabia .	22	9.09	2	..	..	..	18	..	1.5
U.A.E. .	31	9.67	3	..	..	..	127	7.08	9
Others .	138	2.89	4	1	..	1	28	12.50	3.5
Sub-Total .	8475	4.16	353	1518	3.82	58	2039	2.50	51

Sapota (Chickoo)

U.A.E. .	614	5.86	36	203	6.89	14	236	7.20	17
bahrain .	250	6.4	16	42	7.14	3	66	7.57	5
Qatar .	284	7.74	22	15	10.00	1.5	15	6.67	1
Saudi Arabia .	201	6.46	13	31	6.45	2	28	7.14	2
Others .	253	6.71	17	20	12.00	2.5	29	10.34	3
TOTAL .	1602	6.49	104	311	7.39	23	374	7.48	28

* Figures provisional based on party returns.

** Average Rate.

Welfare of Ex-servicemen in Kota, Bundi and Banra, Rajasthan

2428. **SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of ex-Servicemen in Kota, Bundi and Banra districts in Rajasthan and the steps taken by the Government for their rehabilitation and welfare;

(b) whether any complaints of ex-servicemen regarding pension etc. have been received by the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) As per the information received from the Government of Rajasthan, the approximate number of ex-Servicemen in Kota, Bundi and Banra districts is 7980 (Kota : 4250, Bundi : 2170 and Banra : 1560).

There is a comprehensive package of resettlement and welfare measures for the ex-Servicemen. The Central Government has provided reservation for ex-Servicemen in Group 'C' and Group 'D' posts in the Central Government Departments as well as Public Sector Undertakings, including the Nationalised Banks. Defence Services personnel who have been disabled in war or in peace-time, and whose disability is attributable to military service, are accorded Priority-I, while upto two dependents of Defence Services personnel killed in service or severely disabled (with over 50% disability and who have become unfit for employment but disability is attributable to military service) whether during war or peace-time, are given priority immediately below the disabled ex-Servicemen, i.e. Priority-II(a). Rajasthan Government has also provided for reservation in civil posts for ex-Servicemen. Besides, a number of schemes are in existence to provide self-employment opportunities to ex-Servicemen. These include the SEMFEX-I scheme which provides financial assistance to ex-Servicemen for setting small industrial

projects; the SEMFEX-II scheme to encourage ex-Servicemen to take up gainful farm and non-farm activities in rural areas; allotment of Petroleum product agencies; allotment of Unit Trust of India agencies, etc.

Ex-Servicemen are authorised free medical facilities in military hospitals and canteen facilities at the nearest CSD canteens. Children of Defence personnel killed or disabled in action are entitled to free educational facilities such as fees, hostel charges, cost of uniform, etc. 15% concession in rail fare for travel in second class is given to war widows. Recipients of gallantry awards are given 50% concession for air and rail travel in second class. Financial assistance for construction of houses and marriage of daughter is given to war widows, war disabled and attributable peace-time casualties by the State Government and the Kendriya Sainik Board. In addition, ex-Servicemen and their widows who are in penury are given financial assistance out of the welfare funds at the disposal of the Ministry of Defence and the Rajya Sainik Boards. Grants are also given for special medical treatment.

(b) and (c) There is a special Pension Grievances Cell in the Ministry of Defence to deal with the complaints of ex-Servicemen regarding pension and other related matters. Prompt action is taken by this Cell on the complaints received and a suitable reply is sent to the complainants concerned. Out of the three complaints received during 1991 (upto July, 1991) from the ex-Servicemen dependents of Kota and Bundi districts, two are regarding grant of pension and one relates to grant of family pension.

[English] Administration
Setting up of High Level Committee to Review the Set up C & A G

2429. **SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a high level Committee to review the entire set up of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
 THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE :
 (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Comptroller and Auditor General is an authority provided for by the Constitution of India. His appointment, terms and conditions of his service, his duties and powers are governed by articles 148 to 151 of the Constitutions of India and also the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971 enacted in terms of articles 148 and 149 of the Constitution.

Exempting C & AG from Accounting Responsibility

2430. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a persistent demand for exempting the C & AG of India from his accounting responsibilities;

(b) if so, the reaction of the government thereto;

(c) the States which have exempted the C & AG of India from maintaining their accounts and entitlement functions of their staff; and

(d) the reasons for the delay in exempting the C & AG of India from such accounting functions when the Government had accepted the proposal for separation of Audit from Accounts in 1975, with the departmentalisation of central accounts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
 THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
 (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE):

(a) Government have already relieved the Comptroller and Auditor General from the responsibility of compiling the accounts of the Union and also the Union Territory of Delhi and Andaman and Nicobar Island and Pondicherry. The accounts of the State of Goa and the Union Territory of Daman and Diu were being compiled by the concerned Government/Administration even prior to the coming into force of the Comptroller and Auditor General's Act. Government have since received proposals for relieving the Comptroller and Auditor General of his functions of compiling accounts in respect of the State of Mizoram and Union Territories of Lakshadweep and Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

(b) The proposals of the State of Mizoram and Union Territory of Lakshadweep were received and examined by the Government and the Comptroller and Auditor General and were returned for taking further necessary action. So far as, Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is concerned the proposal for separation of accounts was received and is under consideration of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(c) Exempting Goa; the responsibility for compilation of the accounts of all other States is with Comptroller and Auditor General. A copy of the statement furnished by the Comptroller and Auditor General indicating the position of take over of entitlement of functions by various State Governments is attached.

(d) It is for the State Governments concerned to make proposals for relieving the Comptroller and Auditor General of his functions with regard to compilation of accounts. No proposal other than those indicated in part (a) has been received so far.

Statement
Statement showing position with regard to transfer of various items of work from I.A. & A.D. to State Government with dates of transfer

State	Gazetted Entitlement		Pension		G. P. F.			Loans	
	Full	Partial	Full	Partial	Gr. 'D'	Others	Long term	Short term	
Andhra	01-01-77			01-01-77 01-04-79 01-05-80					01-04-75
Assam		13-12-77							
Arumachal Pradesh	01-09-78		01-04-89		1960 01-04-73	01-04-85	01-04-89		01-04-76
Bihar		01-01-86			01-10-61	01-04-86	01-04-89		01-04-77
Gujarat	01-04-85 01- -85		01-04-88						
Haryana	01-09-76								
Himachal Pradesh	01-04-77								
Jammu & Kashmir	01-05-77				01-04-64	01-04-86			01-04-76 01-04-74
Karnataka		-01-80							
Kerala									
M.P.	01-10-76			01-07-86	From 1979-80				01-04-74 01-01-79
Maharashtra		01-01-90		01-01-87	Accounts 01-04-64 1960				01-04-74 01-04-74
Manipur									
Meghalaya									
Mizoram			01-03-83		01-04-83	01-04-83			

[Translation]

149 Uttar Pradesh

Setting up of a Depot to Provide Silk to Weavers in Azamgarh (U.P.)

2431. SHRI RAM BADAN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to open a depot in district Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh to provide silk to weavers;

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

(c) the directives issued by the Union Government to the State Government to provide incentives and adequate facilities to weavers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b) There is no Central Government scheme for opening of silk yarn depots. This is usually done by the State Handloom Corporations/ Apex Societies. In Azamgarh District, U.P. State Handloom Corporation Ltd. is operating a depot in Mubarakpur which provides silk and cotton yarn to the handloom weavers in the area.

(c) A number of centrally sponsored schemes are being operated through State Governments to provide incentives and adequate facilities to handloom weavers. The following schemes are being operated throughout the country, including U.P. :—

1. Financial assistance for modernisation of looms;
2. Scheme of decentralised training to train weavers on improved technology;
3. Design support and provision of technological inputs through a number of Weavers' Service Centres in the country;

4. Special fiscal concessions to the handloom sector to remove the cost handicap of handlooms vis-a-vis the powerlooms;

5. Assistance to weavers to enable them to form industrial type cooperatives;

6. Hill Area Woollen Handloom Development Project/Export Production Projects;

7. Pre-loom, post-loom processing facilities for weavers to make their products competitive in the market;

8. Thrift Fund Scheme which covers Group Insurance Scheme;

9. Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme for providing suitable work places to the weavers and thus achieve better productivity;

10. Market Development Assistance Scheme including Special Rebate, Share Capital Assistance to Apex Societies and State Corporations to give market support to handloom products; and

11. The Janata Cloth Scheme under which it is ensured that reasonable level of wages is paid to handloom weavers.

[English]

Export of Sugar

2432. SHRI R. JEEVARATHI-NAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the quantity of sugar exported during the period from January 1989 to June 1991, country-wise and the foreign exchange earned through these exports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) : A statement is attached.

Statement

The details of export of sugar made by STC as well as by the Industry during the period from January, 1989 to June, 1991, are as under :—

Name of the Country	Qty Lakh M.T.	Foreign exchange earned (Rs. Crores) FOB.
EEC	0.30	31.80
USA	0.35	28.90
Sri Lanka	0.36	22.15
Indonesia	0.74	44.72
Nepal	0.35	19.07*
Maldivé	0.003	0.25
Maldivé	0.008	0.49*
TOTAL	2.111	147.38

*In Indian Currency.

[Translation]

Smuggling

Seizure of Smuggled Gold

2434. **SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI :**
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the value of smuggled gold seized during the last one year and the names of the countries from which it was smuggled;

(b) the particulars of the persons from whom it was seized and whether all of them were prosecuted the details in this regard;

(c) the number of persons out of them acquitted and whether any appeal has been filed against their release; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) :
(a) to (d) The quantity of gold which is reportedly being smuggled into India by various smuggling syndicates based in certain countries of West Asia, seized, the number of persons arrested, the number of persons against whom prosecutions were launched by the Customs authorities and the number of persons convicted and acquitted by the Courts in prosecution proceedings during the calendar years 1990 and 1991 (upto 31 July) are given in the table below. Persons found to have been involved in smuggling of contraband, including that of gold, are liable for penalty in departmental proceedings and prosecution in courts of law. The disposal of prosecution mainly rests with the trial courts and the Department can only expedite the process within its limited means; Courts' decisions lead to both conviction and acquittal. Appeals against acquittal are made if warranted.

	Quantity of gold (in kgs.)	Value of gold (Rs. in crores)	No. of persons arrested	No. of persons prosecuted	No. of persons convicted	No. of persons acquitted
*1990	5596	189.75	3356	1528	555	141
*1991 (upto 1st July)	3321	117.53	1432	825	344	86

*(Figures are provisional).

Statistics of persons prosecuted, convicted and acquitted in respect of

smuggling of gold alone are not maintained separately.

[English]

Smuggling**(53) Sale of Confiscated Goods**

2435. SHRI RAMESH CH-
AND TOMAR :
SHRI PRABHU DA-
YAL KATHERIA : } Will
SHRI BALRAJ
PASSI : }

the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of authorised shops in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh Gujarat and Rajasthan selling goods confiscated by the Customs authorities;

(b) whether unauthorised shops are also selling such goods in these States; and

(c) if so, the value of goods seized by custom authorities from such shops in the above States during 1990-91, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) :

(a) to (c) Bulk sale of seized/confiscated goods is made by the Customs Department to approved co-operative societies and to State Civil supplies Corporations/State Co-operative federations for further sale to bonafide consumers through co-operative societies, Super Bazars, Sahakari Bhandars, etc. Such goods are also offered for sale to Military/Para-Military/Police canteens. A small quantity of consumer goods are also sold in retail through Customs Retail Shops on a first-come-first-serve basis.

Available reports indicate that certain persons clandestinely sell smuggled goods through shops. The Customs authorities remain alert against such unauthorised disposal of smuggled goods and during the period from January, 1990 to June, 1991, 13735

(provisional, raids/searches were carried out against such unauthorised sale of smuggled goods resulting in recovery and seizure of goods worth Rs. 64.58 crores approximately, throughout the country. State-wise figures are, however not maintained separately.

Indian Banks Functioning Abroad

2436. SHRI RAMESHCH-
AND TOMAR
SHRI PRABHU DA-
YAL KATHERIA
SHRI BALRAJ
PASSI : } Will

the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Indian banks having their branches in foreign countries, country-wise;

(b) the number of cases of irregularities reported in these branches during 1990-91 and upto June 30, 1991, bank-wise;

(c) the amount involved therein, bank-wise;

(d) whether some bank employees are also involved in these cases;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) At present, 9 Indian banks are operating 115 branches abroad. Bank-wise and country-wise breakup is given in the Annexure.

(b) and (c) Bank-wise and branch-wise details of irregularities in overseas branches of Indian banks are not available in the present reporting system. However, details of frauds at these branches as reported by Reserve Bank of India are as under :—

Period	Name of Bank	No. of fraud	Amount Rs. in lakhs
1st April, 1990 to 31st March, 1991	State Bank of India	5	354.71
	Bank of Baroda	12	95.27
	Bank of India	7	16.94
1st April, 1991 to 30th June, 1991	State Bank of India	2	3.64
	Bank of Baroda	5	13.58

(d) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Bank-wise and Country-wise break-up of overseas branches of Indian Banks as on date

Country	Bank of Baroda	Bank of India	Bank of Overseas Bank Ltd.	Canara Bank	Indian Bank	Indian Overseas Bank	State Bank of India	Syndicate Bank	UCO Bank	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. Bangladesh							1			1
2. Bahamas	1						1			2
3. Bahrain	1						1			2
4. Belgium	1						1			2
5. Cayman Islands		1					1			2
6. Channel Islands		1								1
7. Fiji Islands	9									9
8. France		1					1			2
9. Guyana	1									1
10. Hongkong		2				2	1		2	7
11. Japan		2					2			4
12. Kenya	6	2								8
13. Mauritius	7									7
14. Maldiv Islands							1			1
15. Oman	3									3
16. Panama							1			1
17. South Korea					2	1				3
18. Sri Lanka						2	1			3
19. Singapore		1			1	1	1		3	7
20. Seychelles	1									1
21. Thailand										1
22. U.S.A.	1	2					4			7
23. U.K.	11	13		1			5	1	2	33
24. U.A.E.	6									6
25. Germany							1			1
TOTAL	48	25	1	1	3	6	23	1	7	1151

157 Export of Tea

2437. SHRI RAMESH CHAND TOMAR :
SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of tea exported to hard currency areas and rupee payment areas during 1990 and from January to June, 1991; and

(b) the biggest buyers of tea among the rupee payment areas and hard currency areas, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) :

(a) The quantity of tea exported to hard currency areas and rupee payment areas during 1990 and from January to June, 1991 is as under :—

	(Qty. M. Kgs.)		
	RPA*	GCA	Total**
1990	133-00	66-66	199-66
1991 (Jan. to June)	41-82	26-91	68-73

* Based on shipment licence.

**Estimated exports.

(b) USSR is the biggest buyer amongst rupee payment areas and UK is the biggest buyer of Indian tea in hard currency areas.

157 Coffee Board

2438. SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Coffee Board is able to dispose of the produce of coffee growers collected in the coffee pool and disburse the sale proceeds to them in time;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Board's expenses deducted from the pool fund are exorbitant and the Board is also debiting the expenditure on items which are not legally permitted resulting in lower share to the growers; and

(d) if so, the steps, the Government propose to take in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

158 Taxation
Recovery of Excise Duty From Foreign Share Holding Companies

2439. SHRI KARIA MUNDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No. 848 on March 16, 1990 and state :

(a) whether the Government have recovered the excise duty amount from the companies mentioned therein; and

(b) if not, the amount involved in each case and when it is likely to be recovered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR):

(a) and (b) Since the cases are pending adjudication, the excise duty amount alleged to have been evaded has not yet been recovered. Recovery of the amounts would depend on the outcome of the adjudication proceedings and, if any appellate remedy is availed by the parties, on conclusion of the appellate proceedings.

Details of major show-cause-notices involving excise duty evasion of more than Rs. 10 crores each issued to the

companies with foreign share holdings mentioned in reply to Lok Sabha Un- started Question No. 848 on March 16, 1990, are as under :—

Name of the Party	Date of show- cause notice	Duty evasion (Rs. in crores)
M/s. ITC Ltd. (5 units situated at Bombay, Calcutta, Saharan- pur, Munger, Bangalore and their outside contract manufacturers).	27-3-87	803-78
M/s. ITC, Bangalore Unit	25-9-87	143-22
M/s. ITC, Parel Unit, Bombay	23-9-87	41-51
M/s. ITC, Saharanpur Unit	25-1-88	26-53
M/s. ITC, Munger Unit	3-7-87	39.81
M/c. ITC, Bombay	11-8-83	57.23
M/s. Godfrey Phillips, Bombay	6-7-89	770-38
M.s. Godfrey Phillips, Bombay	31-1-89	456-97
M/s. Voltas (I) Ltd. Bombay	31-3-89	14-92
M/s. Voltas(I) Ltd. Bombay	27-10-88	15-35

Repatriation of Profits by Foreign Shareholding Companies

2440. SHRI KARIA MUNDA :
Will the Minister of FINANCE
be pleased to state :

(a) the names of companies with foreign share-holdings who have spent more than rupees five crores either on their office expenses or repatriating profits from India during the last two years; and

(b) whether the Government propose to order any enquiry into the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) :
(a) As per the information furnished by the Reserve Bank of India, M/s. Hindustan Lever and M/s. ITC repatriated dividends in excess of Rs. 5 crores per annum during the last two years.

(b) In our foreign investment policy, no restriction is imposed on repatriation of dividends according to norms wherever foreign shareholding is permitted.

Defence Personnel killed in enco- unters

2441. SHRI KARIA MUNDA :
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be
pleased to state :

(a) the number of defence personnel killed in encounters in different areas of the country during the last one year;

(b) whether the Government have provided necessary help to the families of those killed; and

(c) if so, the amount spent on this account?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) 81
Defence Services personnel were killed in encounters during the period 1-8-1990 to 31-7-1991.

(b) Details of the Pensionary and other benefits are given in the attached statement.

(c) As payments of liberalised pensionary awards to the dependants are continuing, it is not feasible to compute the exact amount spent on this account.

Statement

Liberalised special family pension equal to reckonable emoluments last drawn, both for the officers and the personnel below officer rank till death or disqualification. Family gratuity at the specified rates depending on the rank and death gratuity depending on the length of service is also admissible.

2. Army group Insurance Benefits

The families would also be entitled to death benefits from AGI at the following scale :—

Officer — Rs. 3,50,000/- w.e.f. 01 Apr. 89

JCO/OR— Rs. 1,50,000/-

3. Other Benefits

Financial assistance at the following scale is applicable :—

Army Officer's Benevolent Fund	Next of Kin of Officers are entitled to maximum financial grants of Rs. 18,000.	Rs.
Army Wives	Officers	2,000
Welfare Association	JCO	1,200
	NCO	1,000
	OR	800
Army Relief Fund	Officers	1,000
	JCO	300
	OR	200

Defence Services Officers' Provident Fund/Armed Forces Personnel Provident Fund and leave encashment as admissible.

4. Employment Assistance

Upto two dependents of service personnel killed or severely wounded in the operations are entitled to Priority IIA for employment in Group 'C' and 'D' posts filled through DGE&T Employment Exchanges.

5. Educational Concessions

Children of Defence personnel killed or disabled in action, who are studying in educational institutions under

the Department of Education are entitled to the following educational concessions :—

- Complete exemption from tuition fee and other fees levied by the educational institution concerned.
- Grants to meet hostel charge in full for those studying in Boarding Schools and Colleges.
- Full cost of books and stationery.
- Full cost of uniform where this is compulsory.

6. Grant for Construction/Repair of Houses

50% of grant paid to War Widows by the State Govts. for construction/repairs for houses is re-imbursed by the Centre subject to a maximum of Rs. 5,000/.

7. Grant for Marriages of Daughters of war widows

The Kendriya Sainik Board gives a grant of Rs. 1,000 for marriage of a daughter of a war widow.

8. Rail Travel Concession

75% concession in rail fare for travel in Second Class is available to war widows.

182

Cost of Elections

2442. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE }

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

(a) whether elections in the country are becoming too costly; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government for reducing the cost of elections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND

COMPANY AFFAIRS AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) The expenditure incurred by the Government on holding elections is showing an upward trend.

(b) It is proposed to use Electronic Voting Machine at all byelections countermanded elections which may be held after 1-10-91 use of these machines would greatly reduce expenditure in holding elections and there are other proposals in this regard under consideration.

Development of National Highway Between Bombay and Pune

2443. PROF. ASHOK ANAND-RAO DESHMUKH : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to widen and develop the National Highway between Bombay and Pune;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A number of works costing Rs. 29.55 crores, consisting of widening to 4-lanes, strengthening of existing pavement, and realignment of the road to improve geometrics are currently in progress on this section of NH-4. Further works will be considered after finalisation of the VIII Plan.

[Translation]

RRBS in Kanpur Dehat and Fatehpur Districts of Uttar Pradesh

2444. SHRI KESHRI LAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Regional Rural Banks functioning at present in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the number of branches of the said banks in Kanpur Dehat and Fatehpur districts;

(c) the average population for which a Rural Bank is functioning in Kanpur Dehat and Fatehpur districts; and

(d) the bank-wise details of losses suffered/profits earned by the banks functioning at present in these districts ?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) There are 40 Regional Rural Banks operating in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) The number of branches of Kanpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank operating in Kanpur Dehat is 88 and the number of branches of Fatehpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank in Fatehpur district is 55.

(c) As per the provisional data, the average population served by each branch of a Commercial Bank in Kanpur Dehat is 10,608 and in Fatehpur it is 14,840.

(d) The Kanpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank and Fatehpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank had incurred a loss of Rs. 1.44 crores and Rs. 1.07 crores respectively during 1989-90.

[English]

Export of Jacquard Cloth

2445. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state : —

(a) whether the export of Jacquard cloth made at Chirala in Andhra Pradesh has been stopped by the Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) Government have not received any reports about the stopping of jacquard cloth exports.

(b) Does not arise.

Exports to Canada

2446. DR. C. SILVERA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian exports to Canada are less as compared to those of other Asian countries; ¶

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

(c) whether the Government propose to take steps to increase exports to Canada;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) India's exports to Canada are higher than those of most of the Asian countries. However, exports from countries such as Japan, Republic of Korea, Taiwan, Hongkong, Peoples Republic of China, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand and Saudi Arabia exceeded that of India. Most of these countries are industrialised and highly export oriented economies which give them a comparative advantage.

(c) to (e) Efforts are made to boost exports to Canada through various export promotion measures such as sponsoring of sales delegations, participation in fairs. In addition, interactions at governmental and private level help to increase exports.

Over the past 4 years, India's exports to Canada has registered a growth of 37% as per details given below

		%over previous year
	million	
1986 C\$	165.40	1.66
1987 C\$	170.86	3.30
1988 C\$	205.03	20.00
1989 C\$	224.09	9.29
1990 C\$	226.68	1.15

Validity period of "Pollution under Control" Certificates :

2447. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-
SHEKARA MURTHY
SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the validity period of "Pollution Under Control" certificates for all vehicles in Delhi has been reduced from one year to six months; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The Delhi Administration have explained that it would be desirable that a vehicle be checked up for pollution levels after every 3 months as the carburettor settings/tuning of the engine systems generally goes out of order during this period. The certification period was originally kept at one year in view of the fact that adequate testing facilities were not available in Delhi at that time.

Third Party Exports by FERA Companies

2448. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the decision of the Government to permit FERA companies to engage in third party export of non-traditional items has adversely affected the small units;

(b) if so, the reasons for such a step;

(c) whether the Government propose to compensate the small scale units thus affected;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

FERA companies have been allowed to purchase third party products for export only and not for domestic sales. This is expected to benefit small scale units in marketing their products abroad, especially those who are presently unable to find a foreign market for their products. There does not seem to be any economic reason that this policy would adversely affect small units.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) Not applicable.

(d) Not applicable.

(e) Not applicable.

Assets Limit for MRTP Companies

2449. **SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to do away with assets limit of Rs. 100 crores for the companies controlled by the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE & COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b) With the growing complexity of the industrial structure and the need for achieving economies of scale for ensuring higher productivity and competitive advantage in the international market, it is decided to eliminate pre-entry scrutiny of corporate investment decisions under the MRTP Act. It is accordingly proposed to amend the MRTP Act to remove the threshold limit of assets in respect of large houses and dominant undertakings, which will eliminate the requirement of prior approval of the Central Government for establishment of new undertakings, expansion of undertakings, merger, amalgamation and takeover and appointment of Directors under certain circumstances.

Industry
Export Potential of Small Scale Sector

2450. **SHRI C. P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a great potential for exports from the small scale sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the efforts made by the Government to gainfully utilise this high potential of small scale sector ?

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

(b) The share of direct export from Small Scale Sector in the overall export is around 28% at present as against about 22% in 1983-84 and 1984-85. Besides, small Industries also make significant contribution by manufacturing a variety of parts and components that go into the assembly of export products of large units. The exports of SSI Sector grew from Rs. 390 crores in 1973-74 to Rs. 7626 crores in 1989-90.

(c) In order to boost the exports, the Govt. has given following facilities to SSI :

- (i) Under the scheme of 100% EOUs and units located in the Free Trade Zones/EPZs, Small Scale Units are eligible to import capital goods required by them for export production under Open General Licence without payment of custom duty.
- (ii) The Export Houses/Trading Houses/Star Trading Houses exporting products manufactured in the Small Scale Sector are eligible to get double weightage for the value of exports of products other than handicrafts, manufactured in Small Scale Sector. Net foreign exchange earnings from the export of handicrafts manufactured by Small Scale Sector is reckoned at thrice the actual net foreign exchange earnings.
- (iii) The facility of import replenishment is also available to Small Scale Sector. Under the actual user policy the facilities of import of Capital Goods raw material consumable and spares, subject to indigenous availability and other relevant consideration, is available to Small Scale Sector.
- (iv) Small Industries Development Organization organizes various training programmes on export marketing, packaging

techniques for the benefit of SSI Units. It also organises annually participation of Small Scale Units in selected international Exhibitions held abroad.

169

Under-Valuation of Closing Stock by Companies

2451. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have detected a massive reduction in the taxable income by 43 companies through deliberate under-valuation of closing stock under the Modified Value Added Tax (MODVAT) scheme;

(b) if so, names of the companies involved; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) :

(a) The report of a study conducted by examining the cases of a few companies indicates a possible reduction in the taxable income of such companies due to under-valuation of closing stock under the Modified Value Added Tax (MODVAT) scheme.

(b) The names of the companies whose cases were examined for the purpose of the said study are as per enclosed statement.

(c) The field officers have been instructed to examine the cases of the bigger manufactures for ensuring that the effect of MODVAT credit on the valuation of closing stock is duly taken into consideration at the time of completion of assessments.

Statement

Name of the Company

1. Ashok Layland Ltd.
2. Kirloskar Cummins Ltd.
3. Cable Corpn. of India Ltd.
4. T.V.S. Suzuki,
5. Caprihans India Ltd.
6. Fedder Llyod Ltd.

7. Mukand Industries.
8. Colour Chem Ltd.
9. Timplat Co. of India.
10. Incab Industries Ltd.
11. Sandoz India.
12. Premier Automobile.
13. Asian Paints Ltd.
14. G.E.C. Ltd.
15. Hindalco Ltd.
16. Hoechst India Ltd.
17. TELCO
18. Licpin Laboratories.
19. BASF India Ltd.
20. Sundram Clayton Ltd.
21. Wheels India.
22. Godrej Soaps Ltd.
23. Gujarat Alkalies & Chem. Ltd.
24. Shriram Piston.
25. Gramophone Co. of India Ltd.
26. Vallabh Glass Works.
27. National Leather.
28. Talbros Automotive.
29. Johnson & Johnson.
30. Kores India Ltd.
31. Prizer Ltd.
32. Samtel (I) Ltd.
33. Boots India Ltd.
34. Hindustan Ciba Geigy Ltd.
35. Kirloskar Oil Engine Ltd.
36. German Remedies Ltd.
37. Lakme Ltd.
38. Goodless Nerolec Ltd.
39. Balsara Product Ltd.
40. Recklett & Colman.
41. Swara Mazda.
42. Grehm Firth Steel Ltd.
43. Otis Elevator

70 *SCS/STS/OBCs* Recruitment of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes in Public Sector Banks/Financial Institutions

2452. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of posts meant for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Class I, II, III and IV vacant, filled, dereserved, carried forward and lapsed in various public sector banks/financial institutions in the last three years and the position of their representation as on December 31, 1990; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to fill the vacancies particularly in Class I services of the banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The various posts in the Public Sector Banks/Financial Institutions are generally classified as Officers, Clerks and Sub-staff as against Class I, II, III and IV in the Central Government Offices. Desired information is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The following steps have been advised to all Public Sector Banks/Financial Institutions to fill the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :—

- (1) A lower cut off point is being prescribed for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates for their selection vis-a-vis general candidates.
- (2) Pre-recruitment training programmes are being conducted by Banks to prepare the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates for the recruitment tests.
- (3) A Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe member is being associated with the interview boards to safeguard the interests of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates.
- (4) Educational Qualifications have been relaxed in favour of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe to facilitate their intake in the services of the public sector banks in an increasing degree in the clerical cadre.
- (5) Interviews of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates are being conducted in separate sittings/dates to avoid their being compared with general candidates during interview process.

(6) Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates are not required to pay examination fees to facilitate large number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates applying for various posts in the banking industry.

(7) Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates called for interviews are being reimbursed travelling expenses, as per the rules.

(8) A comprehensive proforma has been prescribed by the Government to enable the Banks and the Banking Service Recruitment Boards to ensure that full permissible backlog for the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is being included in the indent.

172
Upgradation of Roads in Maharashtra as National Highways

2453. SHRI MUKUL BAL-
KRISHNA WASNIK
SHRI UDAYSINGH-
RAO GAIKWAD } : Will

the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has recommended for the upgradation of certain roads in the State as National Highways;

(b) if so, the details of the roads recommended for upgradation as National Highways; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

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

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) Decision about declaration of new National Highways in various States, including Maharashtra, can be taken only after finalisation of the 8th Five Year Plan.

Statement		
Sl. No	Name of the Road	Length
		Kms.
1	Solapur-Osmanabad-Beed-Aurangabad-Dhule-Vadodara .	642
2	Bombay-Ahmednagar-Nanded-Jagdalpur .	660
3	Ratnagiri-Solapur-Nagpur .	807
4	Westal Costal Highway .	704
5	Surat-Dhule .	127
6	Aurangabad-Nanded-Hyderabad .	351
7	Indore-Amravati-Yeotmal-Chandrapur-Durg .	597
8	Aurangabad-Ajanta-Edlabad-Burhanpur .	201
9	Betul-Nagpur-Chandrapur-Pattagundam .	408
10	Amravati-Pandhrna .	96
11	Mangalwedha-Jat-Belgaum .	86
TOTAL		4679

13 SCS/ST/Obcs
 Mitigations of Grievances of SC/ST Employees in Public Sector Banks

2454. SHRI MUKUL BALAKRISHNA WASNIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether instructions have been issued by the Government to the nationalised banks to hold quarterly meetings with SC and ST employees associations in their respective banks to discuss and solve the grievances of these employees ;

(b) if so, whether any monitoring of the meeting is being done by the Government; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the implementation of reservation policy for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services of public sector banks ?

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

(b) and (c) The Chief Executives of Nationalised banks hold meetings with the representatives of the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe associations. The periodical reports are placed before

their respective Boards, which includes informations about such meeting. The review Reports are also received by the Government once in a year. To ensure implementation of reservation policy for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the service of public sector banks, the public sector banks have been inter-alia advised :—

- (i) to set up Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes cells in the Head Office/Zonal and Regional Offices;
- (ii) to appoint senior level officers as Liaison Officers in the Head Office and also at Zonal and Regional Offices;
- (iii) to place before the Board of Directors, at least once a year, a report on the progress made on implementation of reservation policy for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the banks for review by the Board;
- (iv) to submit a copy of the Review Report for the previous year, in the prescribed proforma, to the Government for monitoring the implementation of reservation policy in the banks;
- (v) to hold discussions once a quarter at the level of the chief executives on the matters relating to reservations with the representatives of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees' associations functioning in the bank;
- (vi) to impart training on reservation policies to all officers and staff deployed to implement the reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

[Translation] 174

Outstanding Debt Against Iraq

2455. SHRI VISHWANATH SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of debt with interest-outstanding against Iraq;

(b) the time by which this amount is likely to be recovered; and

(c) the efforts made by the Government for its early recovery ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) : (a) to (c) Dues of Indian companies in respect of projects undertaken in Iraq and dues under the Exim Bank Lines of Credit extended to Iraq as on 30th April, 1991 amount to US \$ 614.52 million including principal and interest. Continuing efforts for recovery of dues are going on with the Deferred Payment Arrangements having started since 1983. Dues covered under the Deferred Payment Arrangements (\$453.22 million) as per the last Agreement of March, 1990 with the Government of Iraq, are to be paid by 1996.

After economic sanctions against Iraq are lifted, contact will be enhanced with the Iraqi authorities to work out the modalities for realisation of the dues under the Deferred Payment Arrangements as well as others.

Financial Assistance to Ex-Servicemen

2456. **PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise number of ex-servicemen or their dependents who have received financial assistance under the various schemes for the welfare of ex-servicemen during the last three years and the amount thereof; and

(b) the steps being taken to make the district and State level Sainik Boards more competent and effective?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) The State-wise number of ex-servicemen or their dependents who have received financial assistance under the various schemes for the welfare of ex-Servicemen during the last three years and the

amount thereof are given in the statement.

(b) Rajya Sainik Boards/Zila Sainik Boards function directly under the administrative control of the State Governments/Union Territories. A Committee was set up by the Government of India in 1979 to go into the functioning of these bodies and make suitable recommendations for revitalising them. This Committee had made certain recommendations which were accepted by the Government of India and forwarded to the State Governments/Union Territories for implementation. Some of the important recommendations made by this Committee for revitalising these Boards were :—

- (i) Setting up separate Zila Sainik Boards by the concerned State/Territory Government if the population of ex-Servicemen and families of serving/deceased Service personnel is 7,500 or more.
- (ii) Laying down uniform staffing pattern for the Zila Sainik Boards.
- (iii) Reviewing the existing staff of the Rajya Sainik Boards by the concerned States, as per their norms.
- (iv) Giving status of Class-I gazetted officers to the Secretaries of the Zila Sainik Boards and declaring them as Heads of Office.
- (v) Provision of office telephone with the Zila Sainik Boards/Rajya Sainik Boards.
- (vi) Provision of official transport to Secretaries of Rajya Sainik Boards.

It has been reported that most of these recommendations have since been accepted and implemented by the State Governments/Union Territories.

Statement

Total of Financial assistance under various schemes to ex-servicemen and their dependents

States/Union Territories	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Andhra Pradesh . . .	68	2,78,390	57	1,38,242	138	4,45,283
Assam	1	100	2	2,730	1	660
Bihar	61	1,02,939	81	1,27,330	133	2,78,464
Gujarat	5	1,540	5	1,150	4	600
Haryana	97	66,706	123	1,04,470	149	2,58,123
Himachal Pradesh . . .	42	58,280	37	60,813	63	1,58,091
Jammu & Kashmir . . .	38	64,910	83	1,14,220	50	1,27,900
Kerala	35	37,370	51	68,510	42	1,38,424
Karnataka	63	1,04,427	75	2,24,955	74	1,89,460
Madhya Pradesh	203	3,29,645	175	3,41,701	233	5,04,858
Maharashtra	104	2,51,813	243	6,93,523	—120	4,49,966
Manipur	1	2,000	1	600	3	2,700
Meghalaya	39	54,050	18	81,760	8	9,860
Nagaland . . . . .	..	..	1	300	..	..
Orissa	8	1,870	4	5,900	2	2,450
Punjab	53	27,145	75	51,470	46	1,35,285
Rajasthan	45	44,980	38	27,345	27	13,710
Sikkim	2	1,380	..	..	1	720
Tamil Nadu	135	1,81,940	103	1,67,605	102	2,81,270
Uttar Pradesh	473	11,82,407	476	8,35,855	430	14,63,734
West Bengal	23	99,034	22	56,960	15	85,530
Chandigarh	1	220	1	4,800	1	24,909
Delhi	122	2,63,472	149	3,88,201	115	2,75,692

177

Performance of Nationalised Banks

2457. **PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of capital invested in the nationalised banks at present; and

(b) the details of their profit and loss during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The paid up capital of 20 nationalised banks as at the end of March, 1991 aggregates to Rs. 2800.86 crores.

(b) The details of profits and losses of the nationalised banks for the last three years as per their published accounts are given in enclosed statement.

Statement

(Rs. in crores)

	Public Profits			
	1988-89 (1-1-88 to 31-3-89)	Annualised 1989-90 position	1989-90	1990-91
NATIONALISED BANKS :				
1. Allahabad Bank	11.12	8.90	14.03	21.04
2. Bank of Baroda	23.50	18.80	25.00	35.05
3. Bank of India	22.08	17.66	18.11	22.46
4. Bank of Maharashtra	3.12	2.50	3.02	4.10
5. Canara Bank	54.94	43.95	61.27	76.04
6. Central Bank of India	15.20	12.16	10.24	12.53
7. Dena Bank	5.73	4.58	1.50	8.51
8. Indian Bank	14.29	11.43	16.08	21.00
9. Indian Overseas Bank	6.24	4.99	7.01	10.41
10. Punjab National Bank	27.19	21.75	28.67	43.69
11. Syndicate Bank	8.01	6.40	8.22	5.25
12. United Bank of India	0.50	0.40	1.15	5.78
13. Union Bank of India	24.11	19.28	21.96	11.56
14. UCO Bank	5.73	4.58	—54.59 (Loss)	—42.96 (Loss)
15. Andhra Bank	9.29	7.43	7.75	8.21
16. Corporation Bank	4.50	3.60	4.60	4.65
17. New Bank of India	3.11	2.48	—9.89 (Loss)	*
18. Oriental Bank of Commerce	6.51	5.20	12.85	23.68
19. Punjab & Sindh Bank	1.04	0.83	0.90	*
20. Vijaya Bank	7.95	6.36	7.24	0.25
TOTAL	254.16	203.28	185.12	271.25

NOTE.—*Accounts not yet finalised.

[English]

Setting up of a Mint at Salboni in
Midsnapore District2458. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MI-
SRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE
be pleased to state :(a) whether the Government pro-
pose to set up a mint at Salboni in
Midsnapore district;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated cost of the project;

(d) the time by which it is likely to
be completed; and(e) the estimated employment po-
tential of the project?

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

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

1 Reference, Uttar Pradesh
Closure of Road passing through 39 GTC Varanasi

2459. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the road passing through 39 GTC (Gorkha Training Centre) at Varanasi has been closed recently for general public and traffic;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal to open the road in public interest;

(d) if so, when; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, a proposal to close a one kilometre stretch of an internal MES road passing through 39 Gorkha Training Centre, Varanasi, for security reasons, is under consideration in consultation with local administration.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

Indian Currency
Withdrawal of Currency Notes above Rs. 100 Denomination

2460. PROF. K V THOMAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to withdraw the currency notes above Rs. 100 denomination; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard with reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Lending target of State Bank of Indore

2461. SHRI RAM BADAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the lending target in priority sector of the State Bank of Indore for the financial year 1990-91;

(b) whether there is any short-fall of the relative targets;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The Public Sector Banks, including State Bank of Indore, are under instructions of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to ensure that their advances to priority sector reach 40% of the total advances. Against the above stipulated target, the achievement of State Bank of Indore was 41.03% as at the end of March, 1991.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

182
Lok Adalats in Uttar Pradesh

2462. SHRI RAM BADAN : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the places in Uttar Pradesh where Lok Adalats were held during the last one year and the number of Lok Adalats held at each place; and

(b) the number of cases disposed of by each Lok Adalat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINIS-TER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COM-PANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGA-RAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) and (b) During the period 1-4-1990 to 31-3-1991, 200 Lok Adalats have been held in Uttar Pradesh, wherein 2,22,326 cases were disposed of. The places where the Lok Adalats were held and the number of cases disposed of by each Lok Adalat are contained in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Statement showing the places where Lok Adalats were held and the number of cases disposed of by each Lok Adalat in the State of Uttar Pradesh between 1st April, 1990 and 31st March, 1991.

Sl. No.	Name of District	Place of Lok Adalat	Date of Lok Adalat	No. of cases disposed of at each Lok Adalat
1	2	3	4	5
1	High Court (Lucknow Bench)	Lucknow	16-2-91	41
2	Almora	Head Quarter	24-11-90	143
		Ranikhet	22-3-91	89
3	Aligarh	Atroli	29-7-70	317
		Head Quarter	23-3-91	975
4	Agra	Head Quarter	7-7-90	583
5	Azamgarh	Head Quarter	16-12-90	1749
		Sagri	6-1-91	385
		Head Quarter	20-1-91	1150
		Head Quarter	24-3-91	1664
6	Badaun	Sahaswan	29-7-90	661
		Bisoli	16-12-90	1261
		Dataganj	31-3-91	1161
7	Bahraich	Head Quarter	26-8-90	1431
		Head Quarter	16-12-90	1310
		Head Quarter	24-2-91	989
		Head Quarter	11-3-91	1104
8	Balia	Basdeo	27-7-90	670
		Head Quarter	16-12-90	291
		Sohav	20-1-91	450
		Head Quarter	28-3-91	1440
9	Banda	Head Quarter	10-11-90	1929
		Naraini	17-3-91	382
		Karvi	31-3-91	635
10	Barabanki	Head Quarter	6-1-91	1797
		Head Quarter	17-3-91	1134
		Ram Nagar	18-3-91	Legal Aid to & train- ing Camp
			28-3-91	
11	Bareilly	Head Quarter	18-11-90	787
		Head Quarter	24-2-91	1881
12	Basti	Head Quarter	23-9-90	1524
		Head Quarter	25-11-90	544
		Head Quarter	16-12-90	656
		Khalilabad	27-1-91	610
		Head Quarter	31-3-91	582

1	2	3	4	5
13	Bulandshaher	Head Quarter Sikandrabad Head Quarter	25-8-90 16-12-90 30-3-91	1482 355 638
14	Bijnore	Nagina Head Quarter	6-10-90 23-3-91	1077 1435
15	Chamoli	Joshimath Gochar Head Quarter Deval	22-7-90 18-11-90 16-12-99 12-2-91	102 126 73 84
16	Dehradun	Chakrota Head Quarter Head Quarter Rishikesh Head Quarter	12-7-90 to 13-7-90 26-8-90 16-12-90 24-2-91 6-3-91 16-3-91	Legal Aid & Train- ing Camp 259 2355 542 Legal Aid & Train- ing Camp
17	Deoria	Head Quarter Head Quarter	7-10-90 24-3-91	2832 2022
18	Etah	Head Quarter Kasganj Kasganj	27-3-91 24-1-91 17-3-91	355 643 601
19	Etawah	Head Quarter Head Quarter Head Quarter Head Quarter	20-5-90 19-8-90 25-2-91 25-3-91	539 1057 932 481
20	Faizabad	Head Quarter Bikapur	16-12-90 24-2-91	3605 3393
21	Farrukhabad	Head Quarter Chatramau Head Quarter Badrivishal	8-12-90 20-1-91 17-2-91 28-3-91	1323 377 812 788
22	Firozabad	Head Quarter	31-3-91	713
23	Fatehpur	Head Quarter Head Quarter Zahanabad	13-10-90 20-1-91 28-3-91	2568 3053 2097
24	Ghaziabad	Hapur Garh	12-1-91 23-2-91	468 119
25	Ghaziipur	Head Quarter Head Quarter Head Quarter Saidpur Head Quarter Gahmar Fuule Nandganj	26-4-90 31-5-90 29-7-90 23-9-90 18-11-90 16-12-90 27-1-91 17-3-91	146 283 1236 627 1098 1248 483 723

1	2	3	4	5
26	Gonda	Head Quarter	17-3-91	2924
27	Gorakhpur	Chori Chora	23-9-90	1473
		Head Quarter	25-11-90	2231
		Head Quarter	16-12-90	757
		Sahazanva	20-1-91	644
		Head Quarter	24-2-91	2084
28	Hamirpur	Head Quarter	22-7-90	917
		Head Quarter	20-1-91	1264
29	Hardoi	Head Quarter	26-8-90	2395
		Bandila	25-11-90	1575
		Bilgram	20-1-91	1359
		Shahabad	24-2-91	1007
30	Haridwar	Head Quarter	24-3-91	387
31	Jalaun	Uarie	25-11-90	876
32	Jounpur	Head Quarter	29-7-90	3170
		Machli Shahr	19-8-90	523
		Karamat	16-9-90	555
		Head Quarter	7-10-90	1697
		Head Quarter	2-12-90	2844
		Madiyaun	6-1-91	988
		Shahaganj	27-1-91	1076
		Head Quarter	24-2-91	2226
		Head Quarter	31-3-91	2403
33	Jhansi	Head Quarter	22-7-90	1593
		Head Quarter	16-12-90	1748
		Mauranipur	9-3-91	565
34	Kanpur City	Head Quarter	6-5-90	4666
		Head Quarter	7-10-90	3865
		Head Quarter	19-1-91	183
		Head Quarter	17-3-91	3245
35	Kanpur-Dehat	Head Quarter	3-2-91	2105
		Head Quarter	28-3-91	1427
36	Lakhimpur	Head Quarter	28-7-90	704
		Head Quarter	18-8-90	43
		Nighasan	1-9-90	311
		Head Quarter	15-9-90	506
		Mohmadi	24-11-90	952
		Head Quarter	19-1-91	556
		Chandan Choki	2-2-91	Legal Aid to & Train- ing Camp
			9-2-91	
		Head Quarter	16-2-91	48
		Head Quarter	23-3-91	1007
		Mohmadi	28-3-91	468
37	Lalitpur	Talbahet	3-2-91	674
		Pal x	24-2-91	96
		Head Quarter	30-3-91	311

1	2	3	4	5
38	Lucknow	Head Quarter	23-9-90	6785
		Head Quarter	28-10-90	6313
		Head Quarter	9-3-91	82
		Head Quarter	28-3-91	5481
39	Meerut	Head Quarter	13-4-90	712
		Head Quarter	27-1-91	864
		Head Quarter	24-3-91	617
40	Mathura	Head Quarter	3-2-91	712
		Head Quarter	11-3-91	567
41	Manipuri	Head Quarter	16-9-90	717
		Head Quarter	25-11-90	811
42	Mirzapur	Kachwa	26-8-90	1402
		Chunar	7-10-90	652
		Lalganj	3-2-91	1161
		Bihara	31-3-91	165
43	Moradabad	Chandosi	6-1-91	279
		Amroha	24-2-91	401
		Head Quarter	30-3-91	1674
44	Muzaffarnagar	Head Quarter	15-12-90	1759
		Kairana	16-12-90	313
		Head Quarter	30-3-91	1293
45	Nainital	Head Quarter	18-8-90	..
		Bhimtal	22-9-90	313
		Head Quarter	24-11-90	407
		Head Quarter	16-2-91	610
		Khatima	24-3-91	533
46	Pilibhit	Head Quarter	17-3-91	896
47	Pauri Garhwal	Kotdwar	22-7-90	43
		Kotdwar	17-2-91	80
		Kotdwar	24-3-91	15
48	Pithoragarh	Head Quarter	29-7-90	337
		Head Quarter	8-12-90	3
		Head Quarter	24-3-91	209
49	Pratapgarh	Head Quarter	20-6-90	632
		Head Quarter	19-8-90	1269
		Head Quarter	25-11-90	1993
		Head Quarter	3-2-91	1640
		Head Quarter	17-3-91	1590
50	Raebareli	Head Quarter	23-9-90	1985
		Head Quarter	25-11-90	1587
		Head Quarter	2-12-90	1256
		Head Quarter	20-1-91	1833
51	Rampur	Bachrava	17-3-91	1244
		Head Quarter	6-5-90	219
		Milak	17-3-91	1433
52	Saharanpur	Head Quarter	15-9-90	910
		Head Quarter	15-12-90	676
		Head Quarter	2-2-91	393
53	Sahjahanpur	Head Quarter	19-1-91	1603
		Head Quarter	23-3-91	1427

1	2	3	4	5
54	Sitapur	Head Quarter	6-10-90	1434
		Head Quarter	17-2-91	968
55	Sultanpur	Head Quarter	14-7-90	1752
		Head Quarter	16-12-90	1587
56	Tehri Garhwal	Chamba	8-7-90	251
		Head Quarter	2-9-90	154
		Head Quarter	28-10-90	96
		Head Quarter	2-12-90	109
		Head Quarter	12-1-91	142
		Head Quarter	17-2-91	156
		Chamba	17-3-91	84
57	Unnao	Head Quarter	2-12-90	3934
		Head Quarter	6-1-91	875
		Head Quarter	17-3-91	3315
58	Uttarkashi	Head Quarter	2-12-90	154
		Head Quarter	9-3-91	75
		Purola	24-3-91	233
59	Varanashi	Gyanpur	5-8-90	1037
		Head Quarter	26-8-90	3963
		Naugarh	16-9-90	422
		Head Quarter	7-10-90	1916
		Sevapuri	18-11-90	1312
60	Son Bhadra	Head Quarter	17-3-91	2553
		Dudhi	16-12-90	1060
61	Sidharthnagar	Head Quarter	28-3-91	1039
		Head Quarter	3-2-91	1082
62	Maharajgang	Head Quarter	17-3-91	335
		Head Quarter	24-3-91	314
TOTAL			200	222326

[English] *Electoral Roll*
**Duplication of Voters Name in Electoral
 Rolls**

2463. SHRIMATI SUMITRA
 MAHAJAN
 SHRI BHAGWAN
 SHANKAR RAWAT
 SHRIMATI MAHEN-
 DRA KUMARI
 SHRI MAHESH
 KUMAR KANODIA

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

(a) whether in a large number of cases the name of a voter appears in electoral rolls of more than one place; and ..

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to avoid such duplication?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINIS- TER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPA- NY AFFAIRS AND PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGA- RAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM) :

(a) There are some instances about enrolment of some persons more than once in electoral rolls; but it cannot be said that in a large number of cases the name of a person appears in elec- toral rolls in more than one place.

(b) The law prohibits the registration of a name in more than one constituency and the registration of a name in the same constituency more than once. The Electoral Registration Officer, on his own motion, or on the basis of an objection made to him in this regard can delete such duplicate entries.

Investment held by RBI in Banking Department

2464. SHRIMATI SUMITRA
MAHAJAN
SHRI BHAGWAN
SHANKAR RAWAT
SHRIMATI MAHEN-
DRA KUMARI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the investment held by the Reserve Bank of India in its

banking department has increased in between June 1989 and June 1990; and

(b) if so, the details of the increase, component-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As reported by Reserve Bank of India, the component-wise details of investments held by RBI in the Banking Department and their variations between June 1989 and June 1990 are given below :

(Rs. in crores)

Components	Amount of Investments		
	As on 30-6-89	As on 30-6-90	(+) Increase (-) Decrease
1. GOI Dated Rupee securities	8912.83	12404.35	(+) 3491.52
2. GOI (Conversion) spl. securities	13800.00	17400.00	(+) 3600.00
3. Shares, Bonds	638.71	714.21	(+) 75.50
4. Foreign Shares/Bonds	1592.31	1413.77	(-) 178.54
5. Others	708.95	418.35	(-) 290.60
	25652.80	32350.68	(+) 6697.88

Export of Iron Ore to South Korea

2465. SHRIMATI SUMITRA
MAHAJAN
SHRI BHAGWAN
SHANKAR RAWAT
SHRIMATI MAHEN-
DRA KUMARI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the export of iron ore to South Korea through Paradip Port has since been resumed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) South Korea has switched over to large ore carriers for importing iron ore so as to economise on freight cost. These large carriers cannot call at the Paradeep Port because of the limitation of draft available at this Port and lower loading rate.

Criteria for determining category of borrowers for priority sector lendings by Public Sector Banks

2466. SHRIMATI SUMITRA
MAHAJAN
SHRIMATI MAHEN-
DRA KUMARI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria laid down for determining the category of borrowers to be included in the priority sector lendings by public sector banks;

(b) the details of each category of borrowers entitled to priority sector lendings by public sector banks;

(c) whether some of the categories of borrowers included in the priority sector had failed to meet their obligations;

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to change the criteria referred to in part (a) above; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The sectors which require assistance from the banking system having preference

over other sectors due to their importance and the role played by them in the national economy are included in the priority sector.

(b) At present, agriculture and small scale industries are the two major segments of priority sector. The details of each category of borrowers entitled to priority sector lendings are given in attached statement.

(c) Presumably, the Hon'ble Members are referring to the amount of overdues in respect of public sector banks. Categorywise advances outstanding and overdue in respect of public sector banks as at the end of March, 1990 (latest available), as reported by Reserve Bank of India, are given below :

Sectors	(Rs. crores)		
	Amount outstanding	Amount overdues	Overdues as %age of outstanding advances
Large & Medium Industries	32549.41	4276.94	13.14
Small scale industries (including industrial estate)	15198.15	3074.83	20.23
Agriculture	16603.06	3450.78	20.78
Other priority sectors	8157.03	2516.10	30.85
All Others	25184.40	2327.72	9.24
TOTAL	97692.05	15646.38	16.02

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

1. AGRICULTURE

I. Direct finance to farmers for agricultural purposes

(i) Short-term loans for raising crops: i.e., for crop loans. In addition, advances upto Rs. 5,000 to farmers against pledge/hypothecation of agricultural produce (including warehouse receipts) for a period not exceeding 3 months, where the farmers were given crop loans for raising the produce.

(ii) Medium and long-term loans : (Provided directly to farmers for financing production and development needs).

(A) Purchase of agricultural implements and machinery :

(a) Purchase of agricultural implements :

Iron ploughs, harrows, hose, land-levellers, bundformers, handtools, sprayers, dusters, hay-press, sugar-cane crushers, thresher machines, etc.

(b) Purchase of farm machinery :

tractors, trailers, power tillers, tractor accessories viz., disc ploughs, etc.

(c) Purchase of trucks, bullock carts and other transport equipments, etc., to assist the transport of agricultural inputs and farm products.

(d) Purchase of plough animals.

(B) Development of irrigation potential through :

- (a) Construction of shallow and deep tube wells, tanks, etc., and purchase of drilling units.
- (b) Constructing, deepening, clearing of surface wells, boring of wells, electrification of wells, purchase of oil engines and installation of electric motors and pumps.
- (c) Purchase and installation of turbine pumps, construction of field channels (open as well as underground), etc.
- (d) Construction of lift irrigation project.
- (e) Installation of sprinkler irrigation system.

(C) Reclamation and land Development Schemes :

Bunding of farm lands, levelling of land, terracing conversion of dry paddy land into wet irrigable paddy lands, development of farm drainage, reclamation of soil lands and prevention of salinisation reclamation of ravine lands, purchase of bulldozers, etc.

(D) Construction of farm buildings and structures, etc.

Bullock sheds, implement sheds, tractor and truck sheds, farm stores, etc.

(E) Construction and running of storage facilities :

Construction and running of warehouse, godowns, silos and cold storages.

(F) Production and processing of hybrid seeds of crops :**(G) Payment of Irrigation charges, etc.**

Charges for hired water from wells and tubewells, canal water charges, maintenance and upkeep of oil engines and electric motors, payment of labour

charges, electricity charges, marketing charges, service charges to Custom Service Units payment of development cess, etc.

(H) Other types of direct finance to farmers :**(i) Short-term loans**

- (a) To non-traditional plantations and horticulture
- (b) For allied activities such as dairying, fishery, piggery, poultry, bee-keeping etc.

(ii) Medium and long term loans.

- (a) Development loans to all plantations horticulture, forestry etc.
- (b) Development loans for allied activities :

(1) Development of dairying and animal husbandry in all its aspects.

(2) Development of fisheries in all its aspects : from fish catching to stage of export, financing of equipment necessary for deep sea fishing, rehabilitation of tanks (fresh water fishing), fish breeding etc.

(3) Development of poultry, piggery, etc., in all its aspects including erection of poultry houses, pig houses, bee-keeping, etc.

(4) Development and maintenance of stud farms, sericulture etc. However, breeding of race horses cannot be classified here.

(5) Bio gas plants.

II. Indirect Finance to Agriculture

(1) Credit for financing the distribution of fertilizers, pesticide seeds, etc.

(2) Loans to Electricity Boards for reimbursing the expenditure already incurred by them for

providing low tension connections from step-down point to individual farmers for energising their wells.

- (3) Loans to farmers through PACS, FSS and LAMPS.
- (4) Other types of indirect finance such as,
 - (i) Credit for hire-purchase schemes for distribution of agricultural machinery and implements.
 - (ii) Loans for constructions and running of storage facilities (warehouse, market yards, godowns, silos and *cold storage) in the producing areas [*If the loans to the cold storage are covered by the guarantee of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC), they should be classified under SSI advances].
 - (iii) Advances to Custom Service Units managed by individuals, institutions or organisations who maintain a fleet of tractors, bulldozers, well-boring equipment, threshers, combines, etc., and undertake work from farmers on contract basis. If these advances are covered by the guarantee of DICGC, they should be classified under SSI advances.
 - (iv) Loans to individuals, institutions or organisations who undertake spraying operations.
 - (v) Loans to co-operative marketing societies, co-operative banks for relending to co-operative marketing societies (provided a certificate from the State Co-operative Bank in favour of such loans is produced) for disposing of the produce of members.

- (vi) Loans to co-operative bank of producers (e.g. Aare Milk Colony Co-operative Bank, consisting of licence-cattle owners).
- (vii) Financing the farmers indirectly through the co-operative system (otherwise than by subscription to bonds and debentures issues) provided a certificate from the State Co-operative Bank in favour of such loans is produced.
- (viii) Advances to State-sponsored Co-operations for onward lending to weaker sections.

2. SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

Small scale industries units are those engaged in the manufacture, processing for preservation of goods and whose investment in plant and machinery (original cost) does not exceed Rs. 20 lakhs. These would, inter alia, include units engaged in mining or quarrying, servicing and repairing of machinery. In the case of ancillary units, the investment in plant and machinery (original cost) should not exceed Rs. 25 lakhs to be classified under small-scale industry.

Service oriented enterprises having investment in plant and machinery in each case not exceeding Rs. 2 lakhs and which are located in rural areas and towns with a population of 5 lakhs or less are also to be treated as small scale industrial units. Such small scale establishments would typically cover personal or household services required in urban, semi-urban/rural contexts such as laundry, xeroxing, repair and maintenance of consumer durables, etc.

Indirect finances in the small-scale industrial sector will include credit to :

- (i) agencies involved in assisting the decentralised sector in the supply of inputs and marketing of outputs of artisans, village and cottage industries, and

- (ii) Government sponsored Corporations/organisations providing funds to the weaker sections in the priority sector.

Industrial Estates

Loans for setting up industrial estates.

3. SMALL ROAD AND WATER TRANSPORT OPERATORS

Advances to small road and water transport operators owning a fleet of vehicles not exceeding six vehicles, including the one proposed to be financed.

4. RETAIL TRADE

Advances granted to (i) private retail traders dealing in essential commodities (fair price shops) and consumer co-operative stores, (ii) other private retail traders with credit limits not exceeding Rs. 25,000 (Retail traders in fertilisers will form part of indirect finance for agriculture and retail traders of mineral oils under small business).

5. SMALL BUSINESS

Small business would include individuals and firms managing a business enterprise established mainly for the purpose of providing any service other than professional services whose original cost price of the equipment used for the purpose of business does not exceed Rs. 2 lakhs with working capital limits of Rs. 1 lakh or less and who are eligible for DICGC cover. Advances for acquisition, construction, renovation of house-boats and other tourist accommodation will be included here. Distribution of mineral oils which was earlier classified under 'retail trade' shall now be included under 'small business'.

6. PROFESSIONAL AND SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS

Loans to professional and self-employed persons include loans, for the purpose of purchasing equipment, repairing or renovating existing equipment and/or acquiring and repairing business premises or for purchasing

tools and/or for working capital requirements to medical practitioners including Dentists, Chartered Accountants, Cost Accountant, Lawyers or Solicitors, Engineers, Architects, Surveyors, Construction Contractors or Management consultants of a person trained in any other art or craft who holds either a degree or diploma from any institutions established, aided or recognised by Government or to a person who is considered by the bank as technically qualified or skilled in the field in which he is employed. Preference may be given by banks to finance professionals like doctors, etc., who are carrying on their profession in rural or semi-urban areas. The term also includes firms and joint ventures of such professional and self-employed persons. This category will include all advances granted by the bank under special schemes, if any, introduced for the purpose. Only such professionals and self-employed persons whose borrowings (limits) do not exceed Rs. 2 lakhs of which not more than Rs. 1 lakh should be for working capital requirements and who are eligible for DICGC cover should be covered here.

7. STATE SPONSORED ORGANISATIONS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES/SCHEDULED TRIBES

Advances sanctioned to state sponsored organisations for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes for the specific purpose of purchase and supply of inputs to and/or the marketing of the outputs of the beneficiaries of these organisations.

8. EDUCATION

Educational loans should include only loans and advances granted to individuals for educational purposes and not those granted to institutions and will include all advances granted by banks under special schemes, if any, introduced for the purpose.

9. HOUSING

(a) Direct Finance

Loans upto Rs. 5,000 for construction of houses granted to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and the other

weaker sections of the society irrespective of DICGC coverage.

(b) Indirect Finance

(i) Assistance given to any governmental agency for the purpose of constructing houses exclusively for the benefit of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and low-income groups and where loan component does not exceed Rs. 5,000 per unit.

(ii) Assistance to any governmental agency for slum clearance and rehabilitation of slum dwellers subject to other conditions specified above.

10. CONSUMPTION

Pure consumption loans granted under the Consumption Credit Scheme should be included in this item.

Delhi

Damaged D.T.C. Buses

2467. **SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI**: Will the Minister of **SURFACE TRANSPORT** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of damaged D.T.C. buses as on date, depot-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to get these damaged buses repaired in public interest;

(c) if so, the steps taken in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the expenditure involved in the repair of these buses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) The total number of damaged DTC buses as on 31-7-1991 is 23. Depot-wise breakup is given below :—

Sl. No.	Name of the Depot	Number of buses damaged as on 31-7-91
1	2	3
1	IP Depot	6
2	Banda Bahadur Mang Depot-I	4

1	2	3
3	Okhla Depot-I	2
4	Wazirpur Depot-III	1
5	Yamuna Vihar Depot	1
6	Patparganj Depot	1
7	Keahopur Depot	1
8	Shadipur Depot	1
9	Harinagar Depot-I	1
10	Kalkaji Depot	1
11	Vasant Vihar Depot	1
12	Ambedkar Nagar Depot	1
13	Okhla Depot-II	1
14	Sarojini Nagar Depot	1
TOTAL		23

(b) Yes, Sir. Except for the vehicle at Vasant Vihar Depot which is to be scrapped.

(c) 16 vehicles which were having heavy damages have been sent for repairs to the Central Workshop of D.T.C. Rest of the vehicles are being repaired at Depot level.

(d) The expenditure involved in the repair of these buses is estimated around Rs. 4.23 lakhs.

207

World Bank Loan to Industrial Development Bank of India

2468. **SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI** : Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has granted some loans to the Industrial Development Bank of India;

(b) if so, the details alongwith conditions thereof; and

(c) the areas where this loan is likely to be spent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has reported that it has received a loan of US \$ 101 million from the World Bank under a loan agreement signed in July, 1989, for on-lending to eligible projects in the electronics industry.

(b) The details and conditions are as follows :

Mass Scale Suspension of Employees of Punjab Roadways

1. The aggregate amount of all sub-loans made by IDBI to any single borrower shall not exceed US \$ 30 million equivalent.
2. While IDBI is to pay interest at $\frac{1}{4}\%$ over the cost of qualified borrowing of the World Bank payable half-yearly, the proceeds will be on-lent by IDBI with interest @ 2% over the cost of qualified borrowing of the World Bank, where the sub-borrowers bear the exchange risks or ERAS rates where the exchange risks are charged to the Exchange Risk Administration Fund.
3. The loan carries a commitment charge of $\frac{1}{4}\%$ p.a. on the undrawn amount of principal from time-to-time, Correspondingly, the sub-borrowers of IDBI pay a commitment charge of 1% p.a. to IDBI.
4. The loan is guaranteed by the Government of India.
5. The loan is repayable by IDBI to the World Bank in 20 years while the sub-borrowers will repay in 15 years to IDBI.

(c) The projects shall be connected with the establishment, expansion and/or balancing, modernisation and replacement proposals of electronics units and related areas including computer software development, systems integration, know-how, consultancy and precision engineering services.

2469. **SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI** : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the mass scale suspension of employees in some depots of the Punjab Roadways;

(b) if so, the number of employees suspended during the last one year, depot-wise;

(c) the reasons for such large scale suspension; and

(d) the action the Government propose to take to enquire into the whole matter and punish the guilty officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) Government are aware that during the period July, 1990 to June, 1991 a total of 1093 employees in the depots of Punjab Roadways were placed under suspension. The depot-wise details are enclosed as stateme t.

(c) and (d) A significant proportion of the employees suspended are conductors/drivers who have been detected indulging in cases of fraud and other irregularities. Disciplinary action is initiated against the employees who are detected committing various cases of fraud and other irregularities.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Depot	7/90	8/90	9/90	10/90	11/90	12/90	1/91	2/91	3/91	4/91	5/91	6/91	Total	
1	Chandigarh	.	6	14	11	6	4	5	7	6	6	5	1	10	81
2	Roper	.	1	..	..	5	..	1	10	2	..	6	6	4	35
3	Ludhiana	.	9	15	7	16	10	3	8	2	7	5	9	7	98
4	Moga	.	3	4	..	6	3	2	7	7	6	4	5	14	61
5	Jagraon	.	..	3	1	1	2	3	..	2	..	2	2	..	16
6	Nangal	.	9	6	4	4	11	3	7	7	5	2	12	4	74
7	Jalandhar-I	.	7	3	3	5	4	3	4	6	3	5	..	4	47
8	Jalandhar-II	.	3	6	1	2	3	5	..	3	..	5	3	3	34
9	Nawanshehar	.	5	..	4	1	2	3	4	..	4	..	13	8	44
10	Batala	.	4	5	..	2	2	..	7	3	6	..	11	2	42
11	Fathankot	.	8	3	4	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	4	3	33
12	Hooharpur	.	4	1	1	3	5	5	4	4	3	4	5	2	39
13	Amritsar-I	.	12	5	3	20	7	9	7	11	6	7	11	10	108
14	Amritsar-II	.	8	6	6	2	5	7	3	5	8	4	7	7	68
15	Taran Taran	.	3	8	1	3	4	3	..	1	1	6	5	6	41
16	Patti	.	3	8	..	2	4	1	1	3	1	1	6	7	37
17	Ferozpur	.	10	9	3	4	5	8	12	25	19	7	20	20	142
18	Muktar	.	4	3	8	1	3	12	9	8	9	10	12	14	93
	TOTAL	.	99	99	57	84	73	74	92	96	87	75	132	125	1093

[Translation]

209

**Advancing of Loans to Businessmen/
Industrialists by Nationalised Banks****2470. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some nationalised banks have advanced short-term loans to businessmen/industrialists in violation of rules during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) Nationalised Banks being credit institutions grant short-term advances to businessmen/industrialists in the normal banking business after assessing their need-based credit requirements. However, there is likelihood that some accounts/units may become sticky/sick due to factors often beyond the control of the banks. With a view to minimising, the incidence of such advances, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) conducts financial inspection of banks regularly. After every inspection the main findings are discussed by RBI with the Chief Executives of the banks. They are impressed upon to take all necessary steps to gear up the internal control machinery and to reduce the sticky/sick advances within a time bound programme. The banks are also required to submit their half yearly progress report to RBI indicating the progress in recovery/regulation of their sticky/sick advances.

[English]

209

Delhi Courts**2471. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI** : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned, 'Public target

courts' appearing in the Hindustan Times of February 22, 1991; and

(b) if so, the action taken on the various points brought out in the news-item including expeditious finalisation of the pending cases and to make the litigation cheap and speedy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM) :

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the information furnished by the Delhi High Court, necessary action has been initiated by them on the various points made relating to conduct of court business, infrastructural aspects, security aspects, etc., and that complaint about the non-availability of stamps of certain denominations, presence of touts and corruption are attended to and suitable action taken by them whenever specific complaints are received. As regards tackling of the problems of arrears, various steps are being taken by the Government and the High Court. Subject to general constraint of financial resources, the strength of judicial officers as well as ancillary staff is being increased periodically to cope with the increasing work load. Procedural and jurisdictional improvements are being effected from time to time. As regards these aspects relating to advocates like strike, fees, etc., these are general and wide issues which the Government is aware of. The relevant recommendations made by the Law Commission have been brought to the notice of the Bar Council of India.

210

Taxation

Advance Tax Collections**2472. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether income-tax collections through tax deduction at source have gone up substantially over the years whereas the advance tax collections have gone down;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to gear up the machinery to increase advance tax collection and to book the offenders; and

(c) the details of the advance tax collections made during 1985-86 to date, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) : (a) to (c) Sir, while it is true that the income-tax collections from tax deduction at source have gone up substantially over the years, it is not correct to say that the advance tax collections have gone down, as will be clear from the figures given below :

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Amount of advance tax collected
1985-86	3133.90
1986-87	3601.61
1987-88	3912.07
1988-89	5432.50
1989-90	4984.54

Figures for 1990-91 are still to be compiled up.

The advance tax collections in the year 1989-90 were less than such collections in the year 1988-89 because the year 1988-89 was an exceptional year. As a consequence of an amendment relating to the definition of "previous year" in 1988-89, many assesseees paid advance tax for a period of more than 12 months, whereas in 1989-90, advance tax was paid for the normal period of 12 months only.

10/2/91
Delay in Assessments in Search Cases

2473. **SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Government are aware of alleged delay in taking up assessments in search cases, assessments not being made as per the laid down procedures and in a hurried fashion and overlooking vital evidence;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of assessments made by ITOs which were subjected to a surprise check to ensure that there was no irregularity in those assessments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) :

(a) and (b) The assessments in search cases involve examination of voluminous documents and books of accounts. Therefore, the average time taken in the completion of such assessments is unavoidably more as compared to other assessments. However, all assessments, including search assessments, have to be completed within the time limit prescribed under the provisions of the Income-tax Act.

Assessments in respect of search cases are completed under the close supervision of senior officers to ensure that the procedures laid down are followed and all vital evidence is taken into consideration.

(c) No separate data is maintained in the Department in respect of inspection or surprise checks related exclusively to search assessments.

212

Import of Cotton

2474. **SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM** : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of cotton imported by the Government from the various countries and the rate at which the import has been made during the last three years, year-wise and country-wise; and

(b) the break-up of the cotton distributed to the various States, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) During the cotton seasons 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91, there was no import of cotton by the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

213 *Textile*
Powerlooms in Tamil Nadu

2475. SHRI R. JEEVARATHI-NAM : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of powerlooms in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether the Government have received any request for reducing the rate supplied to these powerlooms in Tamil Nadu; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) As on 31-5-91, there are 2,06,892 powerlooms in Tamil Nadu.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

213

Textile
Yarn Prices

2476. SHRI R. JEEVARATHI-NAM : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been an increase in the prices of yarn recently;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to reduce the prices of yarn;

(c) whether there is any difference in the prices of yarn in different states; and

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to bring uniformity in the prices of yarn sold by the various states?

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

(b) A Hank Yarn Price Monitoring Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Textile Commissioner to monitor supply and demand position of hank yarn. In the case of synthetic/man-made filament yarn, Textile Ministry had arranged various meeting in the past with spinners

and weavers to arrest the increase in prices of VSY, PFY and PQY to a large extent. Besides, Textile Commissioner organised a meeting between spinners and weavers to fix statutory prices of different varieties of NFY and also to keep the prices in check.

(c) Prices of cotton yarns (cone & hank) at various important consuming centres such as Maharashtra, U.P., Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Delhi vary, depending upon the local taxes, quality of yarn, locational advantages and wage structure etc.

(d) It is difficult to bring about uniformity in prices of yarn sold by various states as prices vary due to difference in quantum of local taxes, levies and demand and supply factor.

214
Pre-shipment Inspection of Uncovered Commodities of Export

2477. SHRI RAMESH CHENTHALA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to bring the uncovered commodities of export under the purview of compulsory pre-shipment inspection; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED) : (a) and (b) New items are brought under the ambit of compulsory pre-shipment inspection as and when it is considered necessary.

214 *Refence, Orissa*
National Test Range at Baliapal

2478. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the present status of the National Test Range under construction in Baliapal area of Orissa;

(b) the time-frame within which the range is expected to become operational; and

(c) the effect of time over-runs on the cost of the project?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) Government has accorded Go-Ahead sanction for Nation Range Project. Layout of facilities and preliminary design has been completed. A comprehensive scheme has been drawn for resettlement and rehabilitation of families likely to be affected. Work on these schemes has commenced.

(b) After acquisition of land, it will take about 7 years to make the range operational.

(c) As on date, time over-run in the project will result into upward cost revision by about 50 per cent.

Development of National Highways

2479. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the existing capacity of the National Highways;

(b) the current volume of traffic per day vis-a-vis the optimum capacity of National Highways; and

(c) the plans for development and expansion of National Highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) The capacity of National Highways is expressed in terms of Passenger Car Units (PCUs) per day. The existing capacity of different National Highways varies according to the lane width, type of terrain, composition of traffic, etc.

(b) The volume of traffic carried by different National Highways varies from Section to Section. As per 1990 Traffic Census, the actual traffic on about 1/3 of the total length of 33,689 Kms of National Highways is more than the optimum capacity.

(c) The development of National Highways such as improvement of geometrics, widening, strengthening of pavement is a continuous process and improvement works are undertaken after being included in the Five Year Plan keeping in view the traffic

intensity, existing condition of the highway, *inter-se* priority on an All-India basis and availability of funds.

216
Construction of Bridge across Tungabhadra River near Singatapur, Karnataka

2480. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal for the construction of bridge across Tungabhadra river near Singatapur in Dharward District in Karnataka;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to sanction funds therefor as and when the augmentation of Central Road Fund takes place; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(c) Does not arise.

216
Directives of RBI regarding Direct Cash Dealings

2481. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has advised all banks that no direct cash dealings be involved in bank drafts for amounts over Rs. fifty thousand;

(b) if so, the number/names of those banks which have already implemented RBI's directions and which have not; and

(c) the action Reserve Bank of India proposes to take against those banks which have not followed its directions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has advised all banks that demand drafts, mail transfers, telegraphic transfers and traveller cheques for Rs. 50,000 and above

should be issued by banks only by debit to customers' account and not against cash payment. Similarly, such payments for Rs. 50,000 and above are to be made through banking channels and not in cash.

(b) and (c) RBI has informed that no case of non-implementation of the directive has been reported so far.

217 *Textile*
Increase in REP for Garment Exports

2482. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have received any representation from the Garment Exporters Association regarding the increase in REP for garment exports; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) (a) and (b) Government have received representations from sections of Garment export Trade for higher REP. Government have noted the suggestions.

217
Increase in quantity of Gold Coins and Bullion

2483. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT }
SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI }
SHRI MAHESH KUMAR KANODIA }

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the gold coins and bullion held by the country have increased during the years 1988-89 and 1989-90; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Gold coins and bullion held by the Reserve Bank of India increased by 7.574 MT during 1989-90, while

there was no increase during 1988-89. Gold coins and bullion held in Government account increased by 4.10 MT during 1988-89 and by 1.392 MT during 1989-90. There are no estimates of the total quantity or increases thereof in the gold coins and bullion held by private parties/institutions in the country.

218 *Other Trade*
[Translation]

Opening of Zonal Office of Bank of Baroda at Bareilly

2484. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any requests to open a zonal office of the Bank of Baroda at Bareilly (U.P.); and

(b) if so, the time by which the zonal office is likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) NO such request appears to have been received.

(b) Does not arise.

218
Shortage of Foreign Exchange

2485. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news items captioned "PSUs fear stoppage of foreign supplies due to forex crunch" appearing in the Indian Express of July 1, 1991;

(b) if so, what are the difficulties being faced by the public sector undertakings due to shortage of foreign exchange; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to remove these difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Due to severe balance of payments crisis in the recent past, it has become necessary to conserve foreign exchange through a series of measures which imposed some difficulties on those undertakings which are dependent on foreign exchange availability for their operations. The restriction on the total imports through import compression measures, recourse to suppliers' credit or commercial loans; and availing of institutional lines of credits contributed to difficulties in terms of the level and cost of operations of such undertakings.

(c) The difficulties being faced by public sector undertakings and other users of foreign exchange are sought to be removed by a series of steps, mainly in terms of improving the level of foreign exchange reserves in the short-run and bringing about a reduction in the current account deficit in the balance of payment in the medium term.

[English]

Private buses plying under DTC and STA Permits

2486. **SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA :** Will the Minister of **SURFACE TRANSPORT** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of private buses plying under D.T.C. and S.T.A. permits in Delhi found to have removed seats from the buses and the action taken against the owners of erring vehicles and to ensure the non-recurrence thereof in future;

(b) the number of buses whose seats have gone hard over the time and have not been replaced with cushioned and comfortable seat and the action taken to ensure the replacement of all hard seats with cushioned seats;

(c) the number of buses in which glass panes and handle bars are missing and the steps taken to ensure the putting in of handle bars and glass panes for the comfort and safety of commuters;

(d) whether the general cleanliness and maintenance of the buses are far from satisfactory; and

(e) if so, the action taken to improve the general get up of the buses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c) As per survey carried out, of the 629 P.O. buses under DTC on 1-8-1991, 107 P.O. buses were found to have removed seats, 45 buses were having hard seats and 303 buses were having glass panes and handle bars missing.

D.T.C. have issued show cause notices to the owners of defaulting private buses with a view to removing the deficiencies.

Delhi Admn. have informed that their mobile enforcement team have cancelled the certificate of fitness of 331 private buses during the period 1-1-91 to 30-6-91.

(d) No, Sir.

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

220 Taxation
Evasion of Corporate Tax

2487. **SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA :** Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Corporate giants do not pay corporate tax' appearing in the Indian Express of June 19, 1991;

(b) if so, the particulars of the companies which have evaded the payment of corporate tax;

(c) the amount of corporate tax evaded by each of these companies and since when; and

(d) the action taken to recover all the dues from them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) : (a) Yes, Sir. However, the news item has not correctly reported the statements made by the Chief Commissioner of Income tax, Madras. Further, the contribution of the private sector companies to the total corporation tax revenues is quite significant and a number of large companies in the private sector pay substantial tax.

(b) to (d) In view of the reply of part (a), question does not arise.

221 *Chemicals*
Import of Paraxylene, PTA and DMT under OGL

2488. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to bring import of paraxylene, PTA and DMT under Open General Licence (OGL) to check the monopoly of big business houses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of other such items on which big business houses have the monopoly and the steps taken to bring all such item under the OGL; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (d) Paraxylene is already under OGL. PTA and DMT are in the Limited Permissible List and can be imported against REP Licences/Exim Scripts. However, review of Import-Export Policy is continuous process and necessary corrective measures are taken, as and when the situation so warrants, after taking into consideration all the relevant factors and keeping in view the needs of the economy. The changes in the policy, as and when made, are notified in the Gazette of India.

222
Setting up of District level offices of NABARD

2489. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the places where the NABARD has set up district level offices in the country; State-wise;

(b) the objectives to be achieved through these district level offices;

(c) whether there is any proposal to open more district level offices of NABARD in the current year; and

(d) if so, the names of such districts state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) By the end of March, 1991 the National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD) has set up 114 District Offices. The State-wise details of District Offices is given in the attached statement I.

(b) The District Offices of NABARD will co-ordinate the agricultural and rural development activities of various rural credit agencies and keep liaison with concerned District Development Departments of the State Governments.

(c) and (d) NABARD has reported that during the current year 1991-92 it proposed to set up 80 to 85 more District Offices. Remaining Districts in the country will be covered in subsequent years in a phased manner. A tentative list of the District Offices (State-wise) identified so far to be opened during 1991-92 is set out in the attached statement II.

Statement I

Name of the State	Name of the District
Gujarat	1. Kutchh (Bhuj) 2. Junagarh 3. Sabarkantha 4. Bharuch 5. Surendranagar

Name of the State	Name of the District	Name of the State	Name of the District	
Karnataka	6. Bellary	Assam	50. Nellore	
	7. Hassan		51. Srikakulam	
	8. Mysore		52. Mangaldoi	
	9. Shimoga		53. Jorhat	
	10. Dharwad		54. Goalpara	
Madhya Pradesh	11. Gulbarga	55. Dibrugarh	Rajasthan	
	12. Durg	56. Ajmer		
	13. Dhar	57. Bikaner		
	14. Khandwa	58. Jodhpur		
	15. Bilaspur	59. Chittorgarh		
	16. Indore	60. Sikar		
	17. Gwalior	61. Pali		
Orissa	18. Balasore	62. Udaipur	Jammu & Kashmir	
	19. Bhawanipatna	63. Udhampur		
	20. Sambalpur	Uttar Pradesh		64. Gonda
	21. Dhenkanal			65. Dehradun
	22. Ganjam			66. Sultanpur
	23. Bolangir			67. Varanasi
West Bengal	24. Paraganas(N) North		68. Fatehpur	
	25. Burdwan		69. Etawah	
	26. Purulia	70. Meerut		
	27. Hooghly	71. Bareilly		
	28. Nadia	72. Sahranpur		
	29. Malda	73. Gorakhpur		
	Haryana	30. Gurgaon	74. Jhansi	
31. Rohtak		75. Sitapur		
32. Ambala		76. Moradabad		
33. Kurukshetra		77. Agra		
34. Sonapat		Tamil Nadu	78. (Ramnathpuram)	
35. Mohindargarh			79. Tanjavur	
36. Karnal			80. Kattabomman)	
37. Bhiwani			91. Dindigul	
Punjab	38. Jalandhar		81. Dindigul	
	39. Patiala		82. Periyar	
	40. Hoshiarpur		83. South Arcot	
	41. Ropar.		84. Dharmapuri	
	Andhra Pradesh	42. Kurnool	85. Trichy	Bihar
43. Nizamabad		86. Nalanda		
44. Vishakapatnam		87. Purnea		
45. Ananthapur		88. Ranchi		
46. Chittoor		89. Palamau		
47. Khammam		90. Gaya		
48. Krishna		91. Saran		
49. Mahboobnagar		92. Vaishali		

Name of the State	Name of the District
Maharashtra	93. Aurangabad
	94. Nagpur
	95. Nanded
	96. Ahmednagar
	97. Jalgaon
	98. Akola
	99. Kolhapur
	100. Ratnagiri
	101. Solapur
	102. Chandrapur
Goa	103. Yeotmal
	104. Margaon
Himachal Pradesh	105. Mandi
	106. Hamirpur
	107. Kangra
Kerala	108. Cannanore
	109. Kottayam
	110. Palghat (Palakkad)
	111. Trichur (Thrissoor)
	112. Allepey (Allapuzha)
	113. Pathanamthitta
	114. Ernakulam

Statement II

Name of the State	Name of the District
Gujarat	1. Panchmahal
	2. Rajkot
	3. Amroli*
Bangalore	4. Tumkur
	5. Bijapur
	6. North Kanara
	7. Mandya*
Madhya Pradesh	8. Hoshangabad
	9. Jabalpur
	10. Raipur
	11. Bastar
	12. Ujjain*
	13. Datia*
Orissa	14. Puri
	15. Keonjhar
Haryana	16. Hissar
	17. Kaithal*
	18. Yamunanagar*

Name of the State	Name of the District
	19. Rewari*
	20. Panipat*
Punjab	21. Sangrur
	22. Kapurthala*
Assam	23. Nawgong
	24. Sibsagar
	25. Barpeta
Meghalaya	26. West Garo Hills
Tripura	27. North Tripura
Andhra Pradesh	28. East Godavari
	29. Guntur
	30. Nalgonda
	31. Vijayanagaram*
	32. Tonk
Rajasthan	33. Ganganagar
	34. Nagaur
	35. Jhunjhunu
	36. Jalore
	37. Salem
	38. Kamarajar*
Tamil Nadu	39. Madurai*
	40. Pondicherry*
Pondicherry	41. Madhubani
	42. Bhojpur
	43. Lohardagga
	44. East Singhbhum
	45. Deogarh
	46. Bhandara
Maharashtra	47. Osmanabad
	48. Jalna*
Goa	49. North Goa*
Uttar Pradesh	50. Allahabad
	51. Kanpur
	52. Ballia
	53. Uttarkashi
	54. Nainital
	55. Bijnore
	56. Azamgarh
	57. Jalaun
	58. Aligarh
	59. Muzaffarnagar
	60. Maharajganj*
	61. Lalitpur*
	62. Hardwar*

Name of the State	Name of the District
Kerala	63. Rai Bareli*
	64. Ferozabad*
	65. Kozhikode
	66. Mallapuram*
Jammu & Kashmir	67. Kullam*
	68. Rajouri
	69. Kathua

*Proposed to be tagged to the existing neighbouring District Office.

Agricultural and Allied Products.

2490. SHRI SOBHANADREE-]
SWARA RAO VADDE-] : Will
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH]
the Minister of COMMERCE be
pleased to state :

(a) the total exports from the agriculture and allied sectors during the last three years and their value, year-wise, category-wise and country-wise; and

(b) the steps taken to boost the export of agricultural products?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED) :
(a) A statement containing figures of export of agriculture and allied products category-wise during 1988-89, 1989-90 (Provisional) and 1990-91 (Provisional) is enclosed. Country-wise figures are available in the published documents of DGCI&S, Calcutta.

(b) To step up export of these products Government provides various incentives such as REP licences, helps buyer-seller meets, participation in overseas fairs, disseminates market intelligence to the exporters through the various Commodity Boards and the Export Promotion Councils. The recent exchange rate adjustments and the enlarged REP Scheme would also help to enhance the exports of farm products.

Statement

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Item of Exports	1988-89	1989-90 (P)	1990-91 (P)
(a) : Agricultural & Allied Products				
1.	Cereal	1836.56	2637.11	3724.94
	(i) Rice	336.91	430.62	471.95
	(ii) Wheat	331.47	426.52	439.95
	(iii) Others	2.99	2.14	29.23
2.	Tobacco	2.45	1.96	2.77
	(i) Unmanufactured	128.34	175.03	263.35
	(ii) Manufactured	102.81	143.26	192.66
3.	Spices	25.53	31.77	70.69
4.	Nuts & Seeds	250.61	264.54	233.21
	(i) Cashew incl. CNSL	315.49	538.83	596.11
	(ii) Sesame & Niger Seed	277.20	367.63	446.80
	(iii) HPS Groundnut	23.57	137.52	91.31
5.	Oil Meals	14.72	33.68	58.00
6.	Castor Oil incl. derivatives	370.43	546.15	624.00
7.	Shellac	5.06	43.33	57.51
8.	Sugar & Molasses	16.11	14.00	14.66
9.	Sugar & Molasses	7.04	32.45	37.39
9.	Processed Food	284.52	368.09	430.22
	(i) Fruits & vegetables	163.85	208.05	217.29
	(ii) Processed Fruits & Juices	54.56	71.35	61.98
	(iii) Mic. Processed Items	66.11	88.69	150.95
10.	Meat & Meat Products	94.47	113.70	140.93
11.	Cotton Raw incl. waste	28.02	128.37	854.72

Setting up of Trade Fair Complex at Madras

2491. SHRI ANBARASU ERA
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a permanent trade fair complex at Madras; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) The Trade Fair Authority of India has a proposal for setting up a permanent exhibition complex at Madras. This is in a preliminary stage and no decision has been taken in this regard. 229

Loans given under SEEUY Scheme in Uttar Pradesh

2492. SHRI BHUVANCHANDRA KHANDURI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased of state :

(a) the total amount of loans given under the Self-Employment to Educated Unemployed Youth Scheme (SEEUY) in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years, division or region-wise;

(b) whether the Government have made any comparative study of the pattern of loans issued in different regions/divisions of Uttar Pradesh;

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

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that the loan facility under SEEUY Scheme is fully utilised in the Garhwal Region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The total amount of loans sanctioned by banks under the Self Employment to Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY) scheme in Uttar Pradesh (Mandalwise) during the last three years, 1988-89 to 1990-91, is given in the attached Statement I.

(b) & (c) In the year 1986-87, the Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries) in the Ministry of Industry had arranged a concurrent evaluation study of SEEUY scheme in selected Districts all over the country in which five Districts of Uttar Pradesh were also covered. The data/findings of the evaluation study in respect of five Districts of Uttar Pradesh are given in the attached Statement II.

(d) The above study did not cover the Garhwal region of the State. The implementation of SEEUY scheme is reviewed in the District Level Consultative Committees. The State Level Bankers' Committee also reviews the implementation of the scheme within the State.

Statement I

Sl. No.	Name of the Mandal	Amount of loan sanctioned by Banks		
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
		(Rs. in lakhs)		
1.	Agra	653.41	374.30	359.27
2.	Allahabad	359.98	205.71	193.92
3.	Kanpur	317.79	202.60	179.60
4.	Bareilly	325.13	169.74	229.98
5.	Faizabad	461.08	275.48	159.16
6.	Gorakhpur	655.80	421.37	355.62
7.	Jhansi	249.40	122.24	117.95
8.	Pauri Garhwal	124.92	85.58	62.66
9.	Moradabad	276.80	113.09	148.61
10.	Lucknow	538.65	337.47	337.69
11.	Meerut	703.43	521.71	441.15
12.	Kumaon	110.13	72.29	72.53
13.	Varanasi	564.08	382.28	307.39
TOTAL		5,340.60	3,283.86	2,965.53

Statement II

Name of the Debt. evaluated	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
		Total No. of loans covered	Total No. of units found working	Percentage of working unit	Employment generated (No. of persons)	Increase in income/working units (Rs.)	Total No. of units found closed/untraceable	No. of defaulters	Percentage of units found closed/untraceable	Per working unit employment generated	Percentages of defaulters
1 Alnora		198	177	89.39	360	7166	21	21	10.61	2.03	10.61
2 Gorakhpur		187	72	38.50	309	7397	115	115	61.50	4.29	61.50
3 Jhansi		200	137	68.50	331	8547	63	63	31.50	2.42	31.50
4. Kheri		200	81	40.50	324	6567	119	119	59.50	4.00	59.50
5. Meerut		200	67	33.50	290	9173	133	133	66.50	4.33	66.50
TOTAL		985	534	54.21	1614	7770	451	451	45.79	3.02	45.79

Dismantling of Darukhana Ship-breaking Yard

2493. PROF. RAM KAPSE : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bombay Port Trust (BPT) proposes to dismantle the Ship-breaking Yard at Darukhana;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have chalked out any plan for utilisation of the said land after dismantling; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) With a view to primarily decongest Bombay Port, Bombay Port Trust (BPT) proposes to discontinue the Ship-breaking activity at Bombay Port.

(c) and (d) Bombay Port Trust has prepared a draft Land Use Plan which incorporates proposals as per State regulations with environmental up-gradation.

Gems and Jewellery
Restrictions on Diamond Industry

2494. PROF. RAM KAPSE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have imposed various new restrictions on the diamond industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof and their impact on the diamond industry; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to safeguard the interests of the industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India has since March, 1991, taken certain measures relating to financing of imports in view of the balance of payments difficulties. This has, inter-alia, also had an effect on the diamond industry in arranging remittances for imports of rough diamonds.

(c) Some relaxations on the margin money requirements for imports have since been made. Government have also recently decided to grant exemption on a case basis from withholding tax to those exporters who are able to mobilise credits abroad and open dollar accounts to finance import of rough diamonds. It is also proposed to extend full benefits under Section 80-HHC of the Income Tax Act to such accounts.

234 Ship
UN Liner Code

2495. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce legislation for giving effect to the provisions of the UN Liner Code aimed at giving cargo support to the extent of 40 per cent to the Indian Shipping Companies;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c) A proposal to introduce suitable legislation to secure cargo support for Indian ships in terms of the UN Liner Code is under consideration.

234
Investment by Mutual Funds of Nationalised Banks

2496. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the strategy adopted by the Mutual Funds of the nationalised banks in the matter of investment; and

(b) the steps taken by them to achieve the twin objectives of safety and growth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) : (a) Mutual Funds of the nationalised banks invest in shares, debentures and money market instruments in accordance with the guidelines prescribed by the RBI and Government.

The investment strategy adopted by these Mutual Funds is determined by the nature and objectives of individual schemes.

(b) With a view to achieving the objectives of safety and growth, Mutual Funds invest in a diversified portfolio of reputed companies in conformity with the existing guidelines.

Complaints received by SEBI

2497. SHRI RAM NAIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of complaints received by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) against companies during April to July, 1991, month-wise and the general nature of such complaints;

(b) the number of complaints, out of the above, which were against the sick units; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to keep the investors informed of the current status of these sick units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) :

(a) During April—July, 1991, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) received a total of 19,708 complaints against companies. These complaints mainly related to non-receipt of refund orders, allotment letters, dividend/interest warrants, principal amount after redemption of debentures/fixed deposits, shares or debentures after transfer or allotment, Annual Reports etc. The month-wise break-up of the complaints received during April—July, 1991 are as under :

April '91	4,721
May '91	3,764
June '91	5,589
July '91	5,634
TOTAL	19,708

(b) and (c) SEBI have been collecting information on the complaints against Sick Units. So far only 23 companies have reported their sick/relief status to SEBI and the total number of complaints against these companies are reported to be 436.

Clause 41 of the Listing Agreement of the Stock Exchanges provides for publication of unaudited financial results on a half-yearly basis in the prescribed proforma at least in one English daily newspaper circulated in the whole or substantially whole of India and in a newspaper published in the language of the region where the registered office of the company is situated. The Investors are thus informed of the financial position of listed companies.

to Hararashtra, Arnie
Revival of Raghuvanshi Mills Bombay

2498. SHRI RAM NAIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction has appointed the Industrial Development Bank of India as its operating agency for the rehabilitation of the Raghuvanshi Mills, Bombay;

(b) if so, the progress made so far in the rehabilitation of the Mill;

(c) whether a proposal to run the mill on cooperative basis has been received by the Government, BIFR or IDBI; and

(d) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) The scheme submitted by the existing promoters was found non-viable and BIFR issued a show cause notice for winding up the company in February, 1989. A proposal of the Workers' Union to run the mill on a cooperative basis was subsequently examined in September, 1989 but was not found viable. Subsequently, two proposals for revival of the unit were

received from two new promoters but their schemes were not considered supportworthy. In the BIFR hearing held on 19-7-91, the case was adjourned for two months in order to give a final opportunity to the Workers' Union and the existing promoters.

(c) and (d) The proposal from the Workers' Union to run the mill on cooperative basis is under consideration of a quasi-judicial body, BIFR which is expected to take a suitable decision in due course in terms of the provisions of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985.

Opening of Branches by Nationalised Banks

2499. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the nationalised banks have fully achieved the target fixed for opening new branches in the country during 1990-91;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of branches proposed to be opened by the said banks during 1991-92 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) No specific target was fixed for opening of branches by nationalised banks during 1990-91. However, nationalised banks have opened 156 branches during 1990-91. As on 31-3-1991, 219 licences were pending with nationalised banks for opening of their branches. The validity period of these licences has been extended upto 31-3-1992. Since the opening of branches of banks is a continuous process, governed by licences issued by RBI, it is not possible to project the number of branches proposed to be opened by nationalised banks during 1991-92.

Violation of Portfolio Management by Foreign Banks

2500. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has cautioned the foreign banks

against the violation of its guidelines in relation to portfolio management; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India's sample scrutiny of the portfolio management services of some foreign banks had indicated prima-facie non-observance of Reserve Bank of India's guidelines regarding portfolio management. Reserve Bank of India advised these banks to take corrective measures and strictly follow the guidelines in future. Reserve Bank of India have since issued fresh guidelines to all scheduled commercial banks to prevent circumventing of their instructions. The banks have also been advised by the Reserve Bank of India that any violation of these guidelines will be viewed seriously.

[Translation]

Maharashtra

Production target of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Nasik

2501. SHRI VILASRAO NAG-NATHRAO GUNDEWAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Ozar, Nasik, has achieved the production target during 1990-91;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) It will not be in the public interest to disclose the details.

(c) Does not arise.

Gold Import Policy

2502. SHRI VILASRAO NAG-NATHRAO GUNDEWAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the jewellers of Maharashtra have requested the Union Government to liberalise the gold import policy; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

9 Modernisation of Jute Industry

2503. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government had any programme for the modernisation of Jute Industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how far the aforesaid programme has been implemented and with what results;

(d) the future plans of the Government for the modernisation of Jute Industry; and

(e) the time schedule prepared by the Government for their implementation?

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

(b) The Jute Modernisation Fund was set up by Government of India in 1986 to cater to the modernisation requirements of the jute industry on the usual terms applicable for such loans. The fund also provides special loans at a concessional interest rate of 6% per annum to meet up to 80% of the promoters contribution of weak but viable units in order to enable them to avail of modernisation assistance. The special loans are repayable over a period of 12 years, with a moratorium for the first six years.

(c) 39 mills had applied for modernisation assistance under the Jute Modernisation Fund till the end of May 1991. 5 of these applications were later withdrawn. IFCI has sanctioned assistance in respect of 22

applications and rejected 9 applications. In the case of 2 applications, processing has been completed and these cases are awaiting disposal by the BIFR. 1 application is under preliminary scrutiny of the Financial Institutions. Rs. 88.58 crores has been sanctioned in the case of 22 applications, out of which Rs. 25.55 crores has been disbursed in respect of 10 cases.

(d) and (e) The progress of the utilisation of the Jute Modernisation Fund is reviewed and monitored regularly by a Committee which includes representatives of the Government of India, the Government of West Bengal, banks and financial institutions.

[Translation]

240 Allotment of Land to Civilians in Cantonment Areas

2504. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the procedure laid down for allotment of land to civilians for their residence in Cantonment areas;

(b) whether there is any proposal for giving ownership rights of such land being used by civilians for self residence; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) to (c) The existing policy does not envisage allotment of Defence lands, in Cantonment areas, to civilians for residential purposes. However, Defence lands already held on lease/old grant terms by civilians in certain Cantonments, can be converted into freehold on payment of the prescribed conversion charges, provided the site is not required for Defence or public purposes.

[English]

240 New Policy for Industry

2505. SHRI PRAFUL PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate a new policy for India

industry to compete with foreign companies and make automatic investment in joint ventures abroad to help promote Indian products abroad; and

(b) if so, by when such a policy is proposed to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) Revision of Guidelines for Joint Ventures abroad is under consideration.

241
Interest charged by Nationalised Banks from Priority Sector Units

2506. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHQJ : Will the Minister of FINANCE

be pleased to state the rate of interest charged by nationalised banks from priority sector units on cash credit limits during last year and at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : The lending rate structure of scheduled commercial banks has been rationalised and revised by Reserve Bank of India with effect from 22nd Sept., '90.

The existing rates of interest on loans, including cash credit, granted to priority sector units as stipulated by RBI and the rates of interest prevalent before 22nd Sept., 1990 are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Part I

The existing rate of interest on cash credit limits granted to priority sector units

Size of loan	Rate of interest percentage per annum and the date from which they came into force		
	22-9-90	13-4-91	4-7-91
(A) Upto and inclusive of Rs. 7,500	10.0	10.0	10.0
(B) Over Rs. 7,500 and upto Rs. 15,000	11.5	11.5	11.5
(C) Over Rs. 15,000 and upto 25,000	12.0	12.0	10.0
(D) Over Rs. 25,000 and upto Rs. 50,000	14.0	14.0	14.0
(E) Over Rs. 50,000 and upto Rs. 2.00 Lakhs	15.0	15.0	15.0
(F) Over Rs. 2.00 Lakhs	16.0	17.0	18.5
	(Minimum)	(Minimum)	(Minimum)

Part II

The rate of interest prevalent before 22-9-90 on cash credit limits granted to priority sector units

Category and size of loan	Rate of interest per annum
I. AGRICULTURE	
A. Short term loans to farmers	
(A) Upto Rs. 7,500	10.0
(B) Over Rs. 7,500 and upto Rs. 15,000	11.5
(C) Over Rs. 15,000 and upto Rs. 25,000	12.0
(D) Over Rs. 25,000	14.0 to 15.50
B. Advances to units engaged in both production and distribution of seeds	14.0
C. Advances for distribution of fertilisers :	
(A) Upto Rs. 5,000	11.5
(B) Over Rs. 5,000 and upto Rs. 25,000	11.5 to 14.00
(C) Over Rs. 25,000	14.0 to 15.50

Category and size of loan	Rate of interest per annum
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II. SMALL SCALE INDUSTRY

1. Composite Loan upto Rs. 25,000
 - (A) Backward Areas 10.0
 - (B) Other areas 12.0
2. Short-terms advances with limits—
 - (A) Upto and inclusive of Rs. 2.00 Lakhs 12.5 to 14.00
 - (B) Over Rs. 2.00 Lakhs and upto Rs. 25.00 Lakhs 14.0 to 15.5
 - (C) Over Rs. 25.00 Lakhs 16.0—(Minimum)
3. Advances to state level corporations for assisting, Artisans, Village and Cottage Industries (for the purpose of purchase and supply of inputs to and/or the marketing of the output of the beneficiaries) 12.5
4. Advances to state-sponsored scheduled caste/scheduled tribes development corporations (for the purpose of purchase and supply of inputs to and/or the marketing of the outputs of the beneficiaries) 12.5

III. OTHER CATEGORIES

1. Retail trade advances—

- (A) Limits upto and inclusive of Rs. 5,000 12.5
- (B) Over Rs. 5,000 and upto Rs. 25,000 12.5 to 15.0
- (C) Over Rs. 25,000 and upto Rs. 1.00 lakh 15.0 to 16.0
- (D) Over Rs. 1.00 lakh 16.0 (Minimum)

2. Educational Advances

- (A) Indigent students for purpose of higher education in India Not less than Bank rate
- (B) Other educational advances 14.0 to 15.5

3. Priority Sector not otherwise specified 14.0 to 15.5

4. D.R.I. Advances 4%

5. All other advances 16.0 (Minimum)

Productivity Linked Bonus to Dock Workers

2507. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the dock workers have submitted a Memorandum demanding productivity linked bonus for 1990-91 and settlement of pending issues; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir. A Memorandum of claims was received from three Federations of Port and Dock Workers in February, 1991.

(b) The demands were examined and a reply was sent to the Federations in April, 1991. As regards the demand, for payment of Bonus for 1990-91 it is proposed to be discussed with the representatives of Federations of Port and Dock Workers to arrive at a new settlement.

Modernisation of Textile Industry

2508. SHRI GOVIND-RAO NIKAM
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH } : Will

the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to encourage the modernisation of textile industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of textile mills functioning in the country under NTC and in the private sector at present state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

(SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b) in pursuance of Textile Policy, 1985, Textile Modernisation Fund was created by Govt. of India under IDBI in Sept., 1986 by earmarking a sum of Rs. 750 crores for a five year period, to meet the modernisation requirements of textile mills. A part of the fund was earmarked to provide special loans to weak but viable units as a major part (upto 80%) of their promoter's contribution to enable them to avail of the modernisation assistance. The special loans carry interest @6% p.a. and are repayable over a period of 12 years, including a moratorium of 6 years.

(c) As on 31-3-91 there were 1062 cotton/man-made fibre textile mills in the country. A Statement giving details of these mills is attached.

Statement referred to in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2508 part (c) for 9-8-91 regarding Modernisation of Textile Industry.

Management	Spg.	Composite	Total	Spdls.	Looms	Labour on Roll
					(in thousands)	
Public (NTC/STC/Govt.)	72	116	188	6098 (696)	74	296
Cooperative	109	1	110	2326 (2352)	0.13	103
private	596	168	764	17747 (63876)	104	709
	777	285	1062	26671	178	1108

(Figures in brackets indicates the number of Rotors).

245
[Translation] Bank

Part-time Messengers in RRBS

2509. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Industrial Tribunal for Regional Rural Banks set up at Hyderabad had in the award delivered on March 30, 1990 recommended that the part time messenger, working in Regional Rural Banks, should be made permanent from the date of their joining the service; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not implementing the award so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. The National Industrial Tribunal has however, recommended that part-time messengers in Regional Rural Banks be regularised with effect from the dates of their continuous engagement.

(b) The Equation Committee which had been constituted to equate the posts in Regional Rural Banks with those in the sponsor banks have recommended that the Chairman of each RRB should ascertain the position of part-time messengers regarding their working hours and equate them with part or full time messengers of the concerned sponsor banks engaged for the same hours of work.

Uttar Pradesh

Booth capturing incidents in U.P. during Lok Sabha Elections

2510. **SHRI HARIKEWAL PRA-SAD** : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of incidents of booth capturing in Uttar Pradesh during the Tenth Lok Sabha elections;

(b) the number of booths out of them where repolling was conducted constituency-wise; and

(c) the total number of persons killed and injured in the said incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM) :

(a) A total number of 902 incidents of booth capturing and irregularities were reported to the Election Commission.

(b) Repoll was conducted at 869 polling stations. A statement showing constituency-wise break up of booths where repoll was ordered is enclosed.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Parliamentary Constituency	Number of polling stations where repoll was conducted
1	2	3
1	Basti (SC)	2
2	Misrik (SC)	1
3	Sahabad	15
4	Hardoi	9
5	Muradabad	9
6	Amroha	9
7	Ghosi	7
8	Azamgarh	11
9	Kaimganj	5
10	Bilhore	3

1	2	3
11	Gonda	17
12	Farukhabad	27
13	Kannauj	6
14	Bansgaon	7
15	Etah	39
16	Jalesar	9
17	Balarampur	24
18	Bareilly	9
19	Shahjahanpur	1
20	Akbarpur (SC)	10
21	Faizabad	2
22	Mainpuri	19
23	Ballia	4
24	Salempur	23
25	Deoria	2
26	Lucknow	9
27	Ballia	7
28	Garhwal	1
29	Nainital	2
30	Amethi	2
31	Sultanpur	8
32	Lalganj (SC)	10
33	Raibareli	16
34	Bijnor	6
35	Saidpur (SC)	1
36	Ghazipur	11
37	Phulpur	27
38	Allahabad	8
39	Ghail (SC)	5
40	Fathehpur	3
41	Hamirpur	6
42	Jalaun (SC)	28
43	Ghatampur	4
44	Ferozabad	9
45	Agra	1
46	Mathura	5
47	Khurja (SC)	65
48	Hapur	66
49	Baghpat	135
50	Muzaddarnagar	23
51	Kairana	45
52	Robertganj	12
53	Mirzapur	10
54	Partapgarh	44
55	Machhlishahr	22
56	Chandoli	1
57	Varanasi	5
58	Hathras (SC)	2

[English] 249

Reservation for SCs/STs and other Backward Classes in Public Issues**Expansion of Tea Industry in Sikkim**2511. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to expand tea industry in Sikkim where very good quality of tea is produced;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have sanctioned any funds for this purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Sikkim is declared as non-traditional area for the purpose of financial assistance under Tea Board's New Tea Unit Financing Scheme. However there are no proposals to expand tea industry in Sikkim at present.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Widening of National Highway No. 31-A in Sikkim2512. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to widen the National Highway No. 31-A in Sikkim to provide double lane facility and to ensure free and smooth movement of vehicle of all types ;

(b) if so, the time by when; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. Current traffic does not justify widening of the National Highway to two-lane standards, and moreover the road passes through geologically unstable areas. Subject to requirements, further improvements on this National Highway will be taken up in the VIII Plan after it is finalised.

2513. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Government propose to provide certain reservation in public issues for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Reservation for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes out of the public issue of capital is not considered feasible or desirable.

Litigation Branch of D.G.S.&D.2514. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of cases assigned to the Litigation Branch of the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals to handle arbitration proceedings;

(b) the number of cases where this branch has failed to file any affidavit-in-opposition within the time prescribed by the arbitrators;

(c) the number of cases awaiting award pending over four months, one year, two years, three years and more than three years; and

(d) the steps the Government propose to take to tone up this branch?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) : (a) From 1986 onwards, 1010 cases have been referred to arbitration.

(b) No affidavits-in-opposition are filed, but only counter claim statements are filed in arbitration cases. In 6 cases counter claim statements could not be filed in time.

(c) Total pending cases are 34 out of which :

Over 4 months	309
Over 1 year	20
Over 2 years	98
Over 3 years	77

(d) The working of the Litigation Branch is legal in nature and has to comply with legal procedures and requirements. Also the working of this branch is monitored as in the case of other branches of DGS&D and suitable action is taken as considered necessary from time to time.

[*Translation*]

Credit-Deposit Ratio of Bihar

2515. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN
SHRI MOHAM-MAD ALL
ASHRAF FATMI } : Will
SHRI RAM LA-KHAN SINGH
YADAV }

the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the credit-deposit ratio of the various States and Union Territories;

(b) whether the credit-deposit ratio of Bihar is low as compared to some other states; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to increase the credit-deposit ratio of Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) State-wise/Union Territory-wise Credit-Deposit (C:D) ratio of commercial banks at the end of December, 1990 is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The C:D Ratio is not the sole indicator of Economic Development of a particular State/Region. The actual level of credit in relation to locally mobilised deposits depend

upon the Credit absorption capacity of the State Region. The banks have been advised to ensure that wide regional disparities among various states in credit deployment are reduced and steps are taken to increase flow of credit to all productive and identified proposals in deficient areas. The progress in this direction is monitored by State Level Banker's Committee, State Governments and Reserve Bank of India on a regular basis

Statement

Name of the State/ Union Territory	C:D Ratio
I. NORTHERN REGION	
Haryana	58.61
Himachal Pradesh	36.18
Jammu & Kashmir	43.21
Punjab	43.69
Rajasthan	56.71
Chandigarh	128.91
Delhi	78.89
II. NORTH-EASTERN REGION	
Assam	53.09
Manipur	74.93
Meghalaya	23.48
Nagaland	45.11
Tripura	62.58
Arunachal Pradesh	20.51
Mizoram	33.90
Sikkim	22.68
III. EASTERN REGION	
Bihar	38.76
Orissa	81.38
West Bengal	53.60
Andman & Nicobar	33.22
IV. CENTRAL REGION	
Madhya Pradesh	66.19
Uttar Pradesh	44.70
V. WESTERN REGION	
Gujarat	56.55
Maharashtra	75.86
Goa	32.68
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	50.53
Daman & Diu	21.99

Name of the State/ Union Territory	C:D Ratio
VI SOUTHERN REGION	
Andhra Pradesh	84.85
Karnataka	87.23
Kerala	59.70
Tamil Nadu	100.42
Pondicherry	54.96
Lakshadweep	17.58
ALL INDIA	65.95

253 Bank
Ban on New Appointments

2516. SHRI ASTBHUJA PRASAD SHUKLA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to impose ban on new appointments in the Government offices and banks; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) There is no proposal to impose ban on new appointments in Government Offices and Public Sector Banks.

(b) Does not arise.

[English] 253

Re-opening of Branches of Indian Investment Centres

2517. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for closure of the overseas branches of the Indian Investment Centre;

(b) whether the Government propose to re-open these branches;

(c) if so, when;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government also propose to open the branches of the Indian Investment Centre within the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

9-233 LSS/(ND)/91

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) :

(a) The Indian Investment Centre's offices abroad were closed as part of a larger design to reduce bureaucratization and to provide integrated services to NRIs/investors.

(b), (c) and (d) Such a proposal may be considered, if required for the successful implementation of the Industrial Policy of the Government.

(e) and (f) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

254
Amalgamation of Regional Rural Bank

2518. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to amalgamate all the regional rural banks in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Each Regional Rural Bank is a separate legal entity under the Regional Rural Bank's Act, 1976 and operates within the specified local limits. The Government desire to maintain the separate identity and character of such banks.

Revamping of Export Processing Zone

2519. SHRI MAHESH KUMAR KANODIA
SHRI CHETAN P. S. CHAUHAN } :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has called for revamping the export processing zones to make free trade zones an effective instrument of export promotion as reported in the 'Economic Times' of July 16, 1991;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to improve fiscal and monetary incentives and various other facilities at export processing zones?

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

(b) The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade in its Market Survey conducted for the Kandla Free Trade Zone in Jan. '90 had outlined some suggestions for the accelerated development of the Zone which included, inter-alia encouraging trade with USSR on rupee payment basis, lowering of value addition norms, allowing trading activities in the Zone, automatic broad banding and the setting up of a Central Authority for EPZs and 100% Export Oriented Units.

(c) These and other suggestions are under consideration.

Private Sector Participation in Defence Production and Exports

2520. SHRI MAHESH KUMAR KANODIA
SHRI B. L. SHARMA PREM
SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH
SHRI CHETAN P. S. CHAUHAN }

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "PEC to involve private sector in defence exports" appearing in the "Hindustan Times" dated July 19, 1991;

(b) if so, whether the Projects and Equipment Corporation of India appointed by the Union Government for promoting and exporting defence related stores has decided to encourage private sector participation in defence production and exports;

(c) if so, the details in this regard and the criteria and terms and conditions of their appointment;

(d) whether the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 is also proposed to be amended to tap the defence export market; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The PEC offers assistance to private sector units, including those engaged in production of defence related stores, in their exports.

(c) The PEC works out individual agreements with manufacturing concerns for the export ventures on a case to case basis.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

256

National Highways

2521. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI
SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU
SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH }

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the names and length of National Highways in the country and the States through which they pass; and

(b) the names and length of State Highways under consideration for conversion into National Highways, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) There is no proposal at present to declare new national Highways. The question of further additions to the N.H. grid would be taken only after finalisation of the 8th Five Year Plan.

Statement*An abstract of NH Numbers/Name of Routes/Length in Kms in Various States*

Position as on 1-8-1991

Sl. No.	N.H. No.	Name of the Route	Total Length (Kms)	States through which passing & length (Kms)
1	2	3	4	5
1	1	Delhi-Amritsar-Indo/Pak Border	456	Delhi 22 Haryana 180 Punjab 254
2	1A	Jalandhar-Uri	663	Punjab 108 H.P. 14 J & K 541
3	1B	Batote-Doda-Kishtwar	107	J & K 107
4	2	Delhi-Calcutta	1490	Delhi 19 Haryana 74 U.P. 770 Bihar 392 West Bengal 235
5	3	Agra-Bombay	1161	U.P. 26 Rajasthan 32 M.P. 712 Maharashtra 391
6	4	Thane-Madras	1235	Maharashtra 371 Karnataka 658 Andhra Pradesh 83 Tamil Nadu 123
7	4-A	Belgaum-Panaji	153	Karnataka 82 Goa 71
8	4-B	Nhava Sheva-Palpe	27	Maharashtra 27
9	5	Jhar Pokhria-Madras	1533	Orissa 488 Andhra Pradesh 1000 Tamil Nadu 45
10	5-A	Haridaspur-Paradip Port	77	Orissa 77
11	6	Dhule-Calcutta	1645	Maharashtra 686 M.P. 314 Orissa 462 Bihar 22 West Bengal 161
12	7	Varanasi-Kanyakumari	2369	U.P. 128 M.P. 504 Maharashtra 232 A.P. 753 Karnataka 125 T. Nadu 627

1	2	3	4	5	
13	7-A	Palayankottal-Turicorin Port	51	Tamil Nadu	51
14	8	Delhi-Bombay	1428	Delhi	13
				Haryana	101
				Gujarat	498
				Rajasthan	688
				Maharashtra	128
15	8-A	Ahmedabad-Kandla	378	Gujarat	378
16	8-B	Bamanbore-Porbandar	206	Gujarat	206
17	8-C	Chiloda-Sarkhej	46	Gujarat	46
18	9	Pune-Vijayawada	791	Maharashtra	336
				Karnataka	75
				A.P.	380
19	10	Delhi-Fazilka-Indo/Pal Border . .	403	Delhi	18
				Haryana	313
				Punjab	72
20	11	Agra-Bikaner	582	U.P.	51
				Rajasthan	531
21	11-A	Manoharpur-Andhi Dausa	64	Rajasthan	64
22	12	Jabalpur-Jaipur	890	M.P.	490
				Rajasthan	400
23	13	Sholapur-Chitradurga	491	Maharashtra	43
				Karnataka	448
24	14	Beawar-Radhanpur	450	Rajasthan	310
				Gujarat	140
25	15	Pathankot-Bamakhiali (near Kandla)	1526	Punjab	350
				Rajasthan	906
				Gujarat	270
26	16	Nizamabad-Jagdalpur	460	A.P.	220
				Maharashtra	30
				M.P.	210
27	17	Panvel-Edapally	1269	Maharashtra	482
				Goa	139
				Karnataka	280
				Kerala	368
28	17-A	Qortalim-Marmagao	19	Goa	19
29	20	Pathankot-Mandi	220	Punjab	10
				H.P.	210
30	21	Chandigarh-Manali	323	Chandigarh	24
				Punjab	67
				H.P.	232
31	22	Ambala-Indo-Tibet Border (near Shiptala)	459	Haryana	30
				Punjab	31
				H.P.	398

1	2	3	4	5
32	23	Chas-Talchar	459 Bihar Orissa	250 209
33	24	Delhi-Lucknow	438 Delhi U.P.	8 430
34	25	Lucknow-Shivpuri	319 U.P. M.P.	237 82
35	26	Jhansi-Lakhnadon	396 U.P. M.P.	128 268
36	27	Allahabad-Mangawan	93 U.P. M.P.	43 50
37	28	Barauni-Lucknow	570 Bihar U.P.	259 311
38	28-A	Pipra Kothi-Raxaul-Indo/Nepal border	68 Bihar	68
39	29	Gorakhpur-Varanasi	196 U.P.	196
40	30	Mohania-Bakhtiyarpur	230 Bihar	230
41	31	Barhi-Amingaon	1125 Bihar W.B. Assam	437 366 322
42	31-A	Sivok-Gangtok	92 West Bengal Sikkim	30 62
43	31-B	North Salmara-Jogighopa	19 Assam	19
44	31-C	Galgalia-Bijni	235 W. Bengal Assam	142 93
45	32	Gobindpur-Jamshedpur	179 Bihar W. Bengal	107 72
46	33	Barhi-Baharagora	352 Bihar	352
47	34	Dalkola-Calcutta	443 W. Bengal	443
48	35	Barasat-Bangaon-Indo/Bangladesh Border	61 W. Bengal	61
49	36	Nowgon -Dimapur (Manipur Rd.)	170 Assam Nagaland	167 3
50	37	Pancharatna-Saikhoaghat	680 Assam	680
51	37-A	Kuarital-Tezpur	23 Assam	23
52	38	Makum—Lekhapani	54 Assam	54
53	39	Numaligarh-Moreh-Indo/Burma Border	436 Assam Nagaland Manipur	115 110 211
54	40	Jorabat-Dauki	161 Meghalaya	161
55	41	Kolaghat-Hajdia Port	51 W. Bengal	51
56	42	Sambalpur-Cuttack	261 Orissa	261
57	43	Raipur-Navalasa	551 M.P. Orissa A.P.	316 152 83

1	2	3	4	5	
58	44	Shillong-Agartala . . .	495	Meghalaya Assam Tripura	184 111 200
59	45	Madras-Dindigul . . .	387	Tamil Nadu	387
60	45-A	Villupuram-Pondicherry . .	40	Tamil Nadu Pondicherry	17 23
61	46	Krishnagiri-Ranipet . . .	132	Tamil Nadu	132
62	47	Salem-Kanyakumari . . .	640	Tamil Nadu Kerala	224 416
63	47-A	Willingdon Island-Cochin Bypass	6	Kerala	6
64	48	Bangalore-Mangalore . . .	328	Karnataka	328
65	49	Madurai-Cochin . . .	440	Tamil Nadu Kerala	290 150
66	50	Nashik-Pune . . .	192	Maharashtra	192
67	51	Paikan-Dalu . . .	149	Assam Meghalaya	22 127
68	52	Baihata-Saikhoaghat . . .	850	Assam Arunachal Pradesh	540 310
69	52-A	Bandardewa-Itanagar . . .	25	Assam Arunachal Pradesh	5 20
70	53	Badarpur-Silchar; . . .	320	Assam Manipur	100 220
71	54	Silchar-Tuipang . . .	560	Assam Mizoram	45 515
72	54-A	Theriat-Lunglei . . .	9	Mizoram	9
73	54-B	Venus Saddle-Sahia . . .	27	Mizoram	27
74	55	Siliguri-Darjeeling . . .	77	W. Bengal	77
75	56	Lucknow-Varanasi . . .	285	U.P.	285
76	NE1	Ahmedabad-Vadodara . . .	93	Gujarat	93

Defence
**Violation of Indian Territory, Air
 Space or Territorial Waters**

2522. **SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN** : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the nature and extent of violation of Indian territory or air space or territorial waters by any foreign country during 1990-91;

(b) whether the violation was brought to the notice of the offending country; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) There have been a few cases of such violations. It would not be desirable to disclose details.

(b) and (c) Protests were lodged with the concerned foreign Governments who were also asked to ensure against the recurrence of such incidents.

²⁸⁴
 [Translation] *Bihar*
 Bench of Patna High Court at Ranchi

2523. **SHRI SIMON MARANDI** : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE

AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a bench of Patna High Court has been set up at Ranchi;

(b) whether Santhal Pargana has not been brought under the jurisdiction of the Ranchi bench;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is any proposal to bring Santhal Pargana under the jurisdiction of the Ranchi bench; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM) :

(a) A bench of Patna High Court was set up at Ranchi in 1976.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) No proposal has been received from the Government of Bihar to bring Santhal Pargana under the jurisdiction of the Ranchi Bench.

(e) Does not arise.

[English] 265

Export of Molasses

2524. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to allow the sugar mills to export molasses;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED) :
(a) to (c) Exports of molasses are allowed subject to registration of export contracts with the State Trading Corporation of India Limited which is the canalising agency under the

Export Policy. Annual state-wise releases of molasses for export are determined by the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals.

266

Pay fixation of Re-employed Ex-Servicemen in Nationalised Banks

2525. SHRI JEEVAN SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the service rendered as a combatant clerk in the Armed forces by a re-employed clerk in the Civil Department is given any benefit in fixation of his pay;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to extend the above benefit to the ex-servicemen re-employed as clerks in nationalised banks;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d) In terms of the instructions contained in Department of Expenditure Office Memorandum No. 6(8)-E.III, 63 dated 11-4-63, the pay of the Ex-Combatant Clerks re-employed in the civil departments in the post of Lower Division Clerks, Junior Clerks, is fixed in the pay scale of the latter post by giving him increments in that scale above the minimum equal to the number of completed years of service as Combatant Clerk. In the case of the Ex-servicemen, including Ex-Combatant Clerks, re-employed in the public sector banks, their pay is so fixed that their total emoluments on re-employment are not less than those last drawn by them in the service of the armed forces. This has been necessitated by the fact that the pay scales in the armed forces and the banks are revised at different intervals, are with reference to different consumer price indices and are governed by different Dearness Allowance Formulae.

[Translation]

267

Report of Abid Hussain Committee

2526. **SHRI SIMON MARANDI** :
Will the Minister of **TEXTILES** be
pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to lay on the Table the Report of the Abid Hussain Committee constituted in 1985 in regard to New Textiles Policy;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES
(SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) No,
Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Copies of the Report have already been placed in the Parliament House Library. 268

Modernisation of Textile Mills

2527. **SHRI SIMON MARANDI** :
Will the Minister of **TEXTILES** be
pleased to state the names of textile
mills modernised during the last two
years and the names of mills likely
to be modernised during the current
year, state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES
(SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) Accord-
ing to information given by IDBI,
statements are attached.

Statement

Textile Units assisted under Textile Modernisation Fund Scheme—Modernisation Schemes completed during 1989-90 (April-March)

Andhra Pradesh

Madanpalle Spg. Mills Ltd.
Super Spinning Mills Ltd.
T.T. Textiles Ltd.

Gujarat

Arunoday Mills Ltd.
Bharat Vijay Mills Ltd.
Navsari Cotton & Silk Mills Ltd.
PBM Polytex Ltd.

Haryana

G. S. Industries Ltd.
Unit : Jawala Textiles.

Kerala

G.T.N. Textiles Ltd.
Precot Mills Ltd.
Western India Cotton Ltd.

Maharashtra

Hindustan Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd.
Deccan Co-op. Spg. Mills Ltd.
Ruby Mills Ltd.
Yeshwant SSG Ltd.

Orissa

Orissa Spg. Mills Ltd.
Orissa Weavers' Co-op. Spg. Mills Ltd.

Punjab

Shree Bhavani Cotton Mills Ltd.
Vardhman Spg. & Gen. Mills Ltd.

Tamil Nadu

Ayyappan Textiles Ltd.
Bojraj Textile Mills Ltd.
Loyal Textile Mills Ltd.
Paramount Textile Mills Ltd.
Premier Mills.
Sitalakshmi Mills Ltd.
Sree Karpagambal Mills Ltd.
Sri Kannapiran Mills Ltd.
Karunambikai Mills Ltd.
Sri Ramakrishna Mills (CBE) Ltd.
Tirupur Textile Ltd.
Vilaveshwari Textiles Ltd.
Virudhunagar Textile Mills Ltd.
Sri Venkatesa Mills Ltd.
Kadri Mills (CBE) Ltd.

West Bengal

Shaktigarh Textiles & Industries.

Textile Units assisted under Textile Modernisation Fund Scheme—Modernisation Schemes completed during 1990-91 (April-March)

Andhra Pradesh

Jyothi Prakash Spg. Mills Ltd.
Sree Satyanarayana Spg. Mills Ltd.

Gujarat

Arvind Mills Ltd.
Broach Textile Mills Ltd.
Mihir Textiles Ltd.
Nutan Mills Ltd.
Surat Textile Mills Ltd.

Haryana

KC Textiles Ltd.

Himachal Pradesh

Winsome Textile Industries Ltd.

Kerala

Sri Bhagawathi Textiles Ltd.

Madhya Pradesh

Jiyajocrao Cotton Mills Ltd.

Maharashtra

Century Spg. & Mfg. Company Ltd.
Ichalkaranji Co-op. Spg. Mills Ltd.
RSR Mohta Spg. & Wvg. Mills (P) Ltd.

Pondicherry

Sree Rajeswari Mills Ltd.

Rajasthan

Ajay Paper Mills Ltd.

Tamil Nadu

Annamalai Cotton Mills Pvt. Ltd.

Arcot Textile Mills Ltd.

Kwality Spg. Mills Pvt. Ltd.

NTC (TN & P) Ltd.

Unit : Coimbatore Murugan Mills.

Selvaraja Mills Pvt. Ltd.

Sholingur Textiles Ltd.

Shri Seeta Venkatesh Mills,

Sri Kannapiran Mills Ltd.

Tirumangal Mills Ltd.

Vishnu Shankar Mills Ltd.

Uttar Pradesh

Amitabh Textiles Ltd.

West Bengal

Hada Textiles Industries Ltd.

Units assisted under Textile Modernisation Fund Schemes—Modernisation Scheme likely to be completed during 1991-92 (April-March)

Andhra Pradesh

GTN Textiles Ltd.

Hemalatha Textiles Ltd.

NTC (APKKAM) Ltd. Unit : Tirupati Cotton Mills.

Precot Mills Ltd.

Priyadarshini Spg. Mills Ltd.

Sree Akkamamba Textiles Ltd.

Sree Satyam Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd.

Telengana Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd.

Gujarat

Aruna Mills Ltd.

Arvind Mills Ltd.

Bengal Tea & Fabrics Ltd. Unit : Asarawa Mills,

Devti Fabrics Ltd.

Mafatal Industries Ltd.

PBM Polytex Ltd.

Raipur Mfg. Company Ltd.

R.B. Rodda & Company Ltd.

Rustom Mills & Industries Ltd.

Shri Arbuda Mills Ltd.

Shri Dinesh Mills Ltd.

VXL India Ltd.

Mahendra Mills Ltd.

Haryana

Technology Institute of Textiles.

Karnataka

Ramkumar Mills Pvt. Ltd.

Shri Valliappa Textiles Ltd.

Kerala

Calicut Modern Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd.
 Kathayee Cotton Mills Ltd.
 Kerala Textile Corporation
 Unit : Kottayam Textiles.
 Madras Spinners Ltd.
 NTC (APKKM) Ltd.
 Unit : Parvathi Mills.
 Unit : Alagappa Textile (Cochin) Mills.
 Unit : Kerala Lakshmi Mills.
 Rajgopal Textile Mills Pvt. Ltd.
 Prabhakaran Mills Ltd. (Unit of Kerala Textile Corporation).

Madhya Pradesh

Grasim Industries Ltd.
 Jiyajeerao Cotton Mills Ltd.
 Standard Mills Ltd.

Maharashtra

Bharat Cotton Growers' Co-op. Spg. Mills Ltd.
 Bombay Dyeing & Mfg. Company Ltd.
 Dawn Mills Company Ltd.
 Hindoostan Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd.
 Kolhapur Zilla Shetkari Vinkara Soot Girni Ltd.
 Madhavnagar Cotton Mills Ltd.
 Mafatlal Fine Spg. & Mfg. Company Ltd.
 Neelkanth SSG Ltd.
 Paragaon Textile Mills Ltd.
 Prakash Cotton Mills Ltd.
 Simplex Mills Ltd.
 Solapur Vinakar SSG Niyamit.
 Yeotmal Zilla Sahakari Soot Wa Kapad Girni Ltd.

Pondicherry

NTC (TN & P) Ltd.
 Unit : Swadeshi Cotton Mills.

Punjab

Mahavir Spg. Mills Ltd.
 Sutlej Cotton Mills Ltd.

Rajasthan

Rajasthan Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd.
 Derby Textiles Ltd.

Tamil Nadu

DPF Textiles Ltd.
 Elien Textiles (P) Ltd.
 Ganga Textiles (P) Ltd.
 GVG Inds. Ltd.
 Jankiram Mills Ltd.
 Kadri Mills (CBE) Ltd.
 Lakshmi Mills Co. Ltd.
 Loyal Textile Mills Ltd.

Mettur Spg. Mills Ltd.
 Narasimha Mills (P.) Ltd.
 NTC (TN & P) Ltd.
 Unit : Shri Sarda Mills Ltd.
 Unit : Somasundaram Mills Ltd.
 Unit : Coimbatore Spg. and Wvg. Mills Ltd.
 Unit : Balaram Varma Textile Mills.
 Paramount Textiles Ltd.
 Sitalakshmi Mills Ltd.
 Sree Mangayarkarasi Mills Ltd.
 Sree Meenakshi Sundaram Textiles Ltd.
 Sri Narsimha Textile Ltd.
 Sree Nithyakalyani Textiles Ltd.
 Sree Sakthi Textiles Ltd.
 Sree Seehavalli Textiles Ltd.
 Sree Natesar Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd.
 Sri Sivakami Mills Ltd.
 Sujani Textiles Pvt. Ltd.
 Super Spg. Mills Ltd.
 Tamarai Mills Ltd.
 Thanjavur Textiles Ltd.
 Tirupur Textile Ltd
 Valli Cotton Traders Ltd.
 Vijaykumar Mills Ltd.
 Virudhunagar Textile Mills,

Uttar Pradesh

Ajanta Textiles Ltd.
 Co-op. Textile Mills Ltd.
 U.P. State Spg. Mills Ltd.
 UPSTC Units : Jhansi, Sandila, Kashipur, Meerut.

West Bengal

India Jute & Industries (Textile Division).

Setting up of Textile Mills in Bihar

2528. SHRISIMON MARANDI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a cotton textile mill in tribal dominated area of South Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the mill is likely to be set up there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) There is no proposal pending for setting up a cotton textile mill in tribal dominated area of South Bihar.

(b) In view of the above, question does not arise.

(In accordance with the New Industrial Policy, no licence is required for such mills now).

Group Insurance Scheme for Tendu Leaf Pickers

2529. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Group Insurance Scheme for Tendu leaf pickers has been started in Madhya Pradesh in co-operation with the Life Insurance Corporation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of persons covered under this scheme so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b)

Yes, Sir. A Group Insurance Scheme for Tendu Leaf collectors, sponsored by the Madhya Pradesh Government, has been started through the Life Insurance Corporation of India with effect from 1-4-1991. The Scheme envisages that the persons who are aged between 18 and 60 years are eligible to become members of the Scheme. Under the Scheme a sum assured of Rs. 3,000 will be paid to the legal heir of the insured on the normal death of the member. In case the death is due to an accident, double the sum assured i.e. Rs. 6,000 will be paid to the legal heirs. An annual premium of Rs. 24 per insured for the said benefits under the Scheme is being charged by the LIC. 50% of the annual premium is subsidised from the social security fund set up for providing Group Insurance benefits to the weaker and vulnerable sections of the society, and the balance 50% is paid by the beneficiaries. The Scheme is being administered by Van Upaj Sahakari Sangh of Madhya Pradesh. The estimated number of persons to be covered under the Scheme is 15 lakhs.

[English] 277

Construction of Flyovers in Delhi

2530. SHRI PALA K. M. MATHEW : Will the Minister of SUR-

FACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to construct some flyovers in Delhi to ease the congestion on roads;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the schedule of construction of these flyovers?

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

(b) and (c) Constitutionally this Ministry is responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways only. All other roads bridges are essentially the responsibility of the State Government/Union Territories concerned. Based on the details furnished by the various executing agencies viz. Delhi Administration, New Delhi Municipal Committee, Municipal Corporation of Delhi and Delhi Tourism and Transport Development Corporation, 18 flyovers; road over bridges road under bridges are proposed to be constructed. The details are indicated in attached statement. It is too early to indicate the schedule of completion, as the projects are in planning stage.

Statement

Statement showing details of Flyover ROB/RUB proposed to be constructed in Delhi, as furnished by executing Agencies

1. Flyover at Panjabi Bagh Crossing.
2. Flyover at Dhaura Kuan Crossing.
3. Flyover at Safdarjung Crossing.
4. Flyover at Raja Garden Crossing.
5. J. B. Tito Marg Lala Lajpat Rai Marg (Andrewj Ganj).
6. Outer Ring Road Rohtak Road.
7. Ring Road Africa Avenuc.
8. Ring Road—Road 41 and 37 (Wazirpur Depot. Crossing).
9. Outer Ring Road Madhuban Chowk.
10. Ring Road—Khel Gaon Marg.
11. Ring Road Mayapuri Chowk.
12. Ring Road Rajghat.
13. Ring Road Shanti Path (Moti Bagh).

14. Shankar Road—Pusa Road—Patel Road.
15. G. T. Road Satyawati Marg.
16. Baba Kharak Singh Marg—Park Street.
17. Tilak Marg—Bhagwan Dass Road.
18. RUB (Widening) on Rohtak Road near Kishan Ganj.

Streamlining of ^{Act(s)} Companies Act

2531. **SHRI RAM NARESH SINGH** : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any representations for the rationalisation and streamlining of the Companies Act, 1956; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMAR-MANGALAM) : (a) Government have received a number of suggestions from various organisations/individuals for rationalisation and streamlining of the provisions of the Companies Act.

(b) The Government have undertaken a comprehensive exercise for the recodification of the Companies Act to rationalise and streamline the provisions under the Act.

[Translation]

UTI

Investment by U.T.I. in Small Savings Schemes

2532. **SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount invested by the Unit Trust of India in small savings schemes during the last three years, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether the U.T.I. propose to make any fresh investments in small savings on the basis of population in Bihar;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) :

(a) The State-wise investment by the Unit Trust of India (UTI) in small savings schemes during the last three years is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) Presently, U.T.I. has no such proposal.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The investment by U.T.I. is determined by the actual resource flow yield and liquidity considerations.

Statement

State	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
	(Rs. in Crores)		
1. Andhra Pradesh	25	50	26
2. Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	20	05
3. Assam	25	105	32
4. Bihar	25	70	32
5. Goa	Nil	20	01
6. Gujarat	25	70	43
7. Haryana	25	30	30
8. Himachal Pradesh	Nil	80	26
9. Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	80	24
10. Karnataka	25	200	15
11. Kerala	25	40	10
12. Madhya Pradesh	25	70	14
13. Maharashtra	50	100	50
14. Manipur	Nil	20	05
15. Meghalaya	Nil	20	06
16. Mizoram	Nil	20	05
17. Nagaland	Nil	20	25
18. Orissa	25	40	108
19. Punjab	25	25	22
20. Rajasthan	25	75	75
21. Sikkim	Nil	20	05
22. Tamil Nadu	50	60	16
23. Tripura	Nil	40	11
24. Uttar Pradesh	50	100	329
25. West Bengal	25	70	53
TOTAL	450	1445	968

281
Extension of Scheme of Monopoly Procurement of Cotton in Maharashtra

2533. SHRI PANDURANG PUNDLIK FUNDKAR : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has requested the Union Government for extension of the Scheme of monopoly procurement of Cotton in the State for a further period of ten years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) The Government of Maharashtra had sought extension of the scheme of monopoly procurement of cotton in the State for a period of ten years w.e.f. 1st July, 1990.

(b) Government have granted extension to the scheme for a period of three years w.e.f. 1st July, 1990 on the existing terms and conditions.

281 *Madhya Pradesh*
Indore-Devas Four Lane Scheme

2534. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indore-Devas four lane scheme has been included in the Package-II programme of World Bank for India; and

(b) if so, when the construction work on the scheme is likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (b) Yes, Sir. Negotiations for the loan have been completed. However, agreement for the loan is yet to be signed. As such, it is too early to indicate the date of start of the project.

Production in Powerloom Sector

2535. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the MINISTER OF TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production in the powerloom sector in Madhya Pradesh is declining day by day due to high prices of yarn and the difficulties in the availability of weft; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Union Govt. to provide raw material to the powerloom sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b) Details of State-wise production are not Centrally maintained. In fact, the total production in the country is estimated on the basis of delivery of yarn to powerlooms. Availability of yarn to powerloom sector and production of cloth by this sector on all India basis, have been increasing and no report of the shortage of yarn has been received.

Yarn prices from March to July, 1991 have increased by 5% to 9%. However, the Govt. have no direct control over yarn prices as they depend upon the fluctuations of demand and supply position.

[English] 282

Link Road Phase-II from Thevara to Kundannoor on Kochi Bye Pass (Kerala)

2536. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHAMANAN : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have sanctioned the detailed estimate for the Link Road Phase-II (NH-47A) from Thevara to Kundannoor in Kochi Bye-pass, Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and when it is likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, this work is included in Annual Plan 1991-92 for sanction at an estimated cost of Rs. 35 crores.

Industry
Sick Industrial Units

2537. SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the details of the extent of funds loaned by nationalised banks to sick industrial units; and the steps taken to convert these units into profitable ones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the outstanding bank credit from nationalised banks to sick industrial units as at the end of December, 1988 (the latest date for which information has been compiled and is available) amounted to Rs. 5243.98 crores.

Detailed guidelines have been issued by RBI regarding the formulation and implementation of rehabilitation packages for the revival of sick units considered potentially viable. Rehabilitation packages provide, inter-alia, for the funding of existing dues of banks and financial institutions with an extended period for repayment thereof in a phased manner, interest concessions, grant of fresh term loan as also fresh working capital facilities.

For non-SSI sick industrial companies, the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction, a quasi-judicial body set up under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985, has been adequately empowered to take necessary action for the determination of preventive, ameliorative, remedial and other measures and the expeditious enforcement of such measures.

Increase in Parliamentary Constituencies due to growth of Population

2538. DR. VASANT PAWAR : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of Parliamentary Constituencies in India is likely to increase as a result of growth of population as revealed censuses; provisional figures of the recent Census; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARMANGALAM) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. As a matter of fact, the Constitution (Seventy-first) Amendment Bill, 1990 which is pending before Parliament proposes delimitation of constituencies without changing the number thereof.

284 Loans and Advances
Foreign Loan

2539. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to ensure that all foreign loans aid is strictly used for purchase of capital goods for setting up mother machines and not for soft projects such as dairying and food processing etc. for which internal resources can be raised; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) : (a) and (b) Foreign loan/assistance is taken mainly for meeting the foreign exchange requirements of various project and non-project programmes according to our National Plan priorities. However, bilateral/multilateral aid is resorted to in respect of projects for

which internal resources can be raised provided they result in additional inflow of foreign exchange.

285

Issue of Licences to Automobile Workshops

2540. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Mass emission norms for vehicles soon" appearing in the Indian Express of February 23, 1991;

(b) the details of action taken on the various points brought out therein; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to licence all the automobile workshops in the country to ensure better servicing and upkeep of the vehicles given to them for servicing and repairs etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The action taken position on the various points raised in the Press Report is as follows :

- (i) Apart from Automobile Research Association of India, Central Farm Machinery Testing and Training Institute and Vehicle Research and Development Establishment are also the authorised testing agencies. The testing agencies have confirmed that they have issued necessary certificates to the manufacturers after ensuring that the prototype of the vehicle conforms to the standards laid down in the Motor Vehicles Rules.

(ii) The responsibility for implementing the provisions relating to pollution control rests with the State Governments/Union Territories. The infrastructure is being gradually built up by the State Governments/Union Territories. Necessary equipments have to be purchased from indigenous sources and where ever necessary supplemented by imports.

(iii) All the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act/Rules, except a few, have already been brought into force.

(iv) As regards Mass Rapid Transit System, the Delhi Administration had engaged M/s RITES to take up a techno-economic feasibility study for the introduction of Mass Rapid Transit System for Delhi. The report was submitted to the Delhi Administration. The Govt. of India in consultation with the Delhi Administration have constituted a Steering Committee to take preparatory action.

(v) With a view to reduce lead content in the motor spirit, the Government have approved installation of catalytic reformers at Barauni and Digboi refineries as an effective measure towards pollution control.

(c) No, Sir.

12-00 hrs.

RE. BRUTAL KILLING OF HARIJANS IN TSUNDUR VILLAGE OF GUNTUR DISTRICT

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera) : Mr. Speaker, Sir. I have given a notice that more than 20 people belonging to Scheduled Castes have been killed in Tsundur village of Guntur district in Andhra Pradesh ... (*Interruptions*).... Even yesterday our colleagues from Andhra Pradesh were very much agitated. People belonging to Scheduled Castes including 400 Dalits have fled away from the village. The State Government was already aware of the possibility of such an incident. If the Government wanted, it could avert such a happening. The subject matter concerning the protection of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is the responsibility of the Central Government. But I find that since the new Government took over, the number of atrocities is continuously on the increase. A few days back three people belonging to Scheduled Castes were killed in Unnao district of Uttar Pradesh. Recently more than 20 persons were killed in Andhra Pradesh. According to my information, members of almost all the political parties have demanded a judicial enquiry into the incident. A delegation of opposition members is going there today. Home Minister, Shri Chavan is present here. I would like to know from him whether the Government is concerned by growing incidents of killings of the members belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and what measures are being taken by the Government in this regard?

(*Interruptions*)[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed the Hon. Member from Andhra Pradesh.

(*Interruption*)

PROF. VENKATESHWARLU UMAREDDY (Tenali) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, a shameful incident has been

inflicted on Harijans in my own Constituency of Tenali in Andhra Pradesh.

Sir, the incident occurred in village Tsundur, is a naked attack on the very social order of the country. On the Sixth of this month, the upper caste people have organised an attack on the Harijans. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : That is not to be shown like that. Please fold it. This is not done.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. VENKATESHWARLU UMAREDDY : Sir, in Guntur district about twenty Harijans have been cruelly murdered. The sequence of events is that one Mr. Yocob, a Fair Price Shop dealer was summoned by the MRO. While Mr. Yocob was going to MRO's Office, there was an attack on him by the upper caste people. This has resulted in a clash between these two groups; several people have gathered from both the sides; and there was a clash. Several people have been injured in the incident. After some time, the upper caste people—who are Congress workers of that locality—have mustered strength not only from that village, but also from neighbouring villages. They have come in lorries and tractors with all the lethal weapons and they have massacred about twenty Harijans in that village. It is an organised one for the reason that they have not only murdered, but they have also wrapped all the dead bodies in gunny bags and thrown them in the Tungabadra drain which is flowing near by. It is a small drain. Sir, so far—till this morning—seven bodies have been recovered and the whereabouts of about twenty other Harijans are not known.

We have been feeling that more than 20 people have been murdered and operations are going on to restrict water flow in that canal and they have been searching for the bodies. Sir, this is not for the first time that attacks on the down-trodden, the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes

women and minorities have been inflicted in Andhra Pradesh in the past one and a half years. There were several other occasions where such attacks had been inflicted in Andhra Pradesh and even our leader, Shri N. T. Rama Rao as the Leader of Opposition, had reported all the incidents to the Prime Minister and the President of India. The law and order situation has completely deteriorated in Andhra Pradesh. Dacoities, highway robberies, rapes and murders and communal clashes have been going for political gains—even for changing the Chief Minister. Communal clashes have increased very much and now Sir, it has become the order of the day. There is no security for life and property of the people. The people, particularly the Harijans, have been victimised....(*Interruptions*)... We demand that the Government of Andhra Pradesh should be dismissed forthwith for the reason that there is no law and order in the State. Sir, not that I am not telling that the Congress people have done it. The Minister of AP who had gone there himself owned the responsibility claiming that their own people have done it. He said that the upper caste people belong to the Congress Party. (*Interruptions*)... Sir, we demand that a judicial inquiry should be ordered and high compensation should be given to the victims.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD (Chamarajanagar) : Sir, the country is going to celebrate its 45th Independence Day just next week. I know that long speeches, colourful cultural programmes, etc. will be there. Really speaking Sir, certainly it is not a day to be celebrated joyfully. I would like to bring to your notice as to what is actually happening in this free country....(*Interruptions*)... Even today, the Scheduled Caste Harijans have been killed brutally in Chundur village of Guntur district. Many of them have been kidnapped and have been missing. What is the reason for these killings? A Scheduled Caste

boy was killed in a cinema hall. This is the punishment they have given for the Scheduled Caste Harijans. Sir, we have always been talking of anti-apartheid in this country. What moral right has this country got to talk about anti-apartheid? We can see apartheid in every nook and corner of this country in the form of untouchability. How many people have been convicted in this country for exploiting the Scheduled Caste Harijans? Therefore Sir, I demand that this Government should hold a judicial inquiry and punish the culprits.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Sir, more than 20 Harijans were killed by the so-called upper caste people in Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh. After killing them mercilessly, they put the dead bodies in gunny bags and threw them in a canal. This is a very serious matter. All the political parties demanded a judicial inquiry into this incident. We have precedents in the past also and we have discussed this kind of incidents in this House. Since the killing of more than 25 Harijans is a very serious matter, this should be discussed in this House....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : There are many others who want to speak. Please be brief and quick.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : This kind of killings are taking place in Tripura as also in Uttar Pradesh. (*Interruptions*) We demand that you allow a discussion on this under Rule 193. Or you may admit an adjournment motion. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Loknathji, I will give you a chance. Please wait. I have called him

AN HON. MEMBER : Sir, are you going to admit it under Rule 193?

MR. SPEAKER : I do not decide it here. I decide it in the Chamber

SHRI K. P. REDDIAH YADAV (Machhiliapatnam) : Sir, I also hail from the same constituency. It is my native place. All the facts have been brought before your notice and I am not going into those details. The fact is that the sub-inspector and the circle inspector were very much there. These brutal killings went on for five hours from 11 AM to 4 PM, in their very presence. No Government machinery works there. I request the Hon. Home Minister that he should immediately send a CBI team—as was done by Shrimati Indira Gandhi in 1969—to arrest those people, the Reddys and Telagas of that village. I do not call them the upper castes. They are the Reddys and Telagas of that village. They have perpetuated all these brutalities. The Congress leaders in connivance with the Chief Minister, are not going to bring these people to book.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh) : I want to bring a very important factor before you.

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK (Buldana) : Sir, this is a very important issue....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed Shri Yadav. Please sit down.

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK : This brutal massacre of Harijans is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER : One member has already said that. Why do you want to repeat it?

(Interruptions)

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK : I strongly condemn the upper castes who are responsible for the brutal massacre of more than 20 Harijans in Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh. This is a very serious issue. I have also condemned the failure of the police officials and the Government machinery who are responsible for not providing security even after staying for seven days in that village. In spite of that, so many people were killed. I request the Hon. Home Minister should immediately visit Guntur districts.....

MR. SPEAKER : You have made your point. Please take your seat.

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK : Sir, the Harijans are not going back to their villages. They are lying on the streets.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not correct. Please sit down.

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK : The Home Minister should intervene....(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : What Shri Wasnik says, will not go on record.

(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not going on record. Yes, Mr. Chandra Jeet Yadav.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV : I think the entire House will agree with this and condemn this kind of brutal killings of Scheduled Caste and people who are helpless and poor. As soon as we got this information yesterday, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, Rajuji and I submitted the full Facts to the leader of the House, Shri Arjun Singh.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : I was also with you.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV : Yes, Shri Acharia was also there.

Seeing the urgency of it, we requested him that immediately the Government should get in touch with the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. He told us that the Chief Minister happens to be in Delhi; he will talk to him and will place the whole facts before the Chief Minister, and also that necessary action will be taken. But I am sorry to say that necessary urgency is not attached to such cases where poor people are killed. If a train accident takes place and five people are killed, the Minister immediately rushes to the spot. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That is because the Railways is with the Central Government.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV : This is also the responsibility of the Central Government. So far as the lives and protection of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people are concerned, it is Central Government's responsibility. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Minister wants to say something.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV : I would request the Home Minister to immediately send a Minister there and also order a judicial inquiry. It will be a good gesture if the Home Minister himself visits that place. I would like to know whether the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh was contacted or not. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : The Hon. Home Minister was on his legs. He wanted to say something.

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Jalore) : Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order in Zero Hour. However, I will allow you.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : You listen to me. I will explain how there is a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order in Zero Hour.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, my point of order is that while making the statement, Hon. Member from Tenali has definitely charged the Congress Party. Therefore, my objection is that unless an inquiry is made and the fact is established, no one can be named in the House. My point of order arises from this. My submission to you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : He has raised a point of order. Let me hear it. If I don't hear it properly I won't be able to rule.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : My objection is that till an inquiry is made by the Central Government or the State Government, Hon. Member cannot... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seats. If I don't hear him properly, I will not be able to rule. Let me hear him properly.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : The Hon. Member has grossly misused his position as a Member of Parliament. He should not have named the Congress Party in that statement. I would request you that you should expunge those remarks as he cannot take the name before an inquiry is made and it is established as to who is responsible.

Secondly, sir, I would like the Hon. Minister not to leave the matter to the State Government. It is a heinous crime. People have been killed in the presence of police. Therefore, the Home Minister is duty bound to make an independent inquiry and present a report to this House. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BH. VIJAYAKUMAR RAJU (Narsapur) : It is very clear from today's newspaper that the upper caste people belong to the Congress Party. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Let there be an inquiry from this House. I will request the Home Minister to send a team of this House to Andhra Pradesh. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV : We support his proposal. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BH. VIJAYAKUMAR RAJU : We are welcoming him for finding out the facts.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Since a very senior Member of the Congress Party—the ex-Minister, who was hopefully the new Minister unfortunately not today, who could also have been the Home Minister—has made a proposal, the whole House unanimously accepts his proposal. Let it be today, here and now the House Committee be constituted. We support the Congress Party.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV : Let there be a House Committee, we support him. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat. You had seen that the hon. Home Minister was trying to get up and say something. You should allow him to express what he wants to express. Only then the things can be clear. What you actually want is that there should be a response from the Government. So, you should allow him to respond.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep) : He has already suggested one thing. Now, I want to submit before you that since Shri Buta Singh has given a suggestion that there must be an Inquiry Committee constituted from this House, I say, Sir, if that is so, it should not confine itself to Andhra Pradesh alone but should include also other places. (*Interruptions*). Including Pilibit and Bihar also.

SHRI BH. VIJAYAKUMAR RAJU: (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Do you realise that in the process, what you are saying is heard by none? That is why, if you want to make your points, you should make one after the other and allow the proceedings to proceed according to the rules. Otherwise, there is no point in speaking.

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK (Buldana) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Inquiry will take its own course. The question which is more important today is that of provision of security to the harijans who have left their villages and who were not able to go back to their homes. So, the question is that, they should be immediately provided security. The Inquiry may take a week or may take even a month. What is needed today is the immediate security.

THE MINISTER OF HOME (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I quite appreciate the sentiments of the hon. Members. I had a talk with the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh who left this morning and he is going straight to that village where this incident has happened. He will make personal enquiries into the matter and after I get the report, we will see

that necessary security is also being provided to all the Scheduled Caste people who not only have been affected but all the harijans who are living in that village.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Some of them have left the village.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : After we get the Report, we would like to make a statement on the floor of the House.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : What about the House Committee?

SHRI BH VIJAYAKUMAR RAJU: (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Nobody is hearing what you are all saying. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Shravan Kumar Patel. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : There should be a House Committee. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : O. K. You take your seats. You do not allow me to say anything. You are all the time shouting. I should also say something. What is this? You have made your point. Now I am standing to reply. You do not allow me to reply. How can we conduct the proceedings of the House like this? Let me say something. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : It should not be like this. If you make one point at one time, then there can be response to it. Now I do not allow you. When you were talking, I listened to you all. But, all the time you cannot do like this. Let the Leaders of all the Parties meet and decide about it; if they want to constitute a Committee and send it to all the States, let them do so. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera) : Where will it go ?

MR. SPEAKER : Wherever this problem is there. You decide between yourselves. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Shravan Kumar Patel. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seats when I am standing. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You first please take your seats. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Are you allowing discussion on this?

MR. SPEAKER : Now, such matters cannot be decided on the Floor of the House. If, in your judgement and wisdom, you want to appoint a Committee, you can do so. You have made your point and got a response from the Home Minister. The Home Minister told you that he will make a statement in the House. After this if you want to appoint a Committee, I am not against it. But, you decide between yourselves what kind of a Committee you want to appoint, what would be its jurisdiction, where they would like to go and all those things. Such things, on the spur of the moment, in the House, cannot be decided. I would not like to take a decision on this point in this manner. Now, it is for the Leaders to come together and in their wisdom take a decision. I am not saying that you do this way or that way. I have no objection to your doing it; I have no objection to your not doing it. But you cannot place this kind of an issue on the Floor of the House as if there are no other issues to be brought before the House.

Members sitting on the last benches were coming to me and telling me that they were not getting a chance to speak in the House. Now, you have discussed one issue and got this much of response. Should you not allow me

to go to the other issues? Please appreciate it and allow me to go to the other issues. If you want to appoint a Committee, let the senior Leaders of all the Parties come together and decide about it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOBHANA DREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada) : Who will decide?

MR. SPEAKER : You decide between yourselves.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : What is the reaction of the Home Minister?

MR. SPEAKER : After this also you are getting up. You got more than you expected. Now you please keep quiet. Shri M. V. V. S. Murty.

SHRI M. V. V. S. MURTY (Visakhapatam) : The Vizag Steel Mill has so far cost Rs. 7,800 crores. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I would not always execute the duties of the Government. Please do not always ask me to do the duty of the Government. As far as the duties of the house are concerned, it is my responsibility. But for this I shall have to carry you with me. And all the time sitting here, without knowing the facts, if I am saying "Do this" and "Do that" that is not proper.

SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV : We are with you.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR (Gopalganj) : It is for the Home Minister whether he agrees to form a committee or not. As far as my legal knowledge goes, a Speaker *suo motu* cannot form a committee.

MR. SPEAKER : We will discuss this later in the Chamber. There are other issues. Shri Murty.

SHRI M. V. V. S. MURTY : The full targeted production of the Vizag Steel Mill is three million M.T. per

annum to be achieved in one year from now. It requires Rs. 1,500 crores to complete the project of the Third Phase. But the Finance Minister has provided only Rs. 398.93 crores in this Budget. To achieve the targeted production within the next one year from now onwards, he has not provided the balance amount. Unless something is done for this Mill, on which Rs. 400 crores have been lost last year, another Rs. 500 crores would be lost this year, as cash losses. An additional sum of Rs. 1,000 crores is urgently needed for it to be completed as per Schedule.

I request the Hon. Finance Minister to provide the necessary amount of Rs. 1,500 crores budgetary support so that we can reap the fruits of the vast sum of Rs. 8,000 crores already invested on it so far. Otherwise, it will be a big drain on our resources. I would request the Finance Minister to pay immediate attention to it.

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL (Jabalpur) : I wish to draw the attention of the House to the heavy death toll of life owing to water-borne diseases in Madhya Pradesh.

According to reports available with me as many as 547 deaths have occurred in Madhya Pradesh up till now. The number of deaths in July when the rains are heavy is anybody's guess. Every year, water-borne diseases like cholera and acute gastro-enteritis, viral hepatitis and enteric fever take a heavy toll of human life. This trend is certainly on the ascendency. In my constituency Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh every year severe gastro-enteritis take the form of an epidemic and there are many deaths in the surrounding rural areas.

I would therefore urge upon the Government to take the following steps immediately :

- (1) To ensure that an action plan is drawn up every year before the monsoon sets in, to extensively educate the rural masses about the use of safe drinking water.

- (2) Wells in villages should be appropriately treated by the Government.

- (3) The Government of India should make available preventive and curative medicines abundantly including distribution of ORS (oral rehydration solution) freely.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Ram Sagar. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I have called Shri Ram Sagar.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM SAGAR (Barabanki) : Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the august House and the Government towards the atrocities, including the police firing in which a student named Kuldip Singh Yadav was killed and dozens of students were injured and inhuman acts committed by policeman after forcibly entering into the houses in Chaubisi Kaithla village in Bulandshahar district of U.P. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanshpur) : I am on a point of information. I would like to know through you..... *(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat. You need not tell me as to what I have to do.

[English]

Only Shri Ram Sagar's statement will go on record.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM SAGAR : The most reputed and most respected person of this area, Shri Amanullah Khan was arrested by the police and the most condemnable acts of shaving of his hair and pulling him by his beard were committed publicly. Police beat him up severely with lathis to force him to shout slogans like "D. P. Yadav Murdabad" and "Mulayam Singh Yadav Murdabad". Police is beating, detaining and implicating

in false cases, the supporters of D. P. Yadav and S.J.P. workers. Behind all these things is the conspiracy of Uttar Pradesh Government. There is terror in the entire area.

I demand a statement of the hon. Home Minister and an open discussion on this issue in the House.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : He is speaking. You sit down.

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI (Gazipur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister of Agriculture towards Uttar Pradesh, especially towards the loot and exploitation of agriculturists in Gazipur district.

In Gazipur district, the District Magistrate has issued orders to retail traders of fertiliser to sell the old stock of fertilisers at old rates. On the contrary wholesale dealers have been ordered to sell the old stocks at revised rates. According to the District Magistrate of Gazipur, these orders have been issued to them on the directions of the State Government and the Central Government.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to what is the factual position. Our demand is that the Government should issue orders for selling the old stock at old rates.

If the District Magistrate has issued orders to sell the old stocks at new rates contrary to the orders of the Government, I would demand, through you, that action should be taken against him.

SHRI JANGBIR SINGH (Bhiwani) : Mr. Speaker, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I would like to draw the attention of the Home Minister through you, towards Hissar district of Haryana which has been converted into a torture camp

these days...*of Haryana stopped the trucks and...*committed...by shooting the persons in the compound of Bhanu Industries and approximately eleven persons were detained in a very small room. They were kept in a Torture camp. Sir, today, on the 9th August, we are paying homage to the memory of the revolutionary martyrs who laid down their lives while fighting against the destructive forces. On the other hand such an incident is taking place in Haryana.

*Not recorded.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : That which cannot go on record, may not go on record.

[Translation]

SHRI JANGBIR SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that without arresting and without keeping in police custody, 11 persons were confined to a dark cell where there was no arrangement of light or fans and even the toilet facilities were not there. A poisonous atmosphere was created by confining 11 persons in torture camp at such a place. This incident has surpassed even the notorious black hole incident of Calcutta. In protest against this incident, the entire Hissar is observing a total bandh. Under the orders of the Chief Minister, neither the Police Chief nor any Deputy Commissioner is listening to the grievances of the people. I would like to draw the attention of the Home Minister, through you that despite his assurance on the floor of the House that there won't be any misuse of TADA, an industrialist, who also happens to be a legislator of Haryana Vikas Party, is being prosecuted under TADA. Such actions under Terrorist Act should be stopped. Eleven people have been detained under this Act which is also a gross misuse of TADA.

MR. SPEAKER : That is enough, please take your seat now.

SHRI JANGBIR SINGH : Sir, today the situation is that in Haryana, the office of the truck union has been converted into a Police camp.

MR. SPEAKER : Alright, Now, please take your seat.

SHRI JANGBIR SINGH : Not only this, the Jindal Factory has been converted into a Police contonment.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever he says now will not go on record. Only Shri Ram Prasad Singh will go on record. (Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH (Bikramganj) : Mr. Speaker, Sir through you I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards its apathy shown to the legitimate demands of the Central Government Health Service employees. Sir, the Government has turned a blind eye towards their problems. These employees have been raising their demands from time to time. Their main demand is that their promotions too should be on the lines of other Government employees. They had reached an agreement in this regard on September 11, 1989 with the then Health Minister, Shri Rafiq Alam, but unfortunately, that agreement has not been implemented yet. Further, on March 23, 1990 the Government promised to provide them 'Patient Care Allowance' and also give them promotion by 31-1-1991 but even those promises have not been fulfilled so far. Now, those employees have gone on a strike as a result of which the patients are facing great difficulties on the one hand and the employees too are suffering in no small means. Therefore, through you, I request the Government to accept their demands and allow them to lead a respectable life.

*Not recorded.

SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD (Salempur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the entire House had expressed its serious concern over the growing atrocities on the Harijans, especially in the context of the carnage in Andhra Pradesh, in which Harijans were the victims. With your kind permission, I would like to bring to the notice of the House, an incident which took place in the Chain Khela village of Unnao district of Uttar Pradesh, in which three Harijans were burnt alive. Out of these three Harijans, two by name Prem Chand Raidas and Kishan Raidas, were shot dead, cut into pieces and consigned to the flames by two landlords of Mustafabad, alleged to be B.J.P. activities. A woman, Shrimati Chandrika Devi, who came to the rescue of the two victims, was also pushed into the fire by these landlords and thus three Harijans were killed.

Sir, the fault of these innocent victims was that they refused to do forced labour at the instance of these land lords. Though this horrible incident occurred at a place adjacent to the village of Shri Eijas Rizvi, the State Food and Civil Supplies Minister, yet not a single representative of the State Government deemed it necessary to visit the scene of this heinous crime. It seems that the Police too wants to cover up the incident. Fear talks the entire village. The State Government has not ordered any inquiry whatsoever into the incident.

Sir, through you, I request that necessary steps be taken to apprehend the culprits, said to be B.J.P. activists, involved in this crime to take stringent action against them, to put an end to the atrocities perpetrated on the people living in that area and to remove the fear psychosis that has enveloped that area. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI (Bhadrak) : Sir, a serious situation has arisen due to the recent judgement of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court in their judgement dated 4-4-91

have held the levy of cess on mining royalty beyond the competence of the State Government and have directed refund of the cess collected along with interest thereon from the date of judgement of the Orissa High Court i.e. 22-12-1989. On this account State Government may have to refund a sum of about Rs. 100 crores and further an amount of Rs. 171.75 or say Rs. 172 crores has been estimated in the budget of 1991-92, towards collection of "cess on Mining Royalty" including the arrears pending from 1989. The cess already collected from 22-12-1989 to 31-3-1991 and the interest thereon can be protected through enactment of the "Cess on major minerals (Validation and termination) Bill, 1991" which is under consideration of the Central Government. The required central legislation to legitimise collection of cess already made may be enacted immediately in order to prevent further deterioration in the State resources.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to immediately amend this Cess on major minerals (Validation and termination) Bill, 1991, so that the State Government should not lose heavily. Otherwise, it will not be possible for it to carry on developmental works in the State.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VISHWESHWAR BHAGAT (Balaghat) : Mr. Speaker Sir, I would like to make a humble submission that people living in the Adivasi areas of Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh are dying in large numbers for want of basic medical and drinking water facilities. Thousands of people have died earlier also and many are in their death beds. The State Government is totally indifferent towards the prevention of the spreading of epidemic (*Interruptions*) I request that a Committee be constituted to inquire into the matter.

SHRI HARPAL SINGH PANWAR (Kairana) : Mr. Speaker, Sir. I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the problem of acute water shortage in three districts of

Western Uttar Pradesh, namely Meerut, Muzaffar Nagar and Kanpur. There is a sharp fall in the water level of the Eastern Yamuna Canal originates from a place called Tajewala and what's more the water of the Western Yamuna Canal is diverted to Haryana as a result of which the distribution of water is imbalance. Uttar Pradesh is not getting its due share. It is a predominantly agricultural area and soil is highly fertile. The water shortage has created a grave crisis. I request the Union Government to urge upon the U.P. and Haryana Governments to arrive at a mutually acceptable solution and correct the present imbalance.

[*English*]

SHRI N. MURUGESAN (Karur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir. I would like to bring to your notice that more than four hundred and odd tiny small-scale units created out of Prime Minister's self-employment programme, manufacturing high density polyethylene monofilament yarn used for making fishing nets and mosquito nets throughout the country, mostly (eighty per cent) in Tamil Nadu, especially in my constituency, that is, Karur, have been closed as a result of imposition of new excise levy of Rs. 9.25 per kilogram, which results in joblessness for more than ten thousand workers, mostly women. In the same manner, due to sudden rise in yarn rates by twenty per cent, thousands of handloom weavers are thrown out of job. This is due to export of cotton.

I request the hon. Finance Minister to repeal the imposed excise duty of Rs. 9.25 per kilogram so as to save the souls of poor and down-trodden employed in this sector and also show consideration by yarn price reduction and by stoppage of cotton export.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL (Munger) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Union Government towards Munger district of Bihar. It has become very necessary to build a bridge across River Ganges, at Munger.

While on the one hand, there is a serious transportation problem in the Begusarai, Munger, Khagaria and Jamui districts, on the other development work has come to a standstill. If this bridge is constructed, it would not only increase the revenue of the Government but also prove beneficial to four crores of people. Although both Pandit Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi, had given assurances in this regard in 1953 and 1971 respectively, the Union Government is yet to take any concrete action. I request the Central Government to allocate the necessary finance and start construction work of the bridge without delay.

SHRI SUKDEV PASWAN (Araria)
Mr. Speaker, Sir, Bihar produces more Jute than Bengal or Orissa and I represent the Araria Parliamentary constituency, which contributes major chunk to the total jute production. Last year, the procurement price for jute was Rs. 600 to Rs. 700 per quintal, but now it has been reduced to Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 per quintal. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I had allowed a half an hour discussion on this issue and many questions were raised and answered on this topic. This is misuse of time, you are infringing on other time. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa) : Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of this House a very important issue. 'INDRADHANUSH' a video cassette magazine, has carried an interview—in their August issue—of one Shri Rajendra Dara, who is writing an investigative book on PEPSI. In that interview he has raised certain important points in regard to the hand behind the Rajiv Gandhi assassination. A pertinent question has been raised, whether the CIA and PEPSI are involved in this. The Censor Board has not permitted this to go in that issue. They have deleted it. Why has this been done? We are apprehensive that an attempt is going

on to subvert any attempt to unravel the conspirators behind the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi and those who have motivated LTTE in doing that kind of ghastly act. You will also remember about the mysterious death of Shanmugam which has caused a lot of apprehension in our mind.

You also know how the Thakkar Commission report, that part which mentioned about the foreign powers' involvement in Indira Gandhi's murder case, was not placed before the House. I have these paper cuttings with me wherein the Home Minister has said in the other House that Rajiv Gandhi became an irritant to some of the countries who are left unchallenged as super powers. That had been contradicted by Foreign Office. I want to know that in every step where an attempt is made to unravel the conspirators behind the assassination, there is an attempt to subvert it and suppress it. I want a definite statement. Who are the people responsible for not clearing this in the Censor Board? We have a right to know.

This man Shri Rajendra Dara will give all the information to the Home Minister. He must be protected. He is writing an investigative book. He must be having many clues. These clues can be pieced together. I will hand over all the information to the Home Minister. Shri Dara should be protected and information from him should be taken for the Inquiry Commission that is going into the case. That is very important. *(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Tanskura) : This is really a very important matter.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman-Nicobar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a very important matter. . . . *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Every day you want to bring important matters. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : The High Court of Calcutta is also

functioning as the High Court for the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar islands. But, of late, there is a conspiracy going on in a section of the bureaucracy in the island. They want to change that provision and have a Judicial Commissioner's post which is an inferior type of judiciary and the people of Andaman and Nicobar are not willing to accept that position. Fortunately, my good friend, Shri Rangarajan Kumaramangalam is also here. I would like to request him to consider to have a single-member permanent Bench of Calcutta High Court at Port Blair. This is the need of the islanders. *(Interruptions)*.

Sir, the Minister wants to reply.

MR. SPEAKER : I have no objection, if he wants to reply.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada) : That is pre-arranged.

MR. SPEAKER : Even then, it is welcome!

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIR (Shri Rangarajan Kumaramangalam) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I understand that the High Court Judicature of Calcutta is seriously considering having a permanent Circuit Bench at Port Blair and we hope that a decision will be taken soon. Thereafter we will have a permanent Bench at Port Blair. *(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI BRISHIN PATEL (Siwan) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Siwan is an important district of Bihar. The First President of India, Desh Ratna, Dr. Rajendra Prasadji and Maulana Mazrui Haq Sahab came from this district. But I am sorry to say that the district has been deprived of the facilities provided by the Railway Board. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : We have already had a discussion on the Railway Budget *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI BRISHIN PATEL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no mention about Bihar in the Railway Budget. . . . *(Interruptions)*. Please allow me to say what I want to say. . . . *(Interruptions)*. Only Vaishali Super Fast Train runst here. I demand that the Central Government should run one more Super Fast Train in the memory of Desh Ratna.

MR. SPEAKER : You have already had a discussion on the Railway for 10 hours but even then you speak. Let other members speak. *(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down, not like this. Shrimati Suseela. Gop. I. n.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN (Chirayinkil) : Sir, Onam is a national festival of Kerala and all the employees of the State Government and public sector cooperatives and even the petty shop owners are given salary advance and bonus advance. But the Central Government is not prepared to give this bonus advance and salary advance to their employees. Especially this year Onam falls at the end of this month. It is very difficult for the middle class employees to get on without these advances. You should take steps to disburse salary advance and bonus advance to the Central Government employees also.

One thing more. The Onam celebration is affected because of the lack of wagons to transport things into Kerala and to take them out of Kerala. This is a very important issue because Rs. 4.50 crores worth of coir goods are stranded and also 20,000 bags of cement is held up. So, the workers are actually going to be laid off. Therefore, immediate steps should be taken in this regard.

Wheat also is not taken to Kerala because in the open market there is no wheat and all the flour mills are

closed. This is going to affect Onam. That is why we are telling that closed wagons should be given to Kerala immediately. Otherwise there will be so much trouble and lakhs of workers will be affected. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. V. THANGKBALU (Dharmapuri) : Sir, the Television viewers in some pockets of Dharmapuri do not receive adequate signal and they complain about poor reception of LPT, Dharmapuri. The Dharmapuri district people do not get the Madras Doordarshan service at all. I request, through your goodself, the I. & B. Minister to consider the enhancement of the power of the existing transmitter to a high power transmitter (i.e., HPT) to increase the coverage area. In case it is not feasible, it is requested that an alternative accommodation may be seen, i.e., Vattalmalai near Dharmapuri which is at a higher altitude. It is needless to say that this proposal, if approved by the I. & B. Ministry will go a long way in satisfying a large chunk of TV viewers in Dharmapuri.

The Dharmapuri district consists of lot of mountains. Due to that the TV coverage is not satisfactory. We request the hon. Minister to give an HPT. That is the only alternative for the proper coverage in the district. Thank you.

SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY (Krishnagar) : Sir, I would like to raise a matter of urgent national importance.

It is learnt that an order has recently been issued from the Department of Power, Government of India, for transfer of a portion of assets and manpower from the National Thermal Power Corporation to a newly formed National Power Transmission Corporation (NTPC). Flouting the existing labour laws and even without giving any opportunity of exercising option, the workmen of the NTPC, both executives and non-executive, engaged in transmission line activities at present have been asked to join the NTPC

This unilateral and arbitrary decision has caused resentment among all sections of the officers and workers of the NTPC which may tell upon the efficient functioning of the organisation. Above all, the job of grid management which is presently done by the zonal Electricity Boards on advisory basis through coordination between various State Electricity Boards and Central sector utilities is now going to be entrusted to the NTPC and such an important decision, so far as I know, has been taken without any prior consultation with the State Government. This attempt of establishing total control of the Central Government over the power management of all the regions of the country will inevitably jeopardise the interests of the States. This is nothing but a direct interference in the affairs of the States and a sinister design to shift power from the Concurrent List to the Union List. This is a very serious matter. I would, therefore, request the Central Government to refrain from this unjust and undesirable move. I would also request the Government to make a statement forthwith on this matter, which is of national importance.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN (Sasaram) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the houses being constructed by D.D.A.....

MR. SPEAKER : It has already been discussed. Will you not allow others to speak? You are repeating it.

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN : Sir, this is not the only point.

MR. SPEAKER : Others have said about it..... (*Interruptions*).....

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN : Sir, gross irregularities are increasing in the matter of allotment of flats and handing over the possession thereof by D.D.A. Flats are not allotted to needy persons but.....

MR. SPEAKER : It has already been raised, Paswanji..... (*Interruptions*).....

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is why I am submitting that flats are not allotted to, needy persons in Delhi. Therefore through you, I request the Central Government to cancel the allotment of the flats and allot them to needy persons in case the allottees of these flats fail to shift within two months.
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharasa) : Mr. Speaker, Sir . . .

MR. SPEAKER : You please raise a question as has not been raised earlier.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV : I will raise the issue that has not been raised during Zero Hour so far. Sir, I am sorry to say that our places of worship, Gurudwaras in Pakistan are being demolished and a mosque or a slaughter house is being raised in place of these shrines. Through you, I demand that the Government should look into the matter at the earliest and initiate action against demolition of Gurudwaras for the purpose of converting them into mosques. This is my submission.
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like Shri Chidambaram Saheb to listen to me. Through you, I would like to submit that the Government of India has hit hard the Fourth Estate. Questions were raised in the House regarding prices of news-print in the last week also. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you might have read in newspapers, rather in detail, that there has been an increase of 60 per cent in the prices of news-print recently. During the last 8-10 days it appeared as though the House, the country and the entire press were passing through a tumultuous situation. All of a sudden the prices of newsprint were raised by 60 per cent. The point is that the S.T.C. handles the work of newsprint and it is under Chidambaram Saheb. That is why I. & B. Ministry of the Government of India and the Ministry under Chidambaram Saheb took up the matter with the

Prime Minister during the last 8-10 years. The meeting of the Committee on Price Fixation held yesterday had declared—'It is a crisis situation'. Sir, it appears that the S.T.C. is expressing its inability to supply newsprint to those newspapers who have deposited money before July, 30. The question is that we are not getting newsprint and who knows, we may, perhaps, get a newspaper for Rs. 10 in future. (*Interruptions*) That is why I am submitting that, as you know, and as everybody knows, we would not be able to read newspapers when the newsprint is not available. And the electronic media is unable to communicate news to the countrymen. (*Interruptions*) The Fourth Estate is very important for the nation. In such a situation, why the Government has hit hard the print media, I am afraid that the S.T.C., which is a public undertaking is adopting a role of a hoarder. Through you, I would like to know from our learned friend, Shri Chidambaram Saheb as to how long the Government would keep mum on this issue? The newsprint industry has announced that they were going on a strike and they would not wait for the decision of the Price Fixation Committee. Therefore, through you, I would like to bring this serious matter to the attention of the Government, of the countrymen and particularly to your attention. Please issue instructions to the Government to take decision in regard to it by Monday and also ensure that newsprint industry does not go on strike.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rohasera) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very important issue and the newspapers are facing closure due to it.

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATERJEE : What is the response?

SHRI E. AHMED (Manjeri) : I just want to bring to your notice one sentence. I endorse the views of

what he said. I just want to bring to your notice :

"The STC has decided to...."

MR. SPEAKER : You do not have to read the newspaper here.

SHRI E. AHMED : I am quoting.

MR. SPEAKER : You do not quote the newspaper.

SHRI E. AHMED : The attitude taken by the STC has put the small and medium newspapers in difficulty and hardship. They are put to trouble. Unless the Government takes a decision and asks STC to rectify the misappropriation and irregularities committed by it, small newspapers will be in trouble. Therefore, will the hon. Minister make a statement because a serious situation has arisen out of it?

SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur) : The controlled rice in FCI godowns in Koraput district, i.e. in my district, has exhausted. The State Government is unable to provide adequate supply of rice to the tribal people living in that district. In the market, rice is being sold at about Rs. 6 per kg. Therefore, I request the Civil Supplies Minister to supply sufficient rice to those areas as early as possible.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Due to faulty food policy of the State Government, no rice is available to the people. The Government of India should come forward.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Allow other Members to speak. It is not like that.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack) : In Orissa, the rice is being sold at Rs. 12 per kg. The Central Government is silent. The Minister of State for Agriculture has gone there but he did not help.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K. C. LENKA) : How

much do you want you tell me? Whatever you wanted, we have given. Your system is wrong.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : The Government of India should come to the rescue of the people. The State Government is pursuing a wrong policy.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur) : There is enough food stock. They should direct the dealers to distribute the foodgrain that has been built up in the country.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I would request the hon. Minister to have a talk with those hon. Members who are speaking on it.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Before elections, to collect funds, scarcity conditions had been created.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE : In Andhra Pradesh, several crores of rupees have been collected by the Chief Minister from the rice millers.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : He is making a baseless allegation. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is not like this. Let there be some order in the House. I am asking other Members to speak. Please have pity on the Members who have not been given an opportunity.

PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY (Howrah) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of this House and the Government to a news report published in a French weekly news magazine, namely *L'Evenement Du Jeudi*. It focusses on the sale of human organs for transplant in Bombay and Madras. The headlines say, "Transplants of shame". The major part of the investigation carried out by the news magazine was in a village Villivakkam near Madras. It was reported 400 of the 3000 inhabitants have sold kidneys in return for between rupees twenty thousand and rupees thirty thousand.

The report features an interview with Dr. Kesava Reddy of the Guest Hospital in Madras who has performed 680 transplants with organs taken from live donors.

At a Conference in Munich, Dr. Reddy shocked his Western colleagues by saying that :

“What is the cost of life in this Country? When a train derails, the family of each victim receives between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 30,000. Rs. 27,500 for a kidney is just”.

The magazine also published an interview with Dr. Gilbert Benoit who presides over the Parisian Chapter of France—Transplants. He says :—
“Because of India, the neighbouring countries will never be able to effectively set up a system for taking organs for transplants from dead bodies.”

He continues :

“I do not wish to judge Indian doctors but I think it is the responsibility of the State to see that the heritage of the nation—human life—is preserved in equal measure for everyone.”

When such advice is showered upon us, we bend our heads in shame.

I urge upon the Government, therefore to look into the matter and to have a probe into it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SRIPAL SINGH YADAV (Sambhal) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, though you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to a very important issue. The hike effected by the Government in the prices of petroleum products have pushed up the prices of petrol, diesel and kerosene quite sharply. The traders are resorting to adulteration in these products with the result that tractors, diesel pump sets and other automobiles of the farmers and the people in general are facing great hazards. The Government must do something to check it.

11—233 LSS/(ND)/91

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the foremost issue posing before the nation today is whether we would be able to control the growing extremism and terrorism in the country? The answer to this question is neither with the politicians nor with the military officers or the administration. The main cause of growing terrorism and extremism in the country is the wavering policies of the Government, narrow minded and parochial politics and cheap political gains of the politicians for the fulfilment of which they use the police force and not to nab the criminals in the national interest. The result was that whichever party came to power, they grossly misused it for their selfish ends.

In the present day politics, the police have cultivated a habit of using the political elements for their gains. Terrorism and extremism gets strength in the country when politicians use professional and hardened criminals to make their vote bank stronger and thereby ensuring their election victory. Thus, the politicians render the police force inactive by giving patronage to hardened criminals. The result is that this deviation from duty on the part of the police force puts them in a dilemma when faced with extremist and terrorist elements.

Therefore, if we want peace, prosperity and development in the country, forces of extremists and violence will have to be liquidated with a heavy hand. Adequate electoral reforms will have to be introduced so that the poor and weaker sections of the society could get a right to vote in order to strengthen the foundations of democracy.

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Central Government had laid the foundation stone of Rampur-Deval bridge on the river Buxar in Buxar district of Bihar in 1938. But construction work on the bridge has not started till today. Although it is now more than three years since the foundation stone was laid, the Central Government has not

sanctioned even a single paisa for this work with the result that the construction work has not even started. Therefore, I would like to submit to the Central Government that if the foundation stone of the said bridge was in fact laid by the Central Government, they must start construction work as early as possible so that Uttar Pradesh and Bihar could be connected through this bridge. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given notice of privilege against the Minister of Commerce. According to the rules of this House, no policy decision could be announced outside the House when the Lok Sabha is in session. This is a matter of propriety. (*Interruptions*) While in Bombay the hon. Minister.... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : I have disallowed that thing. It is not a privilege question.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, please listen to me first. The House is in session, but Shri Chidambaram made the following policy statement in Bombay day before yesterday : "Import curbs on exporter to be lifted". This is against the spirit of the House. The Chair has already given its ruling... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack) It is a policy matter. Let the Minister tell why he has made it there. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seats. Time and again, it is ruled in this House that such matters do not constitute privilege question. They may be matter of propriety but not a privilege issue.

Now, Papers to be Laid on the Table.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed one-and-a-half hours today. Now, Papers to be Laid on the Table.

13.15 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Central reserve Police Force (Amendment) Rules, 1991

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD) : Sir, on behalf of Shri S. B. Chavan I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Central Reserve Police Force (Amendment) Rules, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 345 in Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 1991 under sub-section (3) of section 18 of the Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-311/91*].

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs for 1991-92

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K. C. LENKA) : Sir, on behalf of Shri Madhavsingh Solanki I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of External Affairs for 1991-92.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT312/91*].

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Steel for 1991-92

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Steel for 1991-92.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-313/91*].

Review on the working of and Annual Report of Central Cottage Industries of India Ltd., New Delhi 1989-90 etc.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

(SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : Sir, 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) Review by the Government on the working of the Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-321/91]

^{3 2 1}
The Ministry of Surface Transport, Internal Work Study Unit (Research Assistant) Recruitment Rules, 1991 and Annual Report of and Review on the working of Pepsu Road Transport Corporation, Patiala for 1988-89 etc.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Ministry of Surface Transport, Internal work Study Unit (Research Assistant) Recruitment Rules, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 426 in Gazette of India dated the 20th July, 1991 issued under article 307 of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-322/91]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pepsu Road Transport Corporation, Patiala, for the year 1988-89 under the sub-section (3) of section 35 of the Road Trans-

port Corporations Act, 1950 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 11th May, 1987 issued by the President in relation to the State of Punjab.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Pepsu Road Transport Corporation, Patiala, for the year 1988-89.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Pepsu Road Transport Corporation, Patiala, for the year 1988-89 together with Audit Report thereon under sub-section (4) of section 33 of the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 11th May, 1987 issued by the President in relation to the State of Punjab.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Audited Accounts of Pepsu Road Transport Corporation, Patiala, for the year 1988-89.

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

(6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Accounts of the Pepsu Road Transport Corporation, Patiala, for the year 1989-90 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-323/91]

Notifications under Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K. C. LENKA) : Sir, on behalf of Shri Balram Singh Yadav, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 :—

- (1) The Mineral Concession (Amendment) Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 197(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1991.
- (2) The Mineral Conservation and Development (Amendment) Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 227(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd April, 1991.

Placed in Library. See No. LT-314 91

Notifications under Union Territories Act, 1963 and Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : Sir, on behalf of Shri M. M. Jacob, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under section 51 of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963 :—
 - (i) S.O. 19(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th January, 1991 containing President's Order dated the 12th January, 1991 regarding suspension of operation of certain provisions of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963 in relation to the Union Territory of Pondicherry for a period of six months with effect from the 12th January, 1991.
 - (ii) S.O. 153(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th March, 1991 containing President's

Order dated the 4th March, 1991 dissolving the Legislative Assembly of the Union Territory of Pondicherry with immediate effect and directing that the provisions of the order shall have effect subject to certain modifications mentioned in the Notification.

- (iii) S.O. 447(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th July, 1991 rescinding the Order made by the President on the 12th January, 1991 in relation to the Union Territory of Pondicherry.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-315 91]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 18 of the Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949 :—

- (i) The Indo-Tibetan Border Police Company Commander (Engineer) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 378 in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1991.
- (ii) The Indo-Tibetan Border Police Commandant (Engineer) and Assistant Commandant (Engineer) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 379 in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1991.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-316 91]

Notification under Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. S.O. 2544 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 1990 specifying the four regional consti-

tuencies for the purposes of elections to the Council of the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India issued under sub-section (2) of section 9 of the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-324/91]

Review on the Working and Annual Report of Goa Meat Complex Limited, Panjim for 1989-90 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K. C. LENKA) : Sir, 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) Review by the Government on the working of the Goa Meat Complex Limited, Panjim, for the year 1989-90.

(ii) Annual Report of the Goa Meat Complex Limited, Panjim, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-317/91]

(2)(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, (Volumes I and II) for the year 1989-90.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 together with Audit Report thereon.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-318/91]

Annual Report of Review on the working of National Horticulture Board, Gurgaon for 1989-90 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAS) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Horticulture Board, Gurgaon, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Horticulture Board, Gurgaon, for the year 1989-90.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-319/91]

(3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts under sub-section (4) of section 14 and sub-section (4) of section 16 of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board Act, 1983.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-320/91]

Notification under Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking) Act, 1990, etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : Sir, 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 Allahabad Bank (Officers') Service (Amendment) Regulations, 1990 published in Notification No. Legal 2/90 in Gazette of India dated the 28th July, 1990.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-325/91]

- (ii) The United Bank of India (Officers') Service (Amendment) Regulations, 1990 published in Notification No. 4/90 in Gazette of India dated the 10th November, 1990.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-326/91]

- (iii) The UCO Bank (Officers') Service (Amendment) Regulations, 1991 published in Notification No. PER/TP/PCR/1041/91 in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1991.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-327/91]

- (iv) The Bank of India (Officers') Service Regulations, 1979 published in Notification No. P:IR:VNK:1473 in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 1991.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-328/91]

- (v) The Syndicate Bank (Officers') Service (Amendment) Regulations, 1991 published in Notification No. 190/S/0090/PD:IRD (O) in Gazette of India dated the 20th April, 1991.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-329/91]

- (2) A copy of the Coinage (Standard Weight and Remedy of the Commemorative Coins of One Rupee containing Copper 75 per cent and Nickel 25 per cent coined in commemoration of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Centenary) Rules, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 202(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd

March, 1991, under sub-section (3) of section 21 of the Coinage Act, 1906.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-330/91]

- (3) A copy of the Small Industries Development Bank of India (Employees Provident Fund) Regulations, 1990 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 3590/PF in Gazette of India dated the 20th November, 1990 under sub-section (3) of section 52 of the Small Industries Development Bank of India Act, 1989.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-331/91]

- (4) A copy each of the following Annual Reports (Hindi and English versions) :—

- (i) Report of the Uttarbanga Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Cooch Behar, for the year ended the 31st March, 1990 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-332/91]

- (ii) Report of the Sabarkantha Gandhinagar Gramin Bank, Himatnagar, for the year ended the 31st March, 1990 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-333/91]

- (iii) Report of the Jammu Rural Bank, Jammu, for the year ended the 31st March, 1990 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-334/91]

- (iv) Report of the South Malabar Gramin Bank, Malapuram, for the year ended the 31st March, 1990 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-335/91]

- (v) Report of the Indore Ujjain Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Ujjain, for the year ended the 31st March, 1990 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-336/91]

- (vi) Report of the Fatehpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Fatehpur, for the year ended the 31st March, 1990 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-337/91]

- (vii) Report of the Bardhaman Gamin Bank, Burdwan, for the year ended the 31st March, 1990 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-338/91]

- (viii) Report of the Farrukhabad Gramin Bank, Farrukhabad, for the year ended the 31st March, 1990 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-339/91]

- (ix) Report of the Tripura Gramin Bank, Agartala, for the year ended the 31st March, 1990 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-340/91]

- (x) Report of the Kashi Gramin Bank, Varanasi, for the year ended the 31st March, 1990 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-341/91]

- (xi) Report of the Chhatrasal Gramin Bank, Orai, for the year ended the 31st March, 1990 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-342/91]

- (xii) Report of the Mizoram Rural Bank, Aizawl, for the year ended the 31st March, 1990 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-343/91]

- (xiii) Report of the Hazaribagh Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Hazaribagh for the year ended the 31st March, 1990 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-344/91]

- (xiv) Report of the Champaran Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Motihari, for the year ended the 31st March, 1990 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-345/91]

- (xv) Report of the Pragjyotish Gaonlia Bank, Malbari, for the year ended the 31st March, 1990 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-346/91]

580
Notifications under Income Tax Act, 1961 and Central Excises and Salt Tax, 1944 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) :
Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961:—

- (i) The Income-tax (Sixteenth Amendment) Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. S.O. 959(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th December, 1990.

- (ii) The Income-tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1991 published in Notification

- No. S.O. 90(E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th February, 1991.
- (iii) The Income-tax (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. S.O. 127(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th February, 1991.
- (iv) The Income-tax (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. S.O. 148(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th February, 1991.
- (v) The Income-tax (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. S.O. 220(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 1991.
- (vi) The Income-tax (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. S.O. 258(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th April, 1991.
- (vii) The Income-tax (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. S.O. 340(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1991.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-347 91]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—
- (i) G.S.R. 828(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th October, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to waive payment of excise duty on printing frames when used in the factory of production in the printing of textile fabrics for the period from the 28th February, 1986 to the 2nd September, 1987.
- (ii) G.S.R. 829(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th October, 1990 toge-

ther with an explanator memorandum seeking to waive payment of excise duty on parts of headgear for the period commencing from the 1st March, 1986 to the 1st May, 1988.

- (iii) G.S.R. 852(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd October, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to waive payment of excise duty on paper or paper board required in the manufacture of low density polyethylene coated paper or paper board to be used for packaging of milk for the period from the 28th February, 1986 to the 4th June, 1987 together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1002(E) dated the 26th December, 1990.
- (iv) G.S.R. 911(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th November, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to waive payment of excise duty in excess of that leviable on permanent magnets under Notification No. 160 86 on articles intended to become permanent magnets for the period from the 1st March, 1986 to the 15th November, 1988.
- (v) G.S.R. 53(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th January, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to waive payment of excise duty on Copper Wire Rods manufactured out of duty paid Copper Wire Bars for the period from the 13th May, 1969 to the 1st August, 1984.
- (vi) G.S.R. 57(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th February, 1991 together with an explanatory

- memorandum seeking to waive payment of excise duty on cold formed or cold finished steel bars commonly known as Bright Bars when made from duty paid inputs on which credit of duty had not been availed of for the period from the 1st March, 1988 to the 19th May, 1988.
- (vii) The Central Excise (Amendment Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 72 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th February, 1991.
- (viii) G.S.R. 156(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th March, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to the Notification No. 23 90-CE, dated the 18th June, 1990.
- (ix) G.S.R. 271(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th May, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum providing that in accordance with the general practice that was prevalent at the relevant time the whole of the duty of excise and special duty of excise not paid in respect of Copper Oxy Chloride shall not be required to be paid during the period from the 28th February, 1986 to the 19th March, 1990.
- (x) G.S.R. 51(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th January, 1991 together with an explanatory note seeking to extend inter warehousing movement of mineral oil products without payment of duty to and from Karwar in Karnataka State.
- (xi) G.S.R. 27(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th January, 1991 together with an explanatory note seeking to extend the boundaries of the Madras Export Processing Zone so as to include more area therein.
- (xii) G.S.R. 88(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th February, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to waive payment of excise duty on parts consumed within the factory of production for the manufacture of Solar and other non-convention energy based products systems specified in the Table to the Notification No. 120-81-CE, dated the 15th May, 1991 for the period from the 28th February, 1986 to the 24th May, 1988.
- (xiii) The Central Excise (Second Amendment) Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 242(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th April, 1991.
- (xiv) G.S.R. 245(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th April, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to provide that in accordance with a general practice that was prevalent at the relevant time, the duty of excise payable on Potato Wefers which was not being levied during the period from the 28th February, 1986 to the 20th May, 1987.
- (xv) G.S.R. 252(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd May, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to provide that in accordance with the general practice that was prevalent at the relevant time, the excise duty payable on fruit pulp based drinks in excess of the duty paid at the rate applicable to heading No. 20-01 during

the period from the 28th March, 1988 to the 19th March, 1990.

- (xvi) The Central Excise (Third Amendment) Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 321(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th June, 1990.
- (xvii) G.S.R. 325(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to provide that in accordance with a general practice that was prevalent at the relevant time, the excise duty payable on unprocessed cotton fabrics manufactured on powerlooms during the period from the 15th July, 1977 to the 16th March, 1985 shall not required to be paid.
- (xviii) The Central Excise (Forth Amendment) Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 337(E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th July, 1991.
- (xix) The Central Excise (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 344(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th July, 1991.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-348/91]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—

- (i) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Drawback (Amendment) Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 993(E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st December, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (ii) G.S.R. 79(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th February, 1991 toge-

ther with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to Roundabouts, swings and other fairground amusement and parts and accessories thereof when imported into India for setting up of amusement parks from the basic customs duty in excess of 45 per cent *ad valorem* and the whole of the additional duty of customs leviable thereon.

- (iii) G.S.R. 155(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th March, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding the notification No. 258/90-Cus., dated the 23rd October, 1990.
- (iv) G.S.R. 175(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th March, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to certain Notifications mentioned in the Notification.
- (v) G.S.R. 176(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th March, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to extend the validity of certain notifications mentioned in the list annexed to the Notification upto 31st March, 1992.
- (vi) G.S.R. 177(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th March, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 522/86-Cus., dated the 31st December, 1986 upto 31st March, 1992.
- (vii) G.S.R. 178(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th March, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 64/90-Cus., dated the 20th March, 1990 so as to

- extend the validity of exemption without any time limit.
- (viii) G.S.R. 243(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to the Notification No. 203/90-Cus., dated the 21st June, 1990.
- (ix) G.S.R. 284(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th May, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum declaring that the whole of the material specified in the Table annexed to Notification as is contained in the goods manufactured in India and exported outside India shall be deemed to be imported material.
- (x) G.S.R. 327(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd July, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Russian Rouble into Indian Currency or vice-versa.
- (xi) G.S.R. 329(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th July, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to the Notification No. 252/83-Cus., dated the 27th August, 1983.
- (xii) G.S.R. 330(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th July, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to the Notification No. 16/90-Cus., dated the 16th April, 1990.
- (xiii) G.S.R. 331(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th July, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain

amendments to the Notification No. 17/90-Cus., dated the 6th April, 1990.

- (xiv) G.S.R. 336(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th July, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Russian Rouble into Indian Currency or vice-versa.
- (xv) S.O. 426(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th June, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice-versa.
- (xvi) S.O. 443(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice-versa.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-349/91]

Annual Report of and Review on the working of Overseas Construction Council of India for 1989-90 etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
SALMAN KHURSHEED) : Sir, I
beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Overseas Construction Council of India for the year 1989-90 with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Overseas Construction Council of India for the year 1989-90.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-350/91.]

13.18 hrs.

[English]

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 7th August, 1991, agreed without any amendment to the Delhi Municipal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1991, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 6th August, 1991."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 7th August, 1991, agreed without any amendment to the Jammu and Kashmir Criminal Law Amendment (Second Amendment) Bill, 1991, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 6th August, 1991."

13.18½ hrs.

[English]

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing Monday, 12th August, 1991, will consist of :—

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order paper.

2. Discussion and Voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministries of :

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| (i) Agriculture | } To be discussed together |
| (ii) Food | |
| (iii) Rural Development. | |

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot listen to you. You cannot do like this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack) : Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes. I will hear your point of order.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Where is the statement ?

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : On the issue of taking-over of L & T, one of the biggest engineering Companies of this country, by Shri Dhirubhai Ambani in a clandestine way, the hon. Leader of the House said : "I will convey this matter to the hon. Finance Minister and the Finance Minister will make a statement on this issue." So, we want a statement. That assurance was violated.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Which is the provision violated ? Show me the provision violated ?

SHRI SHRIKANTA JENA : That assurance was given. But we do not know what is the position of the Government on this issue.

MR. SPEAKER : You have no provision to show me, which is violated.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You have raised a point of order. Let me rule now. Now, you say that a certain kind of statement was made by the Leader

of the House. You have said that he had assured that the statement would be duly made by him. Let us find out whether the statement has been made by him. Let us find out whether he has assured that that kind of a statement will be made by the Finance Minister.

SHRI SHRIKANTA JENA : He has assured us. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera) : You go through the record.

MR. SPEAKER : Can I do it now ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You have made the point. You should stop there. If you stretch it beyond a certain limit, you do not get anything out of it. You say that the Leader of the House Mr. Acharia, not like this. When I am standing, you should sit down. When you have made the point you should allow me to reply to that. You are saying that he assured you. Let me find out from the record.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You show me the record or let me find out from the record.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Having once made the point, you should not stretch it beyond a certain limit. There are other Members also who would like to speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You are doing the same thing again. It is unending.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Now we shall take up submissions.

SUBMISSIONS

MR. SPEAKER : Now we shall take up submissions. You have just to mention the subject. You do not have to read it out. Otherwise, it

will be very difficult and everybody will be making a long speech on the subjects to be included. You just mention the name of the subject Shri P. C. Thomas to speak.

SHRI P. C. THOMAS (Movatupuzha) : The following items may please be included in the next week's agenda :

- (1) The need to provide funds from Central Road Fund for construction of roads in thickly populated tribal and agricultural areas of Melukava hills via Kolani, Erumapra, Nollappara, Mechal etc., in Kottayam District in Kerala.
- (2) The urgent need to provide compensation for loss sustained by poor small farmers living near the factory of FACT, Cochin Division, Ambalamoda, Kerala whose lands have permanently become uncultivable by the efflux of waste from the FACT Factory through Chithirapasha River. Their lands may either be acquired or jobs be provided to unemployed qualified persons from their families.

SHRI E. AHMED (Manjeri) : I request that the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:—

In Kerala there are two centres for the U.P.S.C. Examinations—Cochin and Trivandrum. But the candidates in Mal. bar region spreading from Manjeshwar in Kasargod District to the Palghat District have to travel all the way to Trivandrum or Cochin to appear in the examinations. Therefore, U.P.S.C. should arrange a centre at Calicut for the benefit of candidates from Mal. bar region, and arrange to conduct their examinations in Calicut along with Trivandrum and Cochin.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Sahasra) : The following item may please be included in the List of Business for the next week :

1. About two crore educated unemployed in India are forced to burn their educational certificates under frustration when they do not get jobs. I demand from the Central Government that arrangements be made on urgent basis to provide jobs to the unemployed and the right to work be included in the fundamental rights.

SHRI MANKU RAM SODI (Bastar) : The following subject may please be included in the next week's list of business :—

In Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh it is necessary to organise the rural youth under Rural Panchayats after imparting them training in handling of arms to face naxalites. At present the camps of S.A.F. are established in the interior. Their Jawans return to their respective camps after patrolling. On the other hand naxalites attack village any time after midnight. They force the Adivasis to indulge in illegal activities and if they disobey them, they are beaten up or even killed.

Therefore, the local adivasi youths should be recruited in sufficient numbers in S.A.F. and imparted training in handling of arms. After training, they should be given licenced arms on soft terms and conditions and out of those youths village Security Group should be formed. Every such Group will defend its own village while working under the control of village Panchayat and counter the attack by Naxalites in the hour of need.

Therefore, I request the Central Government to issue orders to the Madhya Pradesh Government in this regard immediately.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): The following may be added to the next week's list of business :—

- (i) The oldest University of Northern India is in Allahabad. This University has already celebrated its centenary. There-

fore it should be granted the status of a Central University.

- (ii) Fertiliser Factory at Gorakhpur, which is best suited for producing urea, is lying closed resulting in loss of crores of rupees. It is causing great harm to Eastern Uttar Pradesh. Steps may please be taken to reopen it at the earliest.

13.27 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

[English]

- (i) National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board — *Election*

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): Sir, I beg to move :

“That in pursuance of Section 4 (4)(e) of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board, Act, 1983, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board, subject to other provisions of the said Act.”

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That in pursuance of Section 4(4)(e) of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board Act, 1983, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board, subject to other provisions of the said Act.”

The motion was adopted.

- (ii) Coconut Development Board — *Election*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPALLY

RAMACHANDRAN) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That in pursuance of Section 4(4) (e) of the Coconut Development Board Act, 1979, the members of the House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Coconut Development Board, subject to other provisions of the said Act."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That in pursuance of Section 4(4) (e) of the Coconut Development Board Act, 1979, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Coconut Development Board, subject to other provisions of the said Act".

The motion was adopted.

345
(iii) **Indian Council of Agricultural Research.** — *Election*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K. C. LENKA) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That in pursuance of Rule 4(vii) of the Rules of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, subject to other provisions of the said Rules."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :
"That in pursuance of Rule 4(vii) of the Rules of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct four members from among themselves to serve as members of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Subject to other provisions of the said Rules."

The motion was adopted.

346
(iv) **Tea Board** — *Election*
THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That in pursuance of Section 4 (3)(f) of the Tea Act, 1953, read with rule 4(1)(b) of the Tea Rules, 1954, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Tea Board, subject to other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That in pursuance of Section 4 (3)(f) of the Tea Act, 1953, read with rule 4(1)(b) of the Tea Rules, 1954, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Tea Board, subject to other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

346
The motion was adopted.

(v) **Marine Products Export Development Authority** — *Election*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : Sir I beg to move :

"That in pursuance of Section 4 (3)(c) of the Marine Products Export Development Authority Act 1972, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Marine Products Exports Development Authority, subject to other provisions of the said Act."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is : 13-30 hrs

"That in pursuance of Section 4 (3)(c) of the Marine Products Export Development Authority Act, 1972 the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manners as the speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Marine Products Export Development Authority, subject to other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

(vi) Central Advisory Committee
for the National Cadet Corps

- Election

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNAKUMAR) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That in pursuance of Section 12(1)(i) of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps, subject to other provisions of the said Act."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That in pursuance of Section 12 (1)(i) of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps, subject to other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : The House rises to meet again at 2-30 p.m.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirty-four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI P. M. SAYEED in the

300

Bills

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. DISAPPROVAL OF REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE—1991

AND

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT)

BILL—Contd. *id + pay*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up further discussion on the Statutory Resolution regarding the Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 1991 and Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill together.

The Time allotted for this Bill was two hours. But we have taken 2 hours and 21 minutes. So, the hon. Minister may give the reply to this Bill now. *300*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, firstly I am obliged that I have been given the opportunity to reply. I thought that it will take a little longer.

As the first stage, I would like to thank all the Members who have participated in this debate and have supported this Bill.

The major objection that came essentially in the form of the Statutory Resolution was limited to the point that whether it could have been possible to hold the elections in the

State of Jammu & Kashmir with regard to the limited portions of Ladakh and Jammu. Till now, the procedure for this, that has been adopted is, where there are some disturbed areas in certain States, and where due to circumstances, it is difficult to hold elections, areas are not carved out mainly because the Constitution itself recognises the State as a unit and the constituencies in that State as parliamentary constituencies in specific areas.

Further there is also another problem. If we left out the Valley only for the purpose of not holding the elections, we may have further complicated the situation by alienating the Valley totally. It is to avoid such complications and a situation as such, the Chief Election Commissioner on getting the report about the situation in Jammu and Kashmir as a whole, took the decision to recommend to the President under Sub-section 2 of Section 14 of the Representation People's Act to announce a particular date/dates on which elections may be notified in other constituencies and a later date for Jammu & Kashmir.

The present legal situation is that under Section 73, this House was to be constituted and unless this present ordinance was made, it would have been impossible to constitute the House due to the legal restrictions. That is exactly why this ordinance was promulgated and this Bill has been brought. This is the picture so far as the legal situation goes and I hope hon. Shri Rao will not press his Statutory Resolution and withdraw it on my request, considering the circumstances.

Regarding the other points which have been made by other members, many of them are extremely relevant, though they may not be totally within the scope of this Bill. Since it has been the practice of this House that matters connected even indirectly are brought out and Government are often asked to respond, I would like to state that it is our Govern-

ment's point of view that it is necessary to restart the political process to bring back normalcy. We are totally in agreement with all the members of this House that the problem cannot be solved if we view it merely as a law and order problem. It is a problem where a solution ultimately has to be found only when the political process is totally brought back. I do remember, hon. Member Chitta Basuji categorically reminded me that when I was on that side, I asked about the policy on Jammu & Kashmir problem. I can assure you that this Government does have a policy. But it is not for me to announce it. It is for the Home Minister to announce it. And as and when he gets an opportunity, he would.

Our policy, to put it in brief, is that on the one hand we would not compromise with anybody who challenges the sovereignty and unity of the nation but at the same time we appreciate the problems and the grievances of the people of Jammu and Kashmir and we would like to restart the political process to ensure that those grievances are paid attention to and we are able to bring back normalcy in the State of Jammu & Kashmir.

With regard to article 370, I think it is necessary to go on record to say—not once, many a time it has been stated, but since it continues to be raised—that we are committed to see that Article 370 continues to be enshrined in the Constitution. Article 370 is not just an Article for the sake of adjustment. It is an Article in which the people of Jammu and Kashmir have their faith, in so far as their aspirations, hopes and ambitions are concerned. As Shri Chitta Basu said, let us also not forget that this is not the only Article in Part 21 of the Constitution which deals with transitory provisions. There is article 371(a) to 371(i) where a number of States including Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and even the North Eastern States find place.

So, when people of these States have certain hopes and aspirations, we have in our Constitutional Scheme built in an area and place—in fact a part in the Constitution—to deal with these provisions. Article 370 is not an exclusive provision meant for Jammu and Kashmir. There is a political campaign targeted in that manner which I think is a little unfortunate and it would not help in bringing back normalcy in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

There are other areas also. If you want me to point out which State each one does cover, I will be happy to do so. We can start with Article 371, as it deals with the States having special provisions—that is the Maharashtra and Gujarat, 371(a) deals with Nagaland. Article 371(b) deals with Assam. Article 371(c) deals with Manipur. Article 371(d) deals with Andhra Pradesh. Article 371(e) deals with establishment of a Central university in Andhra Pradesh. (These are separate Articles.) Article 371(f) deals with the State of Sikkim. 371(h) deals with Arunachal Pradesh and Article 371(i) deals with Goa.

So, there are a number of States for which special transitory provisions have been made in the Constitution. In fact amendments have been carried out every time the situation had warranted and Parliament felt it necessary to provide special provisions for respective States to meet the hopes and aspirations of that State. After all, one cannot forget that we do have a political system which is federal where we have States and the Union Government.

Through you, Sir, I would like to clarify that certain points have been raised by hon. Members which some times does go outside the scope of the present Bill before the House but since they deal with the Representation of Peoples' Act, I think it appropriate to reply.

One of our hon. Members, Shri Panigrahi, very categorically came forward and suggested that we should have multi-purpose Identity Cards for ensuring that there are no spurious voters coming to vote. That was considered by all party Committee. It was one of the recommendations. Initial exercise has already been started. We have found out that it costs about Rs. 10 per card and if we really want to complete the process, it will take a full five years in exercise itself. Government is not averse to it but it is looking to it very seriously.

With regard to the manner of conducting elections, a decision has been taken to have electronic polling machines. We have obtained quite a substantial number of electronic machines for polling. A decision has been taken by the Election Commission that any election that is held after the 1st of October, this year—in the bye-election hand possibly in the smaller General elections of States, we will adopt the electronic voting machines for which the required amendment under the law has been made and that I do think will reduce the booth capturing because under the present scheme of things machines will not record more than a certain number of votes in a certain period of time, ensuring that you may quickly punch the buttons on a regular basis at fast speed. It normally deals with how long it takes a person to walk in and put his vote after signing the required forms.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack) :
Slowly, you can adopt it.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-MANGALAM : But that slowly also takes more time. We are hoping that the normal machinery would settle by them. Of course, when the State machinery itself, like in certain States, involves in booth capturing then it is a different question. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-MANGALAM : I cannot say very much. But one thing is reasonably certain that this would help in reducing the amount of booth-capturing that exists.

We have also started our exercise to analyse in depth the various other recommendations that have been made by the all-Party Committee. We would be coming forward to this House categorically with a package of reforms. This may not be possible in this Session but we are hopeful that very soon, we will be able to do it.

SHRI SRIKANT JENA (Cuttack):
Before November ?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-MANGALAM : I said categorically it may not be possible in this Session but we are hopeful that very soon we will be able to do it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, regarding the question that whether postponement of elections in Punjab was right or wrong, I would like to categorically state that it was our opinion that the Chief Election Commissioner had taken a right decision. Though it was not our decision, it was his decision. Under the R. P. Act, it is his decision which he on the basis of information available at his disposal takes.

With regard to certain recognised political parties and their involvement, we are reasonably certain that our policy is to ensure that the political process re-starts. We would definitely, as a Government, take everybody's views in mind, keep them in mind, consult everybody and it is ultimately when all the parties especially in this House, and the political parties who have not had the opportunity of getting into this House when they put their hands together and minds together, it is only then that this problem which we are facing in the

State of Jammu and Kashmir can really be solved to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Sir, I do not want to take too much time but since everybody has been kind enough to support the Bill, I should hope that there would be no problem and I would request that the Bill be taken up for consideration.

SHRI SRIKANT JENA : What about the Kashmiris who are staying outside Kashmir ?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-MANGALAM : Regarding the militants' problem, definitely it will be paid attention to. I am reasonably certain that the Home Ministry will respond at the appropriate time.

³⁵⁴
SHRI SOBHANA DREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am happy to find several hon. colleagues agreeing with me that the elections could have been held though not in the Valley but in the Jammu and Ladakh areas.

Just now, the Hon. Minister was telling us that his Government was not behind postponement of elections in Punjab and now you were telling that the Election Commission has taken a decision not to conduct elections in the State of Jammu and Kashmir because several major political parties have expressed their opinion that it is not conducive to hold free and fair elections at that point of time. We agree with it. Then, it is also a fact that the major political parties including your Congress (I) Party, the CPI and the CPI(M) have also expressed their views that elections need not be conducted in the State of Punjab at that point of time because the situation is not conducive to hold elections. But the Election Commission has taken a decision to go ahead with the elections. Even after nearly 20 candidates were murdered by these militants, the Commission was emphatic that elections will be held. But just before a few hours of people going to the polls, even the

Governor of Punjab had appealed to all the people to participate in the elections and make it a success, utilise their democratic rights, their inalienable rights and it is a sacred duty on their part to participate in the elections.

When the Governor had appealed to the entire electorate in Punjab, what made this Election Commission to postpone the elections? On what basis? On what Report? Now, you are denying it. By the time the elections were postponed, your Congress (I) Party had emerged as the largest party after the Elections to the Tenth Lok Sabha.

And Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao who was elected as the Leader of the Congress Party. You were in a state of forming a government. Since you were not interested in holding the elections in the Punjab, the Election Commissioner had taken a decision to postpone the elections which is very very wrong. I am not going to further criticise that high office. But I would like to clearly say that the people of this country are very definitely unhappy with the arbitrary action of the Election Commissioner. And many political parties demanded an impeachment of the Election Commissioner.

Now, the Minister has promised that this Government is very keen to bring normalcy in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and also take steps for holding the elections. They were telling all these things all the time, but, really, they did not do much to bring normalcy in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. My learned friend, Shri Shahabuddin Syed has dealt with it at great length; so, I will not repeat it. In such border States like Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab, our shortsighted certain actions taken previously are responsible for the present state of affairs. Is it not a

fact that the people of Jammu & Kashmir, at least a good majority of them or a large number of them feel that they are let down? Why are they not interested in the democratic process? Why do they want to go away from the mainstream of our national life?

Is it not your action which was responsible for throwing out the Farooq Abdullah's Government elected by the people of that State? At the same time, you had also dethroned the N.T. Rama Rao's Government. By such narrow partisan political acts, you are making the people feel bad about the Union Government; and the people are losing faith in this democratic process itself. So, let us have some introspection; and also let us not take a hasty decision. After you came into alliance with the National Conference, you both had rigged elections. What is wrong if some candidates of some party wins the election in few seats? Although they are not anti-national, they are not anti-Indians. They want that Kashmir should be with India. But you have let down all such people; and they are alienated because of your wrong policies. Even very recently, since you did not come to an understanding, you had fought the previous Assembly election in Tamil Nadu separately; DMK had won and formed the Government because you and AIADMK came to an understanding, now you had simply thrown out that DMK Government. It is very wrong; this will have long repercussions. These types of shortsighted actions will have long repercussions.

The Minister has said that he will come forward with some comprehensive package of amendments. Earlier also these things were discussed and certain suggestions made. One of the important suggestions was to eliminate non-serious candidates. It may be your experience also. At several places, a large number of Independent candidates are filing their nomination

papers just by depositing Rs. 500/-. They think that they will get a lot of publicity. Their names will be known in the entire constituency. As a result of this, the ballot papers are becoming very big. There are several polling booths where there is not enough light because they are located in the small primary schools or places where there is not much light; and the voters are illiterate. Even now 65 per cent of our population is illiterate. They are finding it very difficult to identify symbols because of bad light. So, I would suggest to the Government to think of certain measures with regard to this. Apart from raising the security deposit, you also make it obligatory on the part of the Independent candidates to purchase a copy of the voters' list. The Government gives a copy of the voters' list to all the recognised political parties either at the Centre or in the State for their benefit, but the Independent candidates have to purchase it. If he is really a serious candidate, or if he is really serious of fighting the election, then he should at least purchase one set of the voters' list. But he is not purchasing it because it costs a few thousand rupees.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa) : He will get one copy free.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE : No. They do not give it. Only to political parties it is given.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHAUDHURY : Why should he not get one copy free, I do not understand.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE : If you really want to eliminate these non-serious candidates you should make it obligatory for them to purchase a set of the voters' list and produce it at the time of scrutiny. If one does not produce it, his nomination should be declared as

invalid, so that the non-serious candidates will go out and the election can take place in a fair manner.

The Hon. Minister is mentioning about the identity cards. It is very very essential. Because, very recently in Andhra Pradesh in Tadipatri constituency it so happened that while in the 1989 election they got a majority of 1200 votes, now they got 78,000. How is it possible without booth-capturing and rigging of the elections? I suggest that, whatever may be the cost, the Government may take suitable steps for having identity cards and also the electronic machines and utilise them in the by-elections and the mini general elections.

With these words, I hope that this Government will take all necessary steps to bring normally—or at least start the dialogue with the concerned people—in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and release the workers belonging to political parties which have faith in democracy and the Constitution of our country, and who want to play a genuine role as citizens of India. Kindly allow them to do so and do not put them behind the bars. If political workers or people who do not subscribe to terrorism or extremism, or anti-national elements are detained, you are giving an opportunity to the extremists, terrorists, and the anti-national elements to come into the arena and disturb the entire democratic policy.

I hope that the Government will take adequate steps and also come forward with a comprehensive legislation as promised by the Hon. Minister so that the entire elections would be free and fair. With these words, I wish to withdraw my Statutory Resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it the pleasure of the House that the Statutory Resolution moved by Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde be withdrawn?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes,
yes.

The Statutory Resolution was, by
leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question
is :

"That the Bill further to amend
the Representation of the People
Act, 1951 as passed by Rajya Sabha,
be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The house
will now take up clause by clause
consideration of the Bill. Before that,
there is an amendment by Shri P. C.
Thomas. Are you moving your
amendment, Shri P. C. Thomas ?

SHRI P. C. THOMAS (Mavat-
tupuzha) : In the light of the expla-
nation which has been given I am not
moving my amendment. The inten-
tion of the amendment was only to
see that elections in Jammu and
Kashmir will not be delayed. In the
light of the explanation given by the
Hon. Minister that the Government
is all for having the elections at the
earliest, with the hope that the Govern-
ment will take all steps to do
so, and that it will not give a
free hand to the Election Commission
to take up the elections at any time,
I withdraw the amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is not mov-
ing the amendment.

15.00 Hrs

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question
is :

"That Clause 2 stand part of the
Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question
is :

"That clause 3 stand part of the
Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question
is :

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula
and the Long Title stand part of
the Bill".

The Motion was adopted.

*Clause 1, The Enacting Formula
and the Long Title were added to
the Bill.*

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-
MANGALAM : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question
is :

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

260 Religious Place
RESOLUTION RE : STEPS FOR
MAINTAINING STATUS QUO
OF RELIGIOUS SHRINES AND
PLACES OF WORSHIP (Contd.)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we shall
take up further discussion on the
Resolution moved by Shri Zainal
Abedin on the 12th July, 1991. Shri
Sharad Dighe to continue his speech.

260 SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay-
North Central) : Mr. Chairman, Sir,
last time I have made certain observa-
tions regarding this Resolution, which
is already before the House.

I am sorry today that my friends
from BJP are not present on the
subject with which they are really
very much concerned.

Sir, last time I was saying that this
sensitive issue has been made further
sensitive by drawing it in the political
arena and by using it as an issue for
the election as far as Lok Sabha and
State Assemblies were concerned.

In fact, these idols appeared for the first time at the place of that *chabutara* on 23rd December, 1949. Till that time the basic principle of co-existence of a mosque and a shrine within the same compound was adhered to and in actual practice it was so adhered till 22nd or 23rd December, 1949. The R.S.S. Mouth mouthpiece organiser on 29th March, 1987 desired us to believe that on the historical morning of December 23, 1949, miraculously these idols have been appeared on that *chabutra*. The historical facts do not support it. A radio message was sent at 10:30 a.m. on December 23, 1949 by the District Magistrate, Shri K. K. Nayar, to the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, Shri Govind Ballabh Pant which reads like this :

"A few Hindus entered Babri Masjid at night when the Masjid was deserted and installed a deity there. DM and SP and force at spot. Situation under control. Police picket of 15 persons was on duty at night but did not apparently act."

So this message shows that it was for the first time at that night only that these idols appeared at this *chabutra*. This message was based on the FIR that was made by one Shri Mata Prasad who says :

"When I reached Janam Bhumi around 8 O'clock in the morning, I came to know that a group of 50-60 persons had entered Babri Mosque after breaking the compound gate lock of the mosque or through jumping across the walls of the compound with a stair and established therein an idol of Shri Bhagwan and painted Sita Ram, etc. on the outer and inner walls with geru (read-loam). Hans Raj on duty asked them to deter but they did not. These persons have already entered the mosque before the available PAC guards could be commanded. Officials of the district administration came at the site and involved themselves in necessary arrangements. Afterwards, crowd of 5-6 thousand persons gathered

around and while chanting bhajans and raising religious slogans tried to enter the mosque but were deterred and nothing untoward happened thereon because of proper arrangements. Ram Das, Ram Shakti Das and 50-60 unidentified others entered the mosque surreptitiously and spoiled its sanctity. Government servants on duty and several others are witness to it. Therefore, it is written and filed."

That was the FIR filed by the police on duty and basing on that the message was sent. Therefore, for the first time, surreptitiously entering there, these idols were installed. Till that time only *chabutra* was existing as far as that place is concerned. This is also supported by the earlier litigation. The first litigation was on 29 January, 1885. At that time the Mahant had gone to the court for the permission to construct a temple there. That permission was refused by the court on the ground of public policy. He went in appeal also. That appeal was also rejected.

After installing these idols, then on January 16, 1950 one Gopal Singh wanted to perform pujas etc. Then he went to the court and tried to have injunction in order not to interfere with his puja rights etc. That injunction was granted. So really speaking this dispute started in the judicial court from that point of view.

This whole dispute or this whole slogan centres round three uncertain factors with respect to the religious sentiments of the BJP and those Hindus who believe that Rama was born at that place and this is the real place of birth of Ram. I would like to point out that several historical and archaeological facts do not substantiate these things at all.

Therefore, I would like to point out that this real dispute centres round three uncertainties which can not be established at this stage. Firstly, is it the same place where Ram was born? Secondly, is it the same Ayodhya

which is mentioned in Ramayana ? And Thirdly whether it is Babar who demolished the temple and constructed a mosque at that place. These are the three important issues which will have to be established before proceeding further in this matter.

Now, as far as Archaeologists' evidence is concerned, it is clear and several Archaeologists have supported this, with all evidence that has surfaced recently refutes the case and not a little evidence has come to light to support the case that this was the real birth place of Ram, as they feel.

Now, as far as historical background is also concerned, there is problem of placing the birth of Ram at particular century. Many people believe that he existed in *Tratayuga*—which means a million years ago. Historians like Shri A. K. Majumdar, they place this in 15th or 14th Century BC and, therefore, it is not possible to find out exactly what was the birth place of Ram. Many religious people believe that he was the incarnation of Lord Vishnu. Apart from that, as Rajmata herself has said that he was the *Rastrapurush*, historical figure, national hero. Now, from that point of view we shall have to establish in what period he existed and what was the birth place of Ram ? From that point of view it would be possible to find out the birth place of Ram.

Now, if the present Ayodhya is considered to be the capital of this Ram, then there is brave doubt as to whether really he lived in this present Ayodhya, that is shown there. So many historians do not really believe that it was the same Ayodhya. The river Saryu has been taking meandering course several times and the city has been changing its place from time to time. It is, therefore, difficult to come to the conclusion that this is the very place which existed at the time of Ram and his empire as, we are reading in the books. At least 15 to 16 Mandir Pujaris are vouching that their temple is the real birth place. So, it is not possible to find out and

even several different places are shown where people claim that this is the birth place of Ram.

Now, really speaking the Archaeologists have already established that there is no shred of evidence to support this theory that this is really the birth place of Ram. And as I said, Shri A. K. Majumdar, Shri Sharma, Shri H. D. Shankalia, everybody have expressed the doubt as far as this place is concerned.

Another point that has always been hurled upon is that it is the vindication of the national pride. Why ? Because Babar demolished that temple and mosque was constructed in its place. As far as that is concerned, I submit that that theory was also spread in this country by the Britishers. They wanted to divide both these religious groups and rule this country, we know, and, therefore, it originated first in the nineteenth century. In 1813, John Leyden, a British historian, published the memoirs of Babar and then he showed that Babar had passed through Ayodhya in March 1528. That is the only information he has given that he has passed. So, he only proved the existence or passing through this place in 1528. And taking that thread, the other British historians like Col. Sriman slowly spread this that when Babar was there, he demolished the temple and constructed this mosque. That is how slowly this is being spread which has no historical evidentiary value at all. There is no book in which this has been mentioned. Nobody has mentioned it. In fact, Sant Tulsidas, who wrote the great Ramcharit Manas in 1528, he was thirty years old. So, if it is that in 1528 any Rama *Mandir* was demolished and mosque was constructed, then Sant Tulsidas was living at that time and he was thirty years old. A great devotee of Rama, he would have mentioned in his book or in his poems this incident. As he was a great devotee of Rama, he would not have failed to mention it, if this was at all true.

Then, regarding the inscription outside this mosque, above the parapet, some people rely upon it. But it is said that this appears to have been put subsequently because it is clear that it has been written by somebody who is ill-worsed in Persian. That Persian used is not at all correct and, therefore, we cannot rely upon it at all. Therefore, I was saying that the whole myth is based upon a very poor evidence. In fact, it is based upon the evidence of Britishers who were interested in dividing the two communities and showing that somebody has demolished the *Mandir* and constructed a mosque in its place. And this was done in the year 1856 when there were rumbles of the Revolution of 1857. Therefore, at that time this was deliberately spread in India in order to justify the annexation of Oudh by the Britishers and to create a wage among the two communities as far as this country was concerned. Therefore, we must seriously take note of all these events also before we insist upon a particular thing being demolished and a temple being constructed in its place.

I submit that this is a problem which need not be spread now any further at all. A negotiated settlement is the wisest course as far as this problem is concerned. No political problem defies any solution and in this case also if sincere efforts are made, then certainly a way can be found out. The difficulty arises as far as the BJP's leaders' statements are concerned. At one place they always assert that the mosque will never be demolished. Even the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh had said at Lucknow on the 28th July that : "The Muslims should not be apprehensive about the safety of the mosque. The mosque will never be demolished". But then, he further add. : "But it is only going to be shifted to another site and people of both the communities should lend their helping hand to each other in the construction of the temple and the mosque". That means they want to demolish and reconstruct it. When hey use these misleading words that

they are not going to demolish but the mosque is to be shifted, according to me, it is a misleading statement. Therefore, the problem of arriving at a negotiated settlement is in difficulty. According to the BJP leaders the settlement is one that should be on their terms—that Muslims should agree that it should be demolished and should be shifted to other place—and then only there can be settlement. We cannot accept such a settlement. A settlement is always to the satisfaction of both the parties. Then only it is called settlement. Giving and taking will have to be done.

It is from this point of view that this Resolution is very important and the Resolution ought to be passed by this House. I would be happy if we add the words "negotiated settlement" instead of a mere settlement.

As far as this Resolution for preserving and maintaining the *status quo* of all religious shrines are concerned, I think that the Congress Party refers to it in regard to other places of worship. Even in the President's Address also it is said that : "Government will make every effort to find a negotiated settlement to the Ram Janma Bhoomi-Babri Masjid issue with due regard to the sentiments of both communities involved. In case of all other places of worship, a Bill will be introduced to maintain the *status quo* as on 15th August, 1947, in order to foreclose any new controversy." Therefore, the Bill is going to refer to other places of worship and not this place. As far as this controversy is concerned, it has to be ended by a negotiated settlement having regard to the sentiments of both the parties.

It is high time that we also express our opinion in this manner so that a negotiated settlement will get some speed and we can arrive at the end of this thorny problem. Thank you.

366
SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN
(Kishanganj) : Mr. Chairman, Sir,
I must express my regret that our friends and colleagues of the BJP

are not present in the House. A number of issues that had been raised by their spokesmen... (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Chairman, Babri Masjid controversy, the Ayodhya dispute raises a number of questions. Let me say at the very outset that as far as I am concerned, the Ayodhya dispute does not raise the question of the existence of Ram. It does not raise the question of the divinity of Ram. It does not raise the question of historicity of Ayodhya as the city of Dasarath. It does not raise the question of the sanctity of any element of the Hindu faith as it had been defined by the greatest of Hindu scholars.

Let me also say at the very outset, Mr. Chairman, that those who are trying to wake up the sleeping tiger of history are not likely to mount it, they are likely to end up inside the tiger. Ours is a country of long traditions going back into the hazy mists of history. And our history in the past has its ups and downs, it has its sweet moments and sour moments. It has made us what we are today, it has given us our culture and our tradition and culture, Mr. Chairman is never static. One cannot have an arbitrary date to say that it ends at a particular point of time or that it begins at a particular point of time. It has a dynamic flow of its own. So, I would like to caution some friends : Let us not wake up the tiger of history. Who knows who shall end up inside the tiger ? Mr. Chairman, as a Muslim I would like to state that I am second to none in my reverence for Ram. In fact, the Muslim community of India respects Ram as a great figure of human history, as a paragon of human virtues, as a model of human conduct. And may I remind you Sir, of the great poem on Ram written by Iqbal, one of the greatest poets that the sub-continent has produced, in which he describes Ram as "Imam-e-Hind", as the Imam of India. Mr. Chairman, please try to understand the importance of this phrase—not the Imam of a mosque, not the Imam even of a Shahi Masjid, but if you can

imagine India to be a great place of worship, then the Imam of that great place of worship is Ram. That is what Iqbal means when he describes Ram as "Imam-e-Hind".

I would also like to make one more statement as a preface to whatever I have to say, and I am sure that every one in the House will agree with me, that the country belongs to all of us irrespective of our religion or culture or caste or language and when we gained freedom in 1947, it was not transfer of power by the British to a particular community of India, it was transfer of power by the British, by the colonial power to the people as a whole and therefore, to give the fact of Independence a communal dimension and to say as if a particular community of India derives any special rights by virtue of not achieving freedom in 1947 would be surely questionable before the bar of history.

Now, Sir, I have listened with great care to the spokesmen of the VHP and BJP. It seems to me that they are not quite clear about the exact status of the disputed structure. Some would admit the structure to be a mosque, but claim it was built on the site of a pre-existing temple after demolishing it. Some go further and say, "No, the structure that you see is not a mosque at all, it has never been a mosque, it cannot serve as a mosque it does not face due west, it does not have minarets, it does not have a place for ablutions. So the structure is not a mosque. The structure that you see is really a temple". And there is also a position in between, which says : "The original structure at the base is the temple. However, the muslims, Mir. Baqi or Babar, put domes over it and converted the temple into a mosque, not by demolishing it, but simply by putting domes over it and therefore, the domes can be removed and it can be reinstated as a temple."

There is also another point that they do not clarify : What is the distinction between Ramjanasthan

and Ram Janma Bhoomi ? I once asked this question to the late Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, and of course, with due respect to his memory, he could not quite distinguish between them. To my mind, Ram Janma Bhoomi cannot be a small piece of land; Ram Janma Bhoomi is the whole of this country. It cannot be defined in limited terms and restricted to a place, so many feet by so many feet. Perhaps, the word 'Ram Janmasthan' would be more appropriate to describe the birth site.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, perhaps you are aware that there is already a magnificent temple in Ayodhya which is called Ram Janmasthan Mandir, which stands just to the north of Babri Masjid which is regarded with a special reverence by all the Mahants of Ayodhya. In fact, when a new Mahant in any temple of Ayodhya ascends the 'gaddi', the rights take place in the Ram Janmasthan Mandir; there, he is enthroned in his new seat. So, already there is a temple, right next door which not only claims to mark the birth site of Lord Rama, but has been accepted practically by the entire Hindu world as worthy of a special reverence for centuries.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, many things^s have been said and facts have been invented and myths presented to us as history. It is said that hundreds of battles had been fought since 1528 and that hundreds of thousands of people had lost their lives in trying to reclaim the Ram Janmasthan Mandir; history does not record any such warfare. any such conflicts and any such confrontation. It has been said that in 1855-56, there was a confrontation between the Hindus and Muslims on the Babri Masjid. The conflict in 1855-56 was about a small mosque which was next to the Hanuman Garhi which had fallen into disuse and was said to have been incorporated into the Hanuman Garhi. The dispute, at that time, was, of course, fanned by the British as Shri Sharad Dighe pointed out, that it was about that

mosque standing next to Hanumaⁿ Garhi and not at all about the Babri Masjid. In fact, right upto 1949, there had been no claim on the Babri Masjid at all. The 1885 case referred to the petition by the Mahant of Ram Chabutra to build a mandir on the Ram Chabutra and the petition was also not concerned with the Babri Masjid at all. If you read the entire plaint, you will not find a single word there in which the Mahant had claimed that while he has to make do with the Ram Chabutra, the real birth site of Lord Rama is where the Babri Masjid stands a few feet away. Therefore, one basic point which I am making is this; right upto 1949, there is no recorded claim on the Babri Masjid being the birth site of Lord Rama. This is something to which I would put the Vishwa Hindu Parishad to challenge. In 1949, there was, in the words of the affidavit recorded by the then District Magistrate, an illegal and surreptitious installation of idols of Bala Rama inside the Babri Masjid on the night of December 22-23, 1949. It is a matter of fact that the report of this trespass was made by a Hindu constable on duty; it was made to the Hindu Daroga of the Ramkot Thana and the matter came up before a Magistrate who also happened to be a Hindu and those records are before us. Subsequently, section 144 and section 145 proceedings began, the property was attached, put in the hands of a receiver and there was a *status quo* order that until the parties concerned prove their title, the property shall remain attached.

Now at the moment, there is a consolidated title suit—there are four suits which have been consolidated—which is before the Special Bench of the Lucknow High Court and the matter is pending before them. This Special Bench has re-affirmed—not once but twice—that the *status quo* must be maintained until the title is decided.

Let me add here that on 1st February, 1986 when the Babri Masjid was

unlocked by the order of the District Judge of Faizabad, that was not a judgement on the substantive question of title to the disputed property. In fact, the order itself says that this order is without prejudice to the question of title which is pending in other suits. The order was merely to permit darshan by the Hindu community in general. I may question the legality of that order but that order does not in any way serve to establish that the District Judge has decided the title of the disputed property and handed it over to the Vishwa Hindu Parishad.

It is ironical that while the idols were illegally introduced on the night of 22-23 December, 1949 in the disputed premises, they continue to be there by virtue of an interim order of the court that the *puja* such as this has been carried out, under a scheme finalised by the receiver has been permitted again by virtue of an interlocutory order and that darshan by the public has been allowed again by a judicial order and yet our friends on the other side say that the dispute is not subject to judicial process at all. They take advantage of every judicial order and claim rights under it but on the question of title, they say that the matter is outside and beyond the jurisdiction of the court. I cannot understand and nobody can understand—as this surpasses common sense—how anybody in good faith can take such a view. How can someone who benefits from successive interlocutory orders refuse to accept the authority of the Court of the judicial process? It is simply impossible to understand.

Sir, much has happened during 1989 and 1990. I maintain that the *Shilanyas* was illegal. I maintain that the *kar seva* as performed was illegal because they trespassed into the disputed premises. I even maintain that the *shila yatra* which was permitted by the then Government also attracted the provisions of the Criminal law of the land because it tended to disturb and did disturb the peace

of the land. *Shilanyas* was illegal because you cannot have any construction in Ayodhya or anywhere in India without the approval of the building plan by the Municipal authorities concerned and no municipal authority in India can approve a plan which includes or covers a disputed property. Therefore, any construction based on a plan which has not been approved, which admittedly includes and covers disputed property is *ipso facto* and *ab initio* unlawful and illegal. Even for argument sake if it is assumed that the particular spot where *shilanyas* was performed is just outside the disputed premises—though it is not so—even then any commencement of construction on the basis of a plan which is *prima facie* illegal is also illegal. However, the Government of India had its political compulsions, had its political priority and it then decided to permit *shilanyas*. What happened afterwards, we knew. Then, pressure was built up through Rath Yatra that the next step namely *kar seva* must be permitted. *Kar seva* was refused and we had the tragedy in Ayodhya in which certain number of people were killed. We know the political consequences. The Bharatiya Janata Party made it an issue and brought down the National Front Government; it fought the election and deliberately exploited the name of Ram to generate a *Ram lehar*. It pitted the Mandir against Mandal and got away with it. It incited the religious sentiments of the people and raised its vote in the country from 10 per cent to 21 per cent. Today having installed its Government in Uttar Pradesh it claims that by virtue of an election mandate, it has the right to do what it likes in Ayodhya.

I would like to point out that in Uttar Pradesh, even after labours, the BJP has not been able to misguide and mislead the people of the State. It got only 32 per cent of the votes cast and if you take into consideration the total votes, that amounts only

to about 17 per cent of the total electorate of the State. If after giving a religious dimension and inciting religious passions and, exciting enmity and hatred, it has been able to secure the active support of only 17 per cent of the people of Uttar Pradesh, I take this opportunity to salute the people of Uttar Pradesh for their sanity and for their secularism. They have not fallen into the communal trap and, therefore, I regard the present Government in Uttar Pradesh as a passing phase and the people, I am sure will reject them in the next elections. In any case, that does not give them a mandate. If they secure 21 per cent of the votes in the country on this question, 80 per cent of the electorate voted against them in the country on this question. If they have secured 32 per cent in Uttar Pradesh on this question, then 68 per cent of the people of Uttar Pradesh voted against them on this question. Therefore, Shri L. K. Advani or the BJP cannot claim that it has got the freedom to do what they please merely on the basis of an election mandate.

In any case, a dispute of this nature in a democracy cannot be solved by voting. It cannot be solved by resort to bullet and it cannot be resolved by resort to ballot.

It can only be resolved by negotiations.

To my mind, the Babri-Masjid question today has become a test case for the survival of democratic order in this country. I maintain that the target of those who wish to demolish is not the Babri-Masjid. It is really the secular order and those who are planning to construct Ram temple in Ayodhya are not really Ram Bhaktas, anxious to add to the glory of Ram, but they are really trying to Hindu Rashtra.

Therefore Babri-Masjid today is not just a religious question. It is not a religious dispute. It is a constitutional question. It is a legal question and it is a political question.

We must consider the political reality, that on this question, between 1983 since this issue was revived and 1991 BJP stands totally isolated on this question. The BJP is against legal determination of the rights of parties.

All parties favour that if negotiations fail, then judicial process provides the only solution. All parties are for unconditional negotiation. But as Shri Sharad Dighe pointed out BJP always equates that negotiated settlement with total surrender by the Muslim community of its rights in the disputed property. All parties are in favour of maintaining the *Status quo* in the meantime. The BJP wants to change it unilaterally.

All parties are in favour of a law to protect the status of all places of worship as it existed on the day of independence. BJP is against that. So, we can see that there is a clear line up politically, with BJP on one side and the rest of the country on the other. The moral conscience of the nation, and the political consensus of the country is against BJP on this question.

I understand the dilemma of the BJP. They fought the election and they were able to instal a Government in Uttar Pradesh on this question. Today they do not know how to fulfil their electoral commitment because it is absolutely clear that there can be no compromise between their oath of allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established and the fulfilment of their electoral commitment. They have to make a choice, either they are a *bona fide* political party or they are outside the purview of the Constitution. It is absolutely clear that on this issue, we all must come to a very clear choice. I am afraid, Mr. Chairman, that if through demolition Shri Singhal can have his Temple, surely those of us who regard our great country as a place of worship shall lose our Temple.

We have negotiations since 1987. Between June 1987 and October 1987

the then Home Minister S. Buta Singh conducted negotiations with the Vishwa Hindu Parishad and the Babri Masjid Movement. Initially the Government had taken that line that it was not a matter of concern for them; that was a local problem; that was a State problem and that the matter should be sorted out in Faizabad or sorted out in Lucknow. Subsequently, they realised and this had become a national question and finally they decided to hold negotiations. They agreed that if no common-ground was established then the only way—and the Government was committed to that—was to revive and expedite the judicial process. That was done. Then came the Vishwanath Pratap Singh Government. The National Front Government formed a Committee under Prof. Madhu Dandavate. They did not have very protracted negotiation. But they had some sessions with both the parties. They also came to this conclusion that there was no commonground to be found between the position taken by the Vishwa Hindu Parishad which was for a total surrender of all the rights of the Muslim community in the property and the position taken by the Babri-Masjid Movement that they were committed to respect the rule of law but they were not prepared to sign away the property under pressure or coercion.

Then came the Chandra Shekhar Government. The Chandra Shekhar Government, in my view, adopted a very misconceived position. In their haste to show some results to the country, they tried to bring the two parties face-to-face with themselves acting as the umpire. I told the then Prime Minister that the Executive cannot substitute for the judiciary; that the Prime Minister of India is not a Court; he is not a Commission of Inquiry; he is not a tribunal. He cannot ask the parties to bring their evidence before him and then judge who has got a weightier case. Surely, the two parties can be asked to submit their evidence before

the Court of Law, before the Special Bench or even before any tribunal that is specially constituted for the purpose. But the Executive cannot sit in judgement over the relative merits of the case. Therefore, what was anticipated came to happen. No results were achieved.

Sir, the position in Law is that a Mosque cannot be acquired by the State; a place of worship cannot be acquired by the State. Construction of a temple is not a public purpose. Secondly, under the Muslim Law, a Mosque cannot be gifted away by anybody. No body has the authority to gift away or sign away a Mosque.

Thirdly, the structure of a Mosque is not sacred, it is the site which is sacred. A Mosque can be demolished and can be re-built many times. In fact, the holiest of the Mosques, the Holy Mosque in Mecca and the Holy Mosque in Medina have been built and re-built several times in known History. Therefore, it is not the structure which is important; it is not the bricks and mortars, the stones that go into the structure which are important, but it is the site which is sacred and sacrosanct. A piece of land which has been set aside with due process to serve as a Mosque must remain a Mosque for all times. Therefore, idea of shifting the Masjid or re-locating the Masjid goes against the very basic theology of Islam. But the VHP's position is that the proposed Temple must be constructed on the very site of the Babri-Masjid.

I would like to state here that no Muslim in India, no political party in India is against the construction of another temple of Rama in Ayodhya if some Rama devotees or the Vishwa Hindu Parishad want to construct a new temple. No one is against it. The muslim community has even offered that a new temple be constructed on a site adjacent to the mosque. But the VHP insists that, the exact birth site of Lord Rama is exactly where the idols are now placed inside the

mosque. Therefore, the *Garbha Greha* of the proposed temple must be exactly located where the idols are now placed. Of course, they propound the theory of divine manifestation. The theory of *Pargat*, of course, nobody has any proof, nobody has offered any proof. But the fact is that on the morning of the 23rd December 1949, idols were first placed in the fore-court of the mosque. And only later, they were shifted from the *Aangan* of the mosque to the inside of the mosque, to the *Mumbare* and then under the *Mehrat*. Therefore, to say that *Pargat* took place where the idols are now placed again is a distortion of fact. Therefore, their insistence that the *Garbha Greha* must be located where the idols are, only implies that the mosque must be demolished in order to build the temple. It is this attitude which is coming in the way of a negotiated settlement.

A compromise is possible. We must note the good sense of our people. Number of opinion polls have been taken and the majority of the people, even in North India, are in favour of construction of a temple but they are against the demolition of the existing Masjid. This is the good sense of our people and this is the secular temper of our people. All political parties are against the demolition of the Masjid. Therefore, as I said, a compromise is possible. A temple can be built to the North, to the South, to the East and to the West of the Babri Masjid. Perhaps, the existing Rama Janma Sthan Temple can be re-built on a grand scale if it is accepted. And this has been accepted for many centuries that the *Ram Janma Sthan* Temple marks the birth site of Lord Rama. But the Vishwa Hindu Parishad is out to play a political game. It is not the *Rama-Bhakti* which impels them. It is the political urge which propels them. It is the political question and not a religious question. And that is why without any proof, they insist, "no, the real birth site of Lord Rama in

Ayodhya is not the *Ram Chabutra*, is not the *Ram Janma Sthan Mandir*, it is not the 16 other temples which *Mahants* claim as the birth time of Lord Rama, but it is somewhere inside the Babri Masjid exactly under the main arch the *Mehrab* of the Masjid is". And this without offering any proof at all. Who can today determine with exactitude even if we accept Ayodhya as the city of Rama, where exactly in Ayodhya Rama was born.

Recently a group of historians and scholars from Allahabad University plotted on the map of Ayodhya the directions given in the *Skandha-purana* and *Ayodhya Mahatmaya*, to find the exact place where Lord Rama might have been born. They came to five different spots and none of the spots coincides with the present site of Babri Masjid. That was a special research team of Allahabad University led by a historian Professor Shri Sushil Srivastava.

The VHP raises another question that the Babri Masjid stands on the site of a pre-existing temple. Nobody ever saw the temple or described it. It was said that the temple was built by Vikramaditya. Then it was said that it was built in the 11th century by the Gurjars. Now let me first point out that Babar was not the first muslim to reach Ayodhya. Ayodhya was taken by the Ghories in 1194 from the empire of Kanauj.

And from 1194, right up to 1526, when Babar came to India, it remained under Muslim Rule. It grew into a great centre of Muslim learning and culture. There is no record at all between 1126 and 1528 of the existence of any such temple in Ayodhya. Fahien came there during Harshavardhan's time; Huen Tsang visited Ayodhya and neither of these travellers ever saw such a magnificent temple. So this temple built by Vikramaditya or by the Gurjars in the late 11th or 12th century is nothing more than a pigment of imagination. No contemporary historians right up to 1528, no

records, no inscriptions, no coins, nothing support the theory that a temple existed on the site. Between 1528 and until today, until we come to the time of historians like Pannikar, no eminent historian has said that in 1528, a temple existed on the site, which was demolished in order to make place for Babri Masjid.

As Shri Dighe very correctly pointed out, the greatest Ram Bhakt of all times, Tulshidas—who is responsible for the spread of Ram cult in North India, who brought the life of Ram-chandraji within the reach of the common man by writing, Rama-charita Manas in Avadhi—does not mention the demolition. He was a contemporary of Babar. Of course, he had a long life and he was also contemporary of Akbar. If any desecration had taken place in the time of Babar, Tulshidas, who was in touch with the great nobles of Akbar's Court—at least about Akbar's secularism, we can have no doubt—through his letters he could have brought the matter to the attention of the nobles like Todarmal or Jai Singh and sought the restoration of the most sacred place of the Hindu community in Ayodhya. Ramayana is silent about it. One can explain it. After all Ramayana was dealing with a time long gone-by but none of his letters now available to us under the compilation of *Vinay Patrika*—make any such reference at all.

Therefore, Sir, we have no historic evidence; no geological evidence; no arch. eological evidence about the existence of a temple in the site of Babri Masjid in 1528, which was demolished in order to make way for the Babri Masjid.

A number of things are being said here to mislead the people. It is said that the Muslims have not used the Babri Masjid and have not offered 'Namaz' there since 1934. It is not correct. The Imam of the Mosque, Maulvi Abdul Gaffar, died a few month ago. But, we have his affidavit. He was nearly 98 years when he died,

He led prayers in the Babri Masjid right up to 22nd December, 1949. But even if you accept it for argument's sake, that the Muslims for their own reasons abandoned the Masjid since 1934, how does it establish a rival claim on the Babri Masjid ? How does it establish the right of Vishwa Hindu Parishad to convert it into a temple ? But then, we have the Wakf records; Babri-Masjid was managed by U.P. Wakf Board right from the day, when the Wakf Act was promulgated in the early 30s. and there are a number of reports of the Wakf Inspectors and so on and so forth.

It has been said that the Muslims have not been anywhere near the Masjid since 1949. This is true. The muslim community was prevented by the judicial order from going anywhere near the Babri Masjid. But, can I lose my right if I obey a judicial order ? Does illegal occupation create a right ? Does abiding by a law, destroy a right ? These are not arguments at all. It is said that the District Judge's order was a judgment. As I explained to you, it was not a judgment but it was only an interlocutory order whose legality, whose constitutionality has been challenged by the Writ Petition, which is still pending before the special Bench of the Allahabad High Court.

16:00 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE in the Chair.]

It was said here that the Supreme Court had permitted the *Shilanyas*. This is not true at all. The Supreme Court did not go into this question at all (*Interruptions*) May be if so permitted by Shri Buta Singh under an agreement with the Vishwa Hindu Parishad, subject to certain conditions and promise of good behaviour in future, if I may say so. Unfortunately, that was also not fulfilled. In fact, the only order that we have is that of 7th November

1989 by the Special Bench of the Allahabad High Court which clearly says that Plot No. 586, where *Shilanyas* was performed, is part of the disputed premises. Now, the local administration, by superimposing a rough map on an accurate map, tried to please its masters by pointing out that the little corner where *Shilanyas* was actually performed was outside the rough map attached to the original plaint. Therefore, the site was undisputed. The executive did not have the courage to go back to the judiciary with this explanation and get a clarificatory order from it. The executive unilaterally decided as to what was part of Plot No. 586 and what was not. Anyway, today it is being demanded that they should be permitted to go to Plot No. 586. Here, Sir, I would like to point out that Plot No. 586 is clearly demarcated. And even if, for argument's sake, it is accepted that the *Shilanyas* took place just outside the disputed premises and if what is being demanded today is permitted by the Government of Uttar Pradesh, if one step forward is taken towards the Babri Masjid, then it will violate the *status quo* premises. It will enter into the disputed premises because beyond the *Shilanyas* site which is a very small site and beyond that admittedly lies Plot No. 586, which is part of the disputed premises. It comes under the ban, under the *status quo* order of the High Court. And therefore, any construction before the title suit is decided, even if one brick is laid into the disputed area, will be violation of the law of the land and constitute an act of contempt.

Sir, it has been said that Babri Masjid is a matter of national honour. I would like to point out that Babri Masjid has been known by various names throughout history. Today, we call it Babri Masjid. It was also called Jama Masjid, Ayodhya. It was called by several other names. It is not a memorial to Babar. In fact, it is doubtful whether Babar

ever visited Ayodhya or not. All that the inscription says is that a noble man of the court of Babar, Mir Bagi constructed the Masjid 'Ba Farmooda-e-Shah-e-Babar', i.e., according to the instructions of King Babar. What I was once told Giani Zail Singhji. I do not mind repeating here. There are friends who object to Babri Masjid because Babar was an invader and how can you commemorate his memory by calling it Babri Masjid? I said that if that will please Shri Singhal, the Muslim community would be prepared to re-name the Babri Masjid and call it by another name. A masjid is never a memorial to an individual. A masjid is a masjid and that is that.

Sir, Babri Masjid has been compared to Somnath case. The fact of the matter is that in the case of Somnath, there was no dispute at all. It was a clear case of renovation of an ancient temple. There was no legal case pending there was no *status quo* order and there was no dispute. How can the Somnath case be compared to the case of Babri Masjid?

Then, Sir, somebody has said, 'Oh' the Muslim community, the Babri Masjid Movement wants that the law of the land be respected.' They have become great votaries of the legal system today. And yesterday, when the Shahbano case came up, they wanted the law to be changed. I am sure that the VHP and BJP have got enough legal intelligence to understand that in any case, there are always questions of law and questions of facts. Whenever any order or judgement of any court violates the spirit of the law, then the Legislature which is supreme, redefines the contours of the law. I do not have to tell the august House how many a times we have amended the Constitution in order to nullify the impact of judgement or order of the Supreme Court. But not on a question of fact! If there is a finding by a court of law on a question of fact, that cannot be changed. Therefore,

we must make a clear distinction. In the Shah Bano Case, it was a question of law, the question of interpretation of the Shariat by the Supreme Court. It was challenged by the Muslim community and the Parliament of India in its wisdom decided to bring the law back in line with the Shariat, because the Shariat is the law of the land as far as the Muslim Personal law is concerned. No question of fact was involved. In this case, it is a question of fact whether the property in dispute is a mosque or a temple, whether it belongs to X or Y, whether it belongs to this community or to that.

Relocation has been mentioned here. I would like to reiterate that the proposed shift is technologically impossible because the Babri Masjid does not consist of big pieces of stone which can be dismantled and reinstalled on some other site. It is built of small rubble pieces of stone, mortar and bricks. Therefore, one cannot take it apart and reassemble it.

But more than that, as I have explained to you, shift is theologically unacceptable for the Muslims. It has been claimed that many mosques have been shifted in other countries including Pakistan. Let Pakistanis do what they like. Of course, I saw the contradiction in the press by the Pakistani Embassy that no mosque was shifted in Pakistan. I am not aware of any specific case in any other Muslim country. But there is a possibility in one school of Muslim Jurisprudence that for a public purpose, a mosque can be demolished. But obviously, public purpose cannot be stretched to mean that a place of worship can be of one community demolished in order to build a place of worship for another community on the same site.

I have faith in the people of our country. I have faith in the secular order. And the Muslim community has been agitating on this question

with full faith in the secular approach of our people and in the credentials of the secular State. They do not consider that the Vishwa Hindu Parishad or the BJP represents the entirety of the Hindu community. That they alone have the monopoly to defend the Hindu case or project the Hindu view. They are not the sole representative of the Hindu Community.

Sir, coming to the second question of maintaining the status of all places of worship as on 15th August 1947, the idea was first mooted by the Quami-Ekta Sammelan held in 1950 by eminent Gandhians and the proceedings were published in *Nav-jeevan*. Subsequently it was adopted by the Janata Party and later by other parties. It was also demanded by the Babri Masjid Movement. Let there be a law that the status of all places of worship as on 15th August 1950 shall remain intact. Why 15th August 1947? Why not any other date? This is the question. For this, the primary argument is that 15th August 1947 is the date on which power was transferred by the British to the people of India. On 15th August 1947, the people of India became masters of their destiny and responsible for their actions — for their acts of omission or commission. Before 15th August 1947, whatever might have happened in history, the people of India are not responsible. Therefore, we must respect that as a dividing line in our history where we must begin a new process of reconciliation.

Therefore, the Indian people with full sense of their democratic responsibility must decide that a change of sovereignty, that a transfer of power, will not affect the civil rights, of communities or individuals. Therefore, what was a temple on that date will remain a temple and what was a mosque shall remain a mosque. There can be no other line of division and no civilised society can brook the idea of replacing one set of place,

of worship with another set of places of worship with every change of authority. Places of worship cannot be treated as booties of war in the modern times.

Therefore, I conclude by saying that it is still possible to settle the question through negotiations. If negotiations are not synonymous with surrender by one party to the other, there can be several positions in which by give and take, by respecting each others sentiments and by respecting each others rights the Ayodhya dispute can be resolved in the interest of the people of India as a whole, in the interest of communal harmony and in the interest of social peace.

I must make one point and that is a very important point, Mr. Chairman Sir, Legally the Muslim community has an iron-tight, water-tight case but they are prepared—and this has been said many a time—to make extra concession to say that the *Shariyat* does not permit the construction of mosque on an usurp land: *Shariyat* does not permit the destruction of a temple to build a mosque on that site, therefore, if on this question of fact it can be established by an eminent authority, say the Supreme Court of India, that indeed a Ram temple stood in 1528 on that site of Ayodhya and was demolished in order to build the Babri Masjid, then even though the law of the land does not apply to Muslim community to surrender the Babri Masjid, the Muslim community of India shall be prepared to give away the Babri Masjid. This was said to Justice Krishna Iyer. This was said to Shri Rajiv Gandhi and this was said to Shri Chandra Shekhar. But we said one thing more. We said that the Vishwa Hindu Parishad must also commit itself that whatever be the finding on the question of facts, must be accepted by them also.

Secondly, in the mean time while the Supreme Court or a Commission of Inquiry consisting of Supreme

Court Judges is dealing with his matter, there shall be no agitation to incite the people all over the country.

Thirdly, that this concession shall not be cited against the Muslim community for launching ever more agitations, shall not be served as a precedent in order to keep the pot boiling.

I am sure, Mr. Chairman, Sir, you will accept that all these three were aptly reasonable. Unfortunately, the V.H.P. did not accept this. Therefore, on one hand I say it is still possible to find a solution through negotiations. It is still possible to construct a magnificent temple to the glory of Ram in Ayodhya which is regarded as the City of Ram, next to the Babri Masjid: on a site adjacent to the Babri Masjid. It will add glory to our country if a mosque and a temple will stand side-by-side. After all, we have a tradition of tolerance and mutual respect. If a legal solution is sought, it is still possible to have that, as I said in reference to the Supreme Court, subject to acceptance by V.H.P.

We have to come to this conclusion that if no negotiated settlement is possible: if all efforts to bring about a reasonable settlement fail then as a civilised society, as a country wedded to rule of law: as a people who believe in the Constitution, we have no alternative but to let the courts decide: but to let the law take its course. Then whether any one likes it or not; whether any individual, organisation or institution accepts it or not, it is the duty of the State to enforce the final decision, the final verdict of the court of law.

Therefore, we must end on this note that every effort must be made to settle the dispute by negotiations. The door should not be barred at any time but let the judicial proceedings go on so that in case negotiations fail to yield results, we can settle this dispute, which is eating into the vitals of our society, through civilised

human means and in the mean time let us erect the barrier to the multiplications of such disputes in our society so that more Babri Masjid disputes do not arise, and give a handle to those who wish to disturb the peace of the land and gain political capital out of it.

[Translation]

327

SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI

(Gazipur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, keeping in view the resolution moved by Shri Zainal Abedin, it is necessary for our national integrity to pass the resolution and enact a law accordingly. Our colleagues have said in the House that the way the question of Ram Janam Bhooni and Babri Masjid has been raised before the country, it has resulted in great harm to the fabric of our country. The dispute has three indiging factors. First is History, second is faith and third is politics. If we look from the point of view of history we find that Pathans captured Ayodhya in 1192. In 1526, came Babar and Ayodhya came under his control. But with Ayodhya coming under his control, Babar went to Gwalior and Chanderi. He was impressed by the magnificent buildings in that place. He did not demolish those buildings but he impressed upon his son Humayun that if he had to rule over this country he would have to keep the culture of this country in mind. He would have to take care of cow and religious shrines and then only they could be popular and could rule the country. During the revolution in 1857 it was found that the people were supporting the revolt in Faizabad and the Mahants of Ayodhya were supporting the Britishers. They were providing every facility to the British soldiers. Later, in front of that mosque there was Nazul land which was given to Mahants by the Britishers as a reward. Later, the dispute arose once more. The first dispute arose in 1853. Following this, the local people conducted a compromise between the "Maths" of Hindu Community and the

Muslim Community. Britishers hanged the leaders of both the communities. The matter did not end there. Public organised 'Melas' under that banyan tree and paid tributes to the martyrs. Britishers could not tolerate it and they ordered felling of that tree. That is how the controversy continued and on 23rd December, 1949 an idol was placed in that mosque. Following that a dispute arose as Shri Shahabuddin said. Shri K. K. Nayyar, Collector was responsible for all this problem, who was under the influence of R.S.S. those days. Even today, it is observed how in our judiciary and police high posts are occupied by the people with communal feelings and inspired by such feelings. Shri K.K. Nayyar ordered installation of the idol. The dispute was referred to the court and the temple was attached under section 45. Since then the case is *sub judice*. We do not comprehend whether this section 45 is invoked just to determine the real owner of the property? When the matter is *sub judice* and attachment orders have not been vacated how did these people perform "Shilanyas". These very people were responsible for liting section 45 and opening of the lock of the mosque. The result was that communal riots took place in our country. The people say that Babar was a foreigner. We also consider him an alien. If he demolished the temple, what happened to him? How many temples of 'Vaishnovites' were demolished by 'Shaivites'? Who were they? How after assassinating Brahadrath, Pushpmitra instigated killing of Buddhists and plundering of buddhist Shrines and how Harsha opened a department to demolish temples in Kashmir? It is mentioned in 'Rajtarangini'.

I would like to submit categorically here that unity and integrity of the country cannot be protected if we dig out old controversies. Therefore, it is necessary that we maintain *status quo* in respect of places of worship as they existed on 15th August, 1947. It would have been better had members of BJP been here. These saints talk

of universal brotherhood and harmony on the one hand and of Hindu-Muslim issues on the other. Where are those 'Ram Bhaktas' with lotus symbol? Had they been here I would have sought an answer from them. The other day Shrimati Vijayaraje Scindia said that during the times of Lord Ram there was no Hinduism. Only humanism was prevalent at that time. Who is responsible for that? Today Hindus are embracing Christianity, Buddhism and Islam. On the one hand they speak about the Ram Temple whereas on the other hand if a Harijan enters the Nathdwara temple he is beaten up mercilessly. What is this? What type of devotion is it? They want to gain political mileage out of it. When things go that bad, then there is need to seriously think about it. Kabirdas had said :

*"Hum mein Tum mein khadag
khamb mein sab jag vyapat Ram"*.

Do they want to confine Lord Ram to one place? If they want to do so, I will say that they have no faith in Lord Ram. Ram had killed Sambuk and thus he was an assassin. Who goes to his temple to worship him as an assassin? This is an egalitarian society and therefore we have to look into all these things. Who is to blame for this? Why don't these saints and sages make some effort in this direction? Why don't they try to find out as to why people are embracing Buddhism or accepting Islam? It only shows prevalence of parochialism. The number of followers of Hinduism is fast reducing. This is the miserable plight of Hinduism and I attribute all this to these *Rambhaktas* with lotus symbol who are making tall claims about Hinduism. I would like to appeal to all the Hon. Members that if we want to preserve national integrity, we should support this Resolution which seeks to maintain *status quo* in respect of places of worship as they existed on 15th August, 1947. We would have been happy had the Congress party moved this resolution. You must have witnessed their unruly behaviour yesterday. Whatever

little soft corner you have for them please give it up. Whatever is happening today is all because of them. They are primarily responsible and therefore, all secular and democratic forces must join hands and throw up a challenge to the fascist forces, otherwise history will never forgive us.

With these words I support this Resolution.

[English]

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO YADDE (Vijayawada) :
Mr. Chairman, I rise to support this Resolution moved by Shri Zainal Abedin and we express our support and solidarity on our own behalf as well as our Telugu Desam Party.

Sir, lot of things have been said by several speakers during the discussion on this Private Member's Resolution. I will not repeat them. But I would like to express my feelings over this important issue which has caused utmost concern to a very large number of people throughout the country.

First of all, I wonder how the Bharatiya Janata Party which happens to be in power in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan where they have their Governments to which very recently Uttar Pradesh has been added and even during the Ninth Lok Sabha there were quite a large number of Members of Parliament from that Party, can argue the way it has been doing. Many a time I wondered at their argument that this is purely concerning the faith of people belonging to a particular religion. Though everybody has his own freedom, at the same time, we have chosen the rule of law and we have dedicated ourselves to a Constitution in which the judicial process is an important organ. While they conveniently quote some court judgments which give some scope to their argument, and they put forward that court judgment, but at the same, sometimes they say, "No, no. We are not bound by the verdict on this matter". This is most unfortunate.

I also perform Pooja. I have faith in God, but at the same time I do not subscribe to their views. Similarly, there are crores of people who do not subscribe to their views and how can the BJP take the *Vakalat* on behalf of their entire Hindu population of this country?

There is no clinching evidence that Ramchandrajji was born at that exact place where the Babri Masjid is located. A large number of historians have clearly stated that there is no clinching, concrete evidence which goes to show that Lord Shri Ram was born at that particular place.

And there is nothing wrong if you have a temple by the side of Babri Masjid. When Shri V. P. Singh was the Prime Minister, his Government offered nearly 75 acres of land near Babri Masjid and with a few hundred crores of rupees they had collected, they could have constructed a very beautiful temple to Lord Sri Ram.

In Mathura, Lord Krishna's temple is there. Many Hindus do not have objection to this. But some people in Vishwa Hindu Parishad are feeling that it should have been constructed after demolishing the Muslim structure nearby. This is most unfortunate.

We swear in the name of the Constitution even before we file our nomination. And before the Returning Officer, we have to take oath, 'that I abide by the Indian Constitution'. Here there are people who say that they do not have faith in the judicial system. This is most unfortunate.

Several unfortunate things had taken place. They have chosen to overthrow a Government that was elected by the people and which was doing some service to the farmers and the poor people of this country, which had tried to do something in a very short period of time. And it was helping the farmers of this country, it was helping the workers of this country and several sections of the population and unfortunately BJP party had withdrawn its support to that Government. The Government headed by Shri V. P. Singh wanted to provide

reservations for the first time to backward classes in the central sector, which was being denied all these forty-four years.

I fully support this Resolution because it sets at rest this problem by maintaining the status quo of all religious places as they exist on 15th August 1947.

Several great people like Buddha, Mahavir Jain, have given a message of peace, love to all people, irrespective of caste, creed or religion, to the whole world. And even in our times we had Mahatma Gandhi, who has shown a path of non-violence, a path of tolerance and love among one and all including the most downtrodden, who were till such time considered untouchables.

And now because of the attitude of the Vishwa Hindu Parishad and the Bharatiya Janata Party, communal tensions may increase and already a good number of people lost their lives. In this context, I want to remind that our country a case of unity in diversity. Not only Buddhism and Jainism but also some other religions which were foreign to our country, came to our country, mixed and stayed here. These religions were Zoroastrianism, Christianity, Islam and Bhaism. When in other parts of the world Jews were being persecuted, they were let in this country and given shelter. Similar is the case with Christianity. First they came to Kerala. Zoroastrians from Iran came to our country and landed at the Western Coast in Gujarat. There was a king Jadhav Rana. These people called on the king. The king asked them: "What is it you want from us"? Their old priest replied: "Freedom of workship". "Granted. What else do you wish"? "Freedom to bring up our young in our own traditions and customs". "Granted. What else do you wish"? "A small piece of land that we could cultivate, so that we may not be a burden to the people among whom we live". "Granted. In return, what will you do for the country of your adoption"? The old priest asked for a brass bowl to be

filled with milk and brought to the assembly. This was done. He then stirred a spoonful of sugar in the bowl and, holding it up in his trembling hands, asked : "Does any man see the sugar in this bowl of milk?" All shook their heads. Said the priest : "We shall try to be like this insignificant amount of sugar in the milk of your human kindness." There were murmers of approval from the crowd. Then, at a signal from the priest, all the refugees—men, women and children—prostrated themselves full length on the ground. Each picked up a handful of earth and, with tears streaming down their faces, they pressed it to their eyes and forehead.

I would like to remind our friends to recollect what Vivekananda, the great saint who had brought laurels to our great religions, Hinduism in the Chicago conference, said :

"We had confined our religion to temples, images and rituals. We had neglected man in our society. We failed to see God in man, and to serve Him in man, though the teaching of our Vedanta is to see God in every being First love man across over there, your neighbour, serve him, learn to work with him in a team, give up this tendency to picking up quarrels and litigation. It is only then that you will understand the true meaning of religion and develop the capacity to build a united strong India."

I hope, the BJP and VHP will at least now think again and give up their rigid attitude and try to solve this problem through a meaningful dialogue once for all so that there would not be communal passions roused hereafter. Already the country is paying a high price. At several places a large number of people are being killed in that madness.

We hope that this type of incidence will not recur in future. I once again, through you, whole-heartedly support this Private Members Resolution which can be adopted. I hope the Ruling

Party also will support this and bring forward immediately a legislation to this effect so that things will be settled once for all. I thank you for giving me an opportunity. 394

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL
(Chandigarh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, every religion preaches an eternal message of brotherhood and tolerance. 'Equal respect for all religions' is ingrained in our ethos and reflected eloquently in our age-old belief of "Sarav Dharam Sambhav". This is our concept of 'Secularism'—a concept that we have chosen as a cardinal principle for running the affairs of this vast and diverse land.

We have always believed that religion occupies an important place in one's lives. It makes our lives sublime. It gives the godly peace of mind when the wordly conflicts threaten to shatter it. But, religion is a veritable double-edged weapon that can swing either way. While it equips us to attain victory of virtue over evil, it becomes a potent weapon of destruction if abused. This, we have sadly experienced on a number of occasions when communal violence has threatened to break the beautiful fabric of India's unity and integrity and has brought untold sorrow and misery to innocent lives.

The fire of communal frenzy has been lit on the pettiest of issues but today the unseemingly controversy and dispute over Ram Janambhoomi-Babri Masjid at Ayodhya threatens to engulf the entire nation in a major conflagration. I am of the belief that left to the people of Ayodhya themselves, the matter could never have acquired dangerous proportions that it has today. But, that would have deprived the vultures of their flesh—vultures that descend menacingly and fly away with flesh torn afresh from the body of motherland—that is India.

We, in our system, have conceded a pre-eminent position to judiciary. Aggrieved against any private or State action, every individual looks up to the judiciary for justice. For that matter,

any society, governed by the rule of law, can survive only if we leave the settlement of mutual disputes to be adjudicated upon by an impartial authority without taking law into our own hands or reverting to the law of jungle.

Unfortunately, today we find that the VHP and the BJP are threatening to go ahead with their plan to construct a temple at the place where a mosque has stood for centuries and they could not care less for the order of the High Court or the wise counsel of those to whom communal harmony and public tranquility are more sacrosanct than political power. This is a disconcerting feature, a disconcerting move pursued by those who, for narrow political ends, do not pause even for a moment to reflect over the ominous consequences of their actions and indulge in beratings against the judiciary also.

When an hon. Member from the BJP—I am sorry that they are not present here today—was moving an amendment to the Resolution, he dwelt at length referring to what he considered and held out to be incontrovertible evidence to justify the demand for removal of mosque from the present site. But, unfortunately, he and his fellow travellers decline, was very eloquently pointed out by Shri Shahabuddinji, to honour any verdict of the court and declare arrogantly that the temple would be built there and there alone. The Resolution symbolises the sentiments of every right-thinking person in the country.

I do not want to doubt anybody's patriotism. We have seen much of furore being raised over that. It is not my right to do so. But, with all humility, I submit that I cannot persuade myself to accept such acts as patriotic because these contain potent elements of chaos, communal tension, violence and disruption, that could even lead to the breaking up of the country.

Hinduism has followed, since times immemorial, the path of love, understanding and respect for other faiths. Today, we are doled out an esoteric

definition of Hinduism itself. Our secularism is castigated as pseudo secularism and what we hear are veritably fascist threats. In the name of Ram temple, an all-out effort is being made to create hatred against one another in the minds of people of India. This is a pernicious move and can lead to serious consequences. This has in it the seeds of Hindu *Rashtra* and, Sir, if today a responsible political party in the country can go to the extent of creating conditions for the establishment or even for the demand of a State based on one particular religion, I am sure, there would be justification in the demand from other people calling for a State based on their religions also. Ideas have legs and knowing this, some people in the BJP are busy planting ideas in the minds of the people, are busy planting brazenly communal ideas so that ordinary people are exploited for purely narrow political ends.

The sanctity of a religious place is derived from the pious religious purpose to which it is put and is derived from the sacred feelings that it exudes. All places of religious worship ought to do so. But, unfortunately, sometimes such places are misused for baser materialistic considerations. That inflicts a bloody blow to the body politic and harms the larger national interests. Today in a secular and democratic society, such as ours, larger national considerations must prevail over every other consideration. We must decide that for ourselves now and now itself.

We may all belong to different religious denominations. But the religion of a still higher order that we all belong to and must be proud of is being Indian. An average and true Hindu, or a true Muslim, or a true Sikh or a true Christian would be least obstructed in his daily prayers and pursuit of godly peace, only if the self-proclaiming protectors of this religion or that religion keep their eyes off from such places of worship.

In this context, without taking more time of this hon. House, I support the present Resolution. I support the content and spirit of the present Resolution because Congress has always stood for an amicable settlement of the issues that concern us, failing which—as it has been repeatedly said by us—we would honour any settlement or any decision handed out by the Court. But, for that—as was pointed out by Shri Shahabuddin—there has to be a feeling of give and take. There must not be adoption of any rigid stand. It must not be construed as a surrender of one to the whims and passions of the others. It is with that spirit that we have to go about this move.

I support the second part of the Resolution also that the *status quo* on religious shrines and places of worship as existed on 15th of August, 1947 be maintained and a law to enforce that be enacted. I am surprised to hear my hon. friends from BJP say that 15th of August, 1947 has no sanctity, as far as the functioning of the society itself is concerned and that it is only a date on which the Transfer of Power took place. With all humility and with all respect to my friends on the other side, I would like to differ with them on that issue. 15th of August, 1947 is a sacred day in our history, when we charted our course into the future as an independent country free from the yoke of foreign rule, the rule during which the rulers strove to divide us on religion, caste and creed. And that is the date when we set out in the comity of nation as a free country knowing as to what is good and what is bad for us. That date is very important. That date marks a watershed in our history because for national reconstruction and national reconciliation, we then decided to forget the past and to work our way into the future. If we carry with ourselves the legacy of hatred, we are bound to be doomed. If we carry the time-tested ethos of mutual love and respect for each other, only then we could achieve a brighter future for the country—a brighter future for the succeeding generations.

The apprehension that fixation of this date for the purpose of determining the *status quo* of the religious places may lead to the raking up of new disputes about many other places of worship is unfounded and will pose no problem if we decide to act honestly and sort out things with an open mind. An appropriate law in this respect is the need of the hour because law symbolises the yearning and aspirations of the people and in a changing, moving and dynamic society no law can be static. Today, responding to the yearning and sentiments of the overwhelming majority of the people of the country it becomes absolutely essential that a law is framed to check once for all the recurrence of disputes, the recurrence of violence over religious places, over the places of worship, and I am confident that when the Government moves for such a law, it will have unanimous support of the right thinking people in the country. The Government must not be unduly worried about some people who, for narrow political considerations, would be out to oppose it.

With these words, Sir, I support the Resolution.

3-18
SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri) : Sir, I rise to support the Resolution moved by the honourable Shri Zainal Abedin.

It is really heartening to note that the hon. Members of the House from all parties barring BJP have taken a united stand in respect of this highly sensitive issue facing the country. It is really a matter of gratification especially for the Members of the minority community that the overwhelming majority of the majority communities are not prepared to endorse the view of the BJP. Unfortunately BJP has taken a stand which is going to divide the two communities. Certain elements are creating hatred and mistrust between two communities. They are making it a political issue for their own political ends. The dispute is only that of a recent origin. I do not want to travel to entire history of the Babri Masjid-

Ramjanambhoomi dispute which ever citizen of the country knows very well.

I support this Resolution. There are two parts of this Resolution which are very much acceptable to every one in this country. The first part of the Resolution resolves taking steps to peacefully settle the dispute regarding the shrine at Ayodhya. I think no right thinking citizen of this country will disagree to this proposition. The second part is urging the Government to enact suitable legislation for preserving and maintaining the *status quo* of all religious shrines and places of worship as they existed on August 15, 1947.

Sir, the Congress Party and also my party have all committed this to the people of this country during the time of election. Therefore, this is a Resolution on which, I hope there will be no reservation for the Members of the House barring BJP. Therefore, in spite of whatever differences I have with the party of the mover on many things, I support this Resolution because we endorse this view that we have already expressed earlier.

17-00 hrs.

Sir, I feel the religion should be the philosophy of tolerance and coexistence and that is the best philosophy, especially those who are coming from the South from a tiny State like Kerala have that experience in our own life. One can see temples, churches and mosques standing side-by-side in our State as a perfect picture of communal harmony and I do not know why many of our friends in the northern part of the country do not emulate this example of Kerala.

Sir, hon. Member Shri Dixit is not present here now; he should have been present here. While speaking on this Resolution, he made certain remarks, which, according to me, are nothing but suppression of facts and suggestion of false hood. He was just following the legal dictum of *suppressio veri* and *suggestio falsi*. He had distorted the

facts of this case. Therefore, I am constrained to mention some of the facts of the case to support the case of Muslims. Muslims did not and will not put forward any unreasonable claim. It has been made abundantly clear that Muslims are not at all against the construction of the temple in Ayodhya, but without demolishing the Babri Masjid; the demolition of Babri Masjid will naturally evoke the deep felt feelings of the Muslims about which the hon. Members of this House have already expressed their views.

Sir, with your permission, I would like to quote certain things from the records of the case. Hon. member of BJP Shri Dixit should have seen the records of the case as to what happened on December 23, 1949, the unfortunate day in the secular history of this country. I will just read the FIR filed by Shri Mata Prasad, the constable who was on duty at the shrine on 23rd December, 1949. This is the translated version of the FIR lodged by Sub-Inspector Ram Dube, police station Ayodhya on December 23, 1949, as certified by the office of the city Magistrate on February, 11, 1986.

I quote :

"According to Mata Prasad (paper No. 7), when I reached to Janam Bhumi around 8 O' Clock in the morning, I came to know that group of 50-60 persons had entered Babri Mosque after breaking the compound gate lock of the mosque or through jumping across the walls of the compound with a stair and established therein, an idol of Shri Bhagwan and painted Sita Ram, etc., on the outer, and inner walls with geru (red-loam). Hans Raj on duty asked them to defer, but they did not."

"These persons have already entered the mosque before the available PAC (Provincial Armed Corps) guards could be commanded. Officials of the district administration came at the site and involved themselves in necessary arrangements. Afterwards a crowd of 5000 to 6000 persons

gathered around and while chanting bhajans and raising religious slogans tried to enter the mosque but were deterred and nothing untoward happened thereon because of proper arrangements. Ram Das, Ram Shakti Das and 50 to 60 unidentified others entered the mosque surreptitiously and spoiled its sanctity. Government servants on duty and several others are witness to it. Therefore, it is written and filed."

This was the FIR that was filed about the incident which happened on 23rd December, 1949. It has been translated and certified on February 11, 1986. This has been substantiated by a telegram sent to the then Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, Shri Gobind Ballabh Pant by the then District Magistrate of the region, K. K. Nayar. Radio message was sent at 10:30 a.m. on December 23, 1949 by the District Magistrate, K.K. Nayar to the Chief Minister, Gobind Ballabh Pant and the Chief Secretary and the Home Secretary. It reads as follows :

"A few Hindus entered Babri Masjid at night when the Masjid was deserted and installed a deity there. DM and SP and force at spot. Situation under control. Police picket of 15 persons was on duty at night but did not apparently act."

These are the facts. But Shri S.C. Dikshit should not have misled and misrepresented all these facts in some other way. This is what BJP people are doing. They and their organs have been making venomous propaganda and trying to misrepresent the facts I can just point out one of the publications from their organ: *Organiser* RSS mouthpiece, of March 29, 1987 Well just see.

"What happened on December 22-23, 1949 ? The RSS mouthpiece, *Organiser* of March 29, 1987 will have us believe that "On the historic morning of December 23, 1949 the idols of Sri Ramachandra and Sita Devi miraculously appeared in the Jan-masthan. As the Hindu devotees

rejoiced over the miracle and thronged in their thousands".

That is the version they have given to what really happened. It is true that they have been trying to make such propaganda in order to mislead the people of this country. But fortunately, those who are committed to secularism, those who are committed to Hindu-Muslim unity, those who are committed to the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi would not believe it. A large number of such people would not believe it.

Mr. S. C. Dikshit in his speech has tried to mislead the House by twisting all these things. I only rebut these things here to set the record of the House straight.

A civil suit was filed on January 16, 1950 by one Gopal Singh Visharad for a declaration of a right to worship. The upshot of this litigation was predictable. The civil judge restrained the removal of the idols and interference with the puja "as at present carried on".

The sole purpose of this was just to deprive the right of those believers belonging to the Muslim community from offering their prayers and creating somehow problems to them. In this case, the suit I mentioned when come before the Civil Judge who observed on March 3, 1951:

"The undisputed fact remains that on the date of this suit the idols of Shri Bhagwan Ram Chandra and others did exist"

This breaking open the locks on 23 Dec. 1949 and getting into the mosque and to install idols will show that the mosque belongs to Muslims. The Judge found the reason very interesting, inspite of the fact that, the Government of UP has taken the stand before the court in this case, was quite different one.

On April 24, 1950 before the Faizabad Judge, Mr. Ugra, who was Divisional Commissioner of Faizabad, on behalf of the State of Uttar Pradesh has submitted as follows :—

"The property in suit is known as Babri Masjid and it has been for a

long period in use as a mosque for the purpose of worship of the Muslims. It has not been in use as a temple of Shri Ram Chandrajii."

This is what the UP Government has submitted before the Court as back as in 1950. The hon. Member Shri Dikshit has incorrectly submitted before this august House that there is no case that Muslims were in possession of it, and there was no case that Muslims have been using it as a mosque either. Such arguments do not hold water. I say, Sir, this argument is not maintainable, either in facts or in law.

There is also so much evidence which will prove beyond any shadow of doubt that the mosque did exist and the Muslims were in possession of it.

I can very well bring to the notice of this august House, all that evidence if necessary. But unfortunately, when the petition to open the mosque was decided by the District Judge, Faizabad, the observation made by him was quite distressing, because he did not even hear the parties involved namely, the Muslims. Even then the District Judge on 1986 observed as follows :—

"It is clear that it is not necessary to keep the locks at the gates for the purpose of maintaining law and order or the safety of the idols. This appears to be an unnecessary irritant to the applicant and other members of the community."

This is what the learned Judge has observed. One can very well understand what the Judge has in view in his mind when he decided the case in his own way. He said :—

"There is no apprehension of law and order." From the date of that Order passed by the District Judge, Shri Pandey, till this day, that is the only ground which not only this country but even the whole world has taken as an issue of law and order but still we find that the Judge has observed :—

"There is no reason to believe that there will be a question of law and order."

Sir, I do not want to take much of the precious time of this august House. But it is very interesting to read some portion of the Judgement passed by Shri K. M. Pandey, the District Judge while ordering to open the lock of Babri Masjid which has now turned out to be Babri Masjid Ram Janambhoomi dispute. The Judge said :—

"After having heard the parties, it is clear that the members of the other community, namely, the Muslims, are not going to be affected by any stretch of imagination if the locks of the gates were opened and the idols inside the premises are allowed to be seen and worshipped by the pilgrims and devotees. It is undisputed that the premises are presently in the court's possession and that for the last 35 years. Hindus have had an unrestricted right of worship as a result of the court's order of 1950 and 1951."

It is not only against the fact of the case but also very much against law as well as natural justice.

In spite of all these things, we want it to be settled as early as possible. Therefore, I also support the views expressed by the hon. Member, my learned friend Shri Syed Shahabuddin that Muslims the minorities are always agreeable to have a peaceful settlement of the case. We are living in a civilised society and no citizen living in this civilised society can say that he will not respect the verdict of a Court of Law. It is the duty of all the parties involved—the Vishwa Hindu Parishad and the Babri Masjid Action Committee as also the Coordinating Committee representing all the sections—to come to an understanding and agreement and settle the dispute because it affects the very secular fabric of our country. We have to strengthen secularism because the Hindus and the Muslims as also the people of other religions are to live in peace and tranquillity because that is the imperative need to make efforts in this country to be successful.

Sir, I may avail of this occasion to urge everybody through you, not only those in the House but those out of the

House and the country that they should see how the non-Muslims friends and brothers are supporting the cause of minority in this country. In our country, the right to worship is enshrined in the Constitution. Every citizen has to uphold that principle enshrined in the Constitution. Every citizen has the right of worship. Perhaps we could see the anxiety on this matter from the speeches made by the hon. Members of this House. That is the greatest and sure guarantee of this sacred right in this country.

Sir, we have to live in peace and tranquillity. We have to live in harmony. Communal harmony and amity is the need of the hour. Therefore, whenever one may try to destroy this secular fabric of the country, everybody should join hands together to defeat that.

The first War of Independence took place in 1857. It is known as the Sepoy Mutiny. What was the war for? It was a war fought by Muslims and Hindus together. They fought shoulder to shoulder against the colonial powers who usurped the very seat of power of the people of this country. At that time, the Hindus and the Muslims were together to protect the Kingdom of the last of the Mughals, to protect the King Bahadur Shah Zaffar. He was one of the last of the Mughal Emperors and also the descendent of Babar, the much maligned Babar. Therefore, the Hindus and the Muslims in that case will be happy to know the historical facts. They will be happy to know that those communities have stood against the onslaught of the imperialism and colonialism and of those vested interests and fought for the sake of this country. Therefore it is time for all of us to uphold secularism and to uphold the banner of communal amity, communal harmony for which our Father of the Nation laid down his precious life.

With these few words while I once again support the Resolution and I hope that the Vishwa Hindu Parishad and their allies would just appreciate the feelings of this august House. This is the seat of the democratic India reflecting the very wishes and aspirations of all the people of this country.

We should solve this dispute by negotiation if the verdict of the Court is not honoured. All of us should go forward hand in hand to defeat the enemies of this country.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : Hon. Chairman, the Resolution before the House is one which is not only dealing with the situation that has been created because of the misadventure of certain people who believe that anything, fair and foul, is justifiable in the pursuit of political ends. Politics, no doubt, has a very wide canvas and history is witness to a lot of things that have happened, either for the sake of political expediency or sometimes they have happened in spite of an honest effort being made to put things right.

I believe, that the situation that has arisen in the last two or three years, which has created this situation, which has necessitated this Resolution, is not only the creation of political expediency but I will go further to say that the situation has been created because certain people chose to act in a manner totally alien to the ethos that has evolved in this country since we started our freedom struggle to free the country from foreign yoke. You cannot just reverse certain things which become identified with the total consciousness of the people of a country. When Mahatmaji started the freedom movement and even before him, when great leaders of this country tried to rouse the people of India—Shri Rabindra Nathji. Shri Tilakji and many other great people—the core of their effort was to create the consciousness of an India totally at peace within itself, if I may be allowed to say, a country which had a thousands of years of inheritance, an inheritance which is real both in variety and in content.

When we juxtapose that with what has been sought to be done in the last two or three years, it is tragic, sometimes even pathetic when we are told that even our heritage has to be dated. We have to put a date on our heritage—from this point of time to that point of time, this is what the heritage of this

country is. Then we are supposed to feel proud that this period belongs to us and that period belongs to somebody else and in this process, we want to set one section of people against the other section of people.

In all humility, I would like to say this is something which can only result in the total destruction of the fabric of this country which has been woven with dedication, commitment and sacrifices of thousands and thousands of patriots, some known and some unknown. If we want to destroy this fabric, then we can do so only at the peril of this great nation.

The dispute about the Ram Janmabhoomi and Babri Masjid, if I may be allowed to say so, I feel different and sometimes I feel very sad that we have to conjure up a dispute between deities between our prophets and all that we hold here.

The religious teachings of all these religions is brotherhood as the basis of human relationship, compassion, pity and total understanding with all other religions. Today, we are told that they are all loggerheads and we have to resolve a dispute which some people have manufactured—not between Gods and the deities—to somehow influence their political and electoral results. When I say this, I am conscious of the fact that religious sentiment has been aroused; that people's passions have been raised.

What is needed is, everyone in this country who wants that this country should attain its manifest destiny, have to hold their hands, have to halt, stop and ponder as to where we are going and to put a check on this process of communalising the politics of India.

A lot has been said recently about how someone is responsible for a certain situation and how someone else is responsible for a certain state of situation. This is an endless debate. We can go on arguing about this as they say "till the cow comes home". But, there must be a home for the cow to come back too. If in the process of this argument, all the homes and hearths of this country are to be set ablaze, if

all the hopes and aspirations of the people are to be turned to dust, then where will be the sacred cows, that some people want altogether to come home to ?

Therefore, it is very essential that a deliberate decision be taken in this country that no one shall be allowed to light any more bush fires around the country; no one should be allowed to communalise the situation in the country; no one should be allowed to mix religion with politics and certainly no one should be allowed to get away with a benefit that they hope and seek to reap by it. For that, it is necessary that this august House—the Parliament—should become the conscience of the nation and spell out in clear and categorical terms the true limits to which, I have no other word to describe it...
(Interruptions)

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY
(Jagatsinghpur) : You also lack in vocabulary ! 408

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : At least, I do not borrow it.

What I was saying Sir, is that we should make it absolutely clear that the limits will have to be set and these issues are to be resolved. There is no other way in a democratic system, than to resolve issues by mutual consent; by mutual dialogue and in a peaceful manner, to that, more religious bush fires are not allowed. It is essential and the Congress Party in its manifesto has made it absolutely clear, which the hon. President of India has reiterated in his Address to both Houses of Parliament that in all religious places, a *status quo* shall be maintained as of 15th August, 1947, except in Ramjanmabhoomi-Babri Masjid, which has been excluded, not because there is a dispute, and Somnath temple matter was also mentioned, since it has already been fore-closed.

Therefore, the spirit of this resolution is in total consonance with the aspirations of the people of this country, who have only the well being of the Mother India at heart.

410

17-32 hrs.

Bill 1

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA (Jadavpur) : We want to know whether the Minister will be bringing a legislation in this regard in this session itself ?

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. DISAPPROVAL OF TERRORIST AND DISRUPTIVE ACTIVITIES (PREVENTION) AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1991

AND

TERRORIST AND DISRUPTIVE ACTIVITIES (PREVENTION) AMENDMENT BILL — C

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time allotted for Private Members' Resolution is over. The next item is Half-an-Hour discussion. Shri Anna Joshi is not present in the House. Then we will have to utilise this time for the Government work.

[English] 410

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) : Sir, I beg to move :

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : No Sir. You continue with the Private Members' Resolution.

"That this House disapproves of the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Amendment Ordinance, 1991 (Ordinance No. 5 of 1991) promulgated by the President on the 2nd May, 1991."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time allotted for Private Members' business is over.

Sir, when the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Act was being debated in this House in 1987, many of us considered it to be a black act, a piece of legislation of draconian proportions and we anticipated that this legislation helps open a dark chapter in our legislative history.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Then you adjourn the House.

In the four years that it has been in operation much that has happened has served to exemplify the fears and apprehensions that we had expressed at the time of legislation. In practice it has been violative of human rights; it has served to denigrate the fundamental right enshrined in our Constitution and in fact it has denigrated human dignity of our common citizens. It has been used in an excessive manner and few other pieces of legislation in the history of our independence have provided such avenues for excessive use of executive power as the notorious TADA.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Two and a half hours allotted for Private Members' Business is over. So we cannot again continue with it. We will have to utilise the remaining time for the Government's work.

The next item is Statutory Resolution, Item No. 26. Shri Giridharilal Bhargava is not present. Shri Jaswant Singh is not present. Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao is not present. Shri Syed Shahabuddin is to move the Resolution. This Statutory Resolution and the corresponding Bill will be discussed together. The time allotted for this is two hours.

In fact the Act as it stands bestows unlimited power in the hands of the executive in the name of the security of the State. Shakespeare would have said : "Security, what crimes are committed in thy name !" In the name of security common citizens have been placed behind bars, weaker sections and members of minority communities have been detained.

In fact, the detainees include old women and young children. From 1987 onwards, we have various examples. The first is the case of Gujarat where thousands of people were detained at one stroke. Roughly about two thousand people were put behind the bars at a given time, including women and children. We have this in a famous case in Rajasthan where, today as we debate TADA Act in this House, more than 250 persons are languishing behind the bars for the last two years and more; and where the Home Minister of the State is on record as having stated on the Floor of the Assembly that at least 178 of them have no charge against them which was established after due enquiry. And yet they have to be behind the bars.

We have many such examples of misuse of TADA in Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir. In Jammu & Kashmir, even the designated Court is not functioning. People were arrested in the Valley and they were expected to go to Jammu if they wanted to move the Court for a review. After long last, the previous Government established on paper that the designated Court in Srinagar is yet to begin functioning.

These are very grievous lapses from the rule of law.

Indeed this entire legislation is violative of the rule of law. It was supposed to curb terrorist violence. So, it was extended for two years in 1989. Now it was about to lapse, after four years of operation and so, an ordinance was issued to extend its life. Now, we have before us this Bill and the Government seeks to extend it for another two years. I wonder as to whether that is the end of the matter. It was

extended from two years to four years. Now it is being extended from four years to six years. The fire goes on raging and I do not think that the hon. Minister is in a position to give an assurance to the House that after the next two years, it shall be the end of the matter and that this legislation will be allowed to lapse.

The process that has been adopted is counterproductive. It pours fuel over the fire. Terrorism has to be condemned; terrorism has no place in a democratic society; terrorism must be curbed. But the State which is the creation of law, the State which swears by the rule of law, the State which exists to protect the rule of law cannot engage itself in terrorism. State violence can be no answer to terrorist violence; State terrorism can never serve to curb the terrorism of the militants. The State should take upon itself to go into the political roots of the problem and work out as to why terrorism has come about in the first place. And then try to find a remedy. So, such methods are counter-productive. That is why TADA has failed. It failed in the first two years; it failed to curb terrorism in four years and I am absolutely certain in my mind that with these methods, the State cannot curb terrorism in the next two years.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur) : On a point of order. There is no quorum in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum. The hon. Member, Shri Shahabuddin Syed may continue.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Sir, I was on the point that on ethical and moral grounds and on constitutional political grounds as well as on purely political grounds, I find it pertinently wrong assumption on the part of the Government that the TADA shall help them to curb terrorism and bring it to a close in the next two years. Therefore, Sir, I am pleading with the state not to insist

on renewing this mandate for the use of such excessive powers as are vested under this law. I have no option but to move this resolution which I place before this House.

With these words, I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :
 "That this House disapproves of the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Amendment Ordinance, 1991 (Ordinance No. 5 of 1991) promulgated by the President on the 2nd May, 1991."

[Translation]

413

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM LAL RAHJ): On behalf of Shri S. B. Chavan, I beg to move :

"That the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Amendment Bill) was introduced on 24th May 1987 when terrorist and violent activities were at their peak and it was not possible to contain them through prevailing laws. When the situation became abnormal the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Bill was introduced to contain it and these provision were made with the hope that normalcy would be brought within two years. But it could not be possible. Then, on May 23, 1989 the Act was amended extending its validity for a period of two years. Now when the country is once again witnessing intense terrorist activities and violence it seems difficult to contain it through prevailing laws. Therefore, there is a need to extend it for a further period of two years and that is why this Bill has been brought forward.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

414
 *SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai) :
 Mr. Chairman, Sir, The terrorist and disruptive activities act was enacted on 3rd September, 1987. Then again in 1989 the act was amended as 2nd amendment bill. This is the 2nd amendment bill. The main purpose of regulating this act was to curb the terrorist activities prevailing during that time in India. This act was necessary because the prevailing acts were not effective to curb the terrorist activities. The Government felt that the situation of India then was such that these acts were not at all effective to meet the situation. So it was necessary to have such act. That is why the Govt. declared to have this kind of extraordinary act. Sir, terrorist activities are present not only in India. One can find these activities in other countries of the world as well. It is said that the terrorists from Libia visit all parts of the world fulfil their political purpose.

It is true that if we analyse the activities of the extremists, we shall be able to divide them in two parts. First the extremists organise this kind of terrorist activities due to political reasons. Secondly, the people who have discontentment due to economic or some other reason indulge in this kind of terrorism. With the idea of mitigation of heaps of discontentment.

Now we have to find out the reasons behind these extremist activities. What are the causes that forced these extremists to follow this path ? There is discrimination in the society. This discrimination is responsible for economic discontentment or economic depression or suffering. When they find that they are unable to solve or relieve this problem through democratic process, they follow the method of terrorism. But in India behind the terrorist activities foreign conspiracy is there. There is definitely foreign hand—like that of Pakistan behind these extremists. Then again the imperialist power

*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengal.

s assisting these terrorists so as to destabilize the political stability of our country.

But, Sir, we do not want this kind of act in our country. I remember the Rowlat Act. People of India, particularly, people of Punjab raised their voice against that act. Everybody protested against the brutal killings. Gandhiji also protested but his language of protest was very mild. He did not protest directly against the British. His protest was indirect. But Rabindra Nath *forsook* his *knighthood* in protest against Rowlat Act. When afterwards Defence of India Rules was introduced, the freedom fighters struggled against this act. We are really surprised today when we think how they fought against Preventive Detention Act also.

We have these types of Acts in our country even after independence because they can be used to suppress the protests, the discontentment, the voice of the people. Then again there were Acts like Misa etc., now this terrorist and disruptive activity Preventive Act. But we do not want these acts.

But what do we find in Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir and Assam? What happened sometime back in Gujarat also? Now who is responsible for the situation created in Punjab? During the tenure of Mrs. Gandhi as Prime Minister, the opposition and the people who are defying law today in Punjab tried to find a solution to the problem of Punjab unitedly. But Mrs. Gandhi did not support the move. At that time the petty selfish motive of capturing vote worked. So the device was to instigate one part of people against another. So the sole aim of these people was to capture vote and thus they did not want to find a solution in Punjab. The same is the case with Jammu & Kashmir. Sheikh Abdulla was the victim of same injustice. When Farookh Abdullah became the Chief Minister his Ministry was dissolved and thus the Govt. of India lost their credibility in the eyes of the people of

Kashmir. The action of the Govt. of India was responsible for the distrust in the minds of the people of Kashmir which gradually fumed and in due course this mistrust and various other reasons turned into terrorists activities. The same is the situation in Assam. If we look into the problems of common people of Assam, their poverty, problem of unemployment, we will find these are responsible for the extremist activities there. So in this context I would like to add a few more words to what has already been spoken by my party comrades. We feel that the people of Punjab should be initiated to political activities. The young people who have been misled and are engaged in terrorism should be brought into the main stream. They should be initiated to political activities. So we have to contact the common people through We must have contact with them. This kind of work is not possible by the help of the Governor or the administration. If we want to get the help of the people then we have to mix with them. So our task is to organise, unite the different political parties and then discuss and pursue a line of action. But the first and foremost task is to contact the common people. They must be given a chance for contact. To achieve this aim, we must convene meeting, convention and seminar and share our feelings with them. Then again coming to the situation in Jammu & Kashmir there is a news in today's Newspaper. The extremists are roaming freely with weapons in the street of Sri Nagar. There is an administration, there are military forces, army. Then how they have become so dare devil and active in this manner. So what do we infer from this incident? The inference is that these extremists are working in connivance with the common people. They are engaged in all kinds of disruptive activities. They are working among the common people. So they are not separated from the common people. In fact they have taken shelter amidst the people. If we want to alienate them from the masses, we

must initiate them for political activities. To initiate them to political activities, it is necessary to look into their problems, their poverty, their unemployment problem. Their economic condition is shattered. We must try to solve these problems. This is not possible by the help of army or military force only. Until and unless we change our social system we cannot achieve this goal. The same is true of Assam. The election was held peacefully in Assam. But now the situation that has arisen after the election is not good for the country. For this some of the political parties are responsible there. And also the policy of the Congress party followed since long time is also responsible for this kind of situation. Their step motherly treatment meted towards the states is responsible for the discontentment of common people. They are losing hope or respect for the ruling party. So naturally this has led to create this kind of situation. So we have to consider deeply the problem of Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and Assam. I would like to mention one thing in this context. The GNLF had been engaged in all kinds of terrorist act in Darjeeling with a view to separate Darjeeling from India and we came to know they were encouraged by the Centre. So if we claim that the policy whether economic or political followed by the Congress and also their policy of disuniting people is responsible for the terrorist activities. We must try to solve this menace. To solve the problem, we propose to increase political activities in all these places. We must take the opinion of all political parties. If we fail to do this we would not be able to face this challenge facing our country. We do not want that this menace should continue in our country. But we must realize that those who are responsible for creating this kind of disruption in the country cannot be pardoned because

they are destroying the unity, the sovereignty of the country. But we cannot alienate people from this task. We must take them into confidence. So I demand from the Govt. to start political activity. They must convene the meeting of all the political parties. There must be a conference of all the parties. They must have a discussion with all political parties and sort out the line of action so that the terrorists are separated from the common people.

And Sarkaria Commission proposed to give more power to the State to have decentralization in the State so that the state can function smoothly. This should be implemented and the steps should be taken in the State for land reform. Today the atrocities meted out to the Harijans, the oppression of the weaker sections should be dealt with firmly. Action must be taken against the culprits otherwise if these atrocities continue, it will again create terrorist activities.

So, Mr. Chairman, I appeal to the Govt. through you that they must start political activities and to curb terrorist activities they must go to the masses and take them into confidence. With this I conclude my speech.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar. 418

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR
(Mayiladuturai) : Mr. Chairman, Sir...

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may continue next time. The House stands adjourned to re-assemble on Monday at 11.00 A.M.

18-00 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, August 12, 1991/Sravana 21, 1913 (Saka).

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