

Eighth Series, Vol. XXVII; No. 37

Wednesday, April 22, 1987
Vaisakha 22, 1909 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES **(English Version)**

Eighth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XXVII contains Nos. 31 to 40)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price - Rs. 6.00

CONTENTS

Eighth Lok Sabha, Vol. XXVII, Eighth Session, 1987/1909 (Saka)

No. 37, Wednesday, April 22, 1987/Vaisakha 2, 1909 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions :	1—102
*Starred Questions Nos. 740, 741, 743, 746, 747, 749, 752, 754 and 756	
Written Answers to Questions :	102—328
Starred Questions Nos. 742, 744, 745, 750, 751, 753, 755 and 757-759	102—108
Unstarred Questions Nos. 7400-7450, 7452-7534, 7536-7571 and 7573-7581	109—324
Papers Laid on the Table	329—331
Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions—	331
Thirty-fourth Report— <i>presented</i>	
Public Accounts Committee—	331—332
Seventy-Sixth, Seventy-Seventh, Eighty-Second and Eighty-Third Reports— <i>presented</i>	
Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—	332
Reports of Study tours— <i>laid</i>	
Railway Convention Committee—	333
Eighth Report— <i>presented</i>	
Statement <i>Re</i> : modification in the existing policy for manufacture and sale of digital electronic watches in the country—	333—334
Shri K.R. Narayanan	333

* 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.

Business Advisory Committee—	334
Thirty-Sixth Report—adopted	
Matters Under Rule 377	335—341
(i) Need to provide more trains for Bhandara district of Maharashtra	
Shri Keshavrao Pardhi	335
(ii) Need to provide necessary assistance to the Government of Kerala to meet the drought situation in the State	
Shri V.S. Vijayaraghavan	336
(iii) Need to expedite issue of licences for opening of bank branches in Cuttack and Koraput districts of Orissa	
Shri Lakshman Mallick	337
(iv) Need to provide a rail system for Bangalore city to meet its increasing transport demand	
Shri Srikanta Datta Narasimharaja Wadiyar	337
(v) Need to set up a large sugar factory in Mithila region in North Bihar	
Dr. G.S. Rajhans	338
(vi) Need to develop Maredimilli and Yelluaram taluqas in Andhra Pradesh as tourist centres	
Shri Gopal Krishna Thota	339
(vii) Need to monitor the Textile Modernisation Fund to safeguard the interests of textile workers	
Dr. Datta Samant	339
(viii) Need to implement the proposed schemes for the development of sericulture in Uttar Pradesh	
Shri Madan Pandey	340
Demands for Grants, 1987-88—	341—476
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting—	341—381
Shri A.K. Panja	341
Ministry of External Affairs—	381—476
Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy	383
Shri Bipin Pal Das	391

COLUMNS

Shri Zainul Basber	401
Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary	407
Prof. N.G. Ranga	415
Shri Brajamohan Mohanty	422
Shri D.P. Jadeja	426
Shri Syed Shahabuddin	430
Shri T. Basheer	436
Shri Naresh Chandra Chaturvedi	439
Shri P. Selvendran	443
Shri Indrajit Gupta	448
Shri Dinesh Goswami	457
Shri C.P. Thakur	461
Shrimati Usha Thakkar	464
Shri Piyus Tiraky	466
Shri Ramswarup Ram	469
Shri Amar Roypradhan	471

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Indian Directors of Overseas Companies

*Wednesday, April 22, 1987/Vaisakha 2,
 1909 (Saka)*

*740. SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

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

(a) the names of the Indians who were appointed as Directors of overseas companies between 1974 and 1985;

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

(b) whether under the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, prior permission of Government is required for Indians to act as directors of overseas companies; and

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

(c) the names of Indians who did not secure prior permission for becoming directors of overseas companies ?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Jaipal Reddy.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) The information is contained in the statement-I given below.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, I put the Question.

(b) Yes, Sir.

AN HON. MEMBER : Mention the Number.

(c) A statement-II indicating names of persons who had not taken prior permission but who applied subsequently and were granted Government approval for their association/continued association as directors of overseas companies during the period 1974-1985 is given below.

MR. SPEAKER : Non-plussed ! Taken unawares !

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Qn. 740.

Statement-I

List of Indians Appointed as Directors of Overseas Companies from 1974-1985

Sl. No.	Name	Overseas Company
1974		
1.	Shri Hari Lal Mehta	} (i) Titaghur Jute Factory Co. Ltd. Scotland.
2.	Shri A.C. Ward	
		(ii) Samnuggur Jute Factory, Scotland.
		(iii) Victoria Jute Company Ltd., Scotland.

Sl. No.	Name	Overseas Company
3.	Shri G.K. Devarajulu	Chempaka Negri Lakshmi Textiles Sdn. Bhd. Malaysia.
4.	Shri V. Jaganathan	
1975		
1.	Shri L.N. Bhagwati	P.T. Sri Riken Wiguna, Indonesia.
2.	Shri R.D. Patel	
3.	Shri D.P. Mandelia	Thai Rayon Co. Ltd., Thailand.
4.	Shri Sadiq Futchally	Futchally Ltd. Osaka, Japan.
5.	Smt. T.R. Shervani	Galleon Trading Co. (Import/Export) Ltd., Malcolm House, London.
6.	Shri G.D. Kothari	J.H. Slade Ltd., London.
7.	Shri F.A. Mehta	(i) Tata Precision Industries Pvt. Ltd., Singapore. (ii) Tab Holdings Senderian Berhad, Kuala Lumpur.
8.	Shri D.P. Goenka	(i) Bazaleni Holdings Ltd., UK (ii) The Bazaloni Tea Co. Ltd., UK (iii) The Sonabheel (Assam) Tea Co. Ltd., UK (iv) The Ramgaon Tea Co. Ltd., UK
9.	Shri K.K. Kanoria	P.T. Horizon Syntex, Surabaya, Indonesia.
10.	Shri Manek D. Daver	R.E. Daver and Co. Ltd., Tokyo.
11.	Shri Pradip Harkrison Das	P.T. Horizon-Syntex, Indonesia.
12.	Shri M.L. Bhakta	Fort Investments Ltd., Sri Lanka.
1976		
1.	Shri Gopalkrishna Singhania	(i) The Raymond Woollen Mills (Kenya) Ltd., Kenya. (ii) Ramond (Mauritius) Ltd., Mauritius. (iii) P.T. Jaykay Files, Indonesia.
2.	Shri Vijaypat Singhania	(i) Raymond Wollen Mills (Kenya) Ltd., Kenya.
3.	Shri Eric de Souza	(i) Raymond (Mauritius) Ltd. Mauritius,

Sl. No.	Name	Overseas Company
		(ii) P.T. Jaykay Files, Indonesia.
4.	Shri J.K. Malhotra	P.T. Jaykay Files, Indonesia.
5.	Shri I.K. Ghai	(i) G.L. Resturants Ltd., London. (ii) Godrej (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. Kuala Lumpur. (iii) Godrej (Singapore) Pvt. Ltd., Singapore.
6.	Shri P.L. Lamba	
7.	Shri S.P. Godrej	
8.	Shri J.N. Godrej	
9.	Shri B.P. Godrej	
10.	Shri K.N. Naoroji	
11.	Shri N.P. Godrej	
12.	Shri N.B. Godrej	
13.	Shri Ramdas Kilachand	Lloyds Underwriting Syndicate, UK.
14.	Shri S.N. Singh	Esenes. Ltd., London, UK.
15.	Shri H.P. Singhi	(i) Panafricon Paper Mills (EA) Ltd., Kenya. (ii) Nigerian Paper Mills, Nigeria.
16.	Shri R.R. Ruia	Rukhrai (overseas) Ltd., U.K.
17.	Shri D. Nath	
18.	Shri B.L. Nemanl	Nigeria Engineering Works Ltd., Nigeria.
19.	Shri G.D. Thirani	(i) Panafrican Paper Mills (EA) Ltd. Kenya.
20.	Shri G.P. Birla	(ii) Panafrican Consultancy Services, Nigeria.
21.	Smt. Rajashree Birla	Indo Phil Textile Millis Inc., Philip-pines.
22.	Shri R.N. Ratnam	Parry Murray Foods (Malaysia) Sendirian Berhad (Malaysian Com-pany), Malaysia.
23.	Mrs. Usha Rai	Rukhrai (overseas) Ltd., U.K.
24.	Shri S.P. Acharya	(i) Shaw Wallace and Hodges Ltd. Sri Lanka. (ii) Shaw Wallace Overseas Ltd., UK.

Sl. No.	Name	Overseas Company
25.	Shri Dilip D. Khatau	Rukhrai (Overseas) Ltd., U.K.
26.	Smt. Shanti Dai C. Khatau	
27.	Smt. Vijaya Raje Scindia	Fort Investments Ltd. Colombo, Sri Lanka.
28.	Shri V.D. Chowgule	Lloyds Underwriting, London.
29.	Shri H.R. Prasad	Scovill Schrader Far East Ltd., Hong Kong.
30.	Shri N.J. Ruparel	Orkay Synthetics Ltd., Mauritius.
31.	Shri Shrikant G. Ruparel	
32.	Shri H.L. Merchant	
33.	Shri S.N. Desai	
34.	Shri A.H. Tobaccowala	Metrovol Ltd., Sharjah, UAE.
35.	Shri G.A.R. Shaikh	
36.	Shri N.J. Jeejeebhoi	
37.	Shri S.N. Malhotra	Busiquip (S)Pte. Ltd., Singapore.
1977		
1.	Shri S.N. Desai	(i) Radley Cotton Mills Ltd., Canada. (ii) Biswa Byapar Pvt. Ltd., Nepal. (iii) Nepal Malting Co. Ltd., Nepal. (iv) Chanchala Enterprises Ltd., Nepal. (v) Food and Beverages Pvt. Ltd., Nepal.
2.	Shri K.C. Maitra	Guest Keen and Nettlefolds Ltd., (Overseas) Ltd., U.K.
3.	Shri M.M. Thapar	Thenburl Textile Mills Ltd., Thailand.
4.	Shri L.M. Thapar	
5.	Smt. Nita Thapar	
6.	Shri G.L. Lath	P.T. Horozon Syntex, Surabaya (Indonesia).
7.	Shri T.N. Subha Rao	Khansaheb Gammon Ltd., Sharjah, UAE.
8.	Shri Balbir Singh	J.M. Ahluwalia and Sons Ltd., London.

Sl. Name No.	Overseas Company
9. Shri Arun Sanghi	Auto Ancillary Manufacturers Sdn. Bhd. Kuala Lumpur.
10. Shri K.M. Patel	Liberty Chemicals (Malaysia) Sdn. Berhad, Malaysia.
11. Shri S.K. Patel	(i) Oman Shapoorji Construction Co. Ltd., Muscat.
12. Shri P.S. Mistry	(ii) Al Alwar Construction Co. Ltd., Dubai, U.A.E.
13. Shri P.N. Mistry	(i) Williamson Tea Holdings Ltd., London.
14. Shri Brij Mohan Khaitan	(ii) Majuli Tea Co. Ltd., London.
15. Shri Arvind N. Kilachand	Famous Fabrics (Enterprises) Ltd., London.
16. Shri Sanjay Sen	Orbital Commerce and Agencies Ltd., London.
17. Shri K.P.J. Prabhu	The Commonwealth Trust Ltd., London.
18. Shri K.P.J. Prabhu	The Commonwealth Trust Ltd., London.
19. Shri H.T. Parekh	
20. Shri Y.H. Malegam	
21. Shri J.S. Raj	
22. Shri P.N. Wagle	
23. Dr. N.M. Dhuldhoya	Polyolefins Pipe Industries Malaysia Sdn. Bhd. (PPI), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
24. Shri Ushakant N. Kilachand	Famous Fabrics (Enterprises). London.
25. Shri K.N. Hadker	Conesce International, London.
26. Shri Ashok V. Birla	P.T. Daralon Textile Mfg. Corporation, Jakarta, Indonesia.
27. Shri G.L. Lath	
28. Shri Vijaypat Singhania	Jaykayorg AG Gartenstrasse Zug, Switerland.

Sl. No.	Name	Overseas Company
29.	Shri K.S. Hinge	(i) Unitata Sdn. Bhd., Malaysia. (ii) Berta Services, Sdn. Bhd. Malaysia.
30.	Shri D.S. Seth	(i) Tata Sudamerica SACIF, Argentina. (ii) Alcalies Argentinos SAIM, Argentina.
31.	Shri Victor Albuquerque	Hallo Constructions Co., Bahrain.
32.	Shri Nanda Sadassiva Counte	(i) Tata International AG, Zug, Switzerland. (ii) Tata A.G. Zug, Switzerland.
33.	Shri D.S. Seth	(iii) Tata Limited, London. (iv) Unitata SDN, Bhd. Malaysia. (v) Tata Incorporated, New York. (vi) Berta Services, Malaysia.
34.	Shri A.B. Billimoria	(i) Unitata SDN, Bhd. Malaysia. (ii) Berta Services SDN, Bhd. Malaysia.
1978		
1.	Shri Lalit Bhasin	Hind Hotels International Pvt. Ltd., Singapore.
2.	Shri L.M. Rajwar	
3.	Shri S.S. Shukla	
4.	Shri R.K.S. Gandhi	Irono-Hind Shipping Company, Iran.
5.	Shri R. Ramakrishnan	
6.	Shri S.L. Mehta	
7.	Shri P. Bose	The Barnagore Jute Factory Company Ltd., U.K.
8.	Shri A.K. Chattopadhaya	
9.	Shri P.N. Amersey	A.J. Milton (Sri Lanka) Ltd., Colombo.
10.	Shri M.A. Desai	
11.	Shri C.R. Amin	Arab Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd., U.A.E. State of Aman.

Sl. No.	Name	Overseas Company
12.	Shri K.K. Birla	Jyoti S.A. Switzerland.
13.	Shri Pratap Singh M. Vissanji	Flour Mills Fiji Ltd., Fiji.
14.	Shri Hemont P. Vissanji	
15.	Shri James B. Gibbons	
16.	Shri Sriram Kapur	(i) Rex Hotel (Whitley Bay) Ltd., London. (ii) Veeraswamy's Restaurant, London.
17.	Shri B.K. Poddar	Hope Minerals Pvt. Ltd., Nepal.
18.	Shri P.K. Poddar	
19.	Shri S.K. Poddar	
20.	Shri M.M. Loyalka	P.T. Birinde Fibre Industry Ltd., Jakarta, Indonesia.
21.	Shri M.C. Bagrodia	Olasabar Oil Phillippines Inc. Phillippines.
22.	Shri Aditya V. Birla	
23.	Shri Ashwin C. Choksi	Asian Paints (South Pacific) Ltd., Fiji.
24.	Shri Ashwin S.Dani	
25.	Shri Champaklal H. Choks	
26.	Shri G. Khandwala	(i) Forbes Merchants Singapore Pvt. Ltd. Singapore. (ii) Forbes Mercator Ltd., Hong Kong.
27.	Shri K.P. Bhargava	Price Waterhouse Associates (International) Ltd., London.
28.	Shri A. Sivasailam	Wallace Cartwright and Co. Ltd., London.
29.	Shri A. Krishnamoorthy	Nigerian Metallic Industries Ltd., Lagos (Nigeria).
30.	Shri V.P. Malhotra	
31.	Shri S.N. Malhotra	
32.	Shri R.K. Malhotra	(i) The Jerchaut Tea Ltd., London. (ii) Amgoori Tea Estates Ltd., London.
33.	Shri B.K. Dube	

Sl. No.	Name	Overseas Company
34.	Shri G.P. Birla	(i) Pan African Paper Mills (EA) Ltd. Nairobi. (ii) Nigeria Engineering Works Ltd. Nigeria. (iii) Pan African Consultancy Services Ltd., Nigeria. (iv) Gleno Asbestos Ltd., UK. (v) Nigeria Paper Mills Ltd., Nigeria.
35.	Shri L.M. Thaper	Ailee Development Corporation Ltd., Seychelles.
36.	Smt. Nirmala Devi Birla	Nigeria Engineering Works Ltd., Nigeria.
37.	Shri V.N. Kohli	Thai Rayon Co. Ltd., Thailand.
38.	Shri Aditya V. Birla	Davy Asia Ltd., Brunie (South East Asia).
39.	Shri M.R. Menon	Usha Industries Ltd., Sri Lanka.
40.	Dr. Charat Ram	Vanguard Industries Ltd. of Nigeria Construction and Furnitures Co. Ltd. Nigeria.
41.	Shri Y.D. Gundevia	Evertex Industries Inc., Philippines.
42.	Shri B. Sahai	Malvernigma Ltd., London.
43.	Shri B.L. Nemani	Kabbur and Co. Ltd., Manchester, UK.
44.	Shri C.K. Birla	(i) P.T. Horizon Syntex, Indonesia.
45.	Shri Ashok V. Birla	(ii) Philagro Edible Oils Inc. Philippines.
1979		
1.	Shri Ravi Ghai	
2.	Mrs. Sonubai Krishnarao Kabbur	
3.	Shri Ashok V. Birla	
4.	Shri P. Maruthai Pillai	
5.	Shri M. Jayaram Pillai	Geeta Oil Industries, Kuala Lumpur.
6.	Shri C.U. Shah	
7.	Shri G. Venkateshwarab	

Sl. No.	Name	Overseas Company
8.	Shri Suresh R. Nanavati	Rana Incorporated, Inc. USA.
9.	Mrs. Rajashree Birla	(i) Indo-Phil Textile Mills Inc. Philippines.
10.	-do-	(ii) P.T. Elegant Textile Industry, Indonesia.
		(iii) Indo-Thai Synthetics Co. Ltd., Bangkok.
		(i) Centary Textile Company Ltd. Thailand.
11.	Shri B.L. Shah	(ii) Indo-Thai Synthetics Co. Ltd. Thailand.
12.	Shri A. Sivasailam	
13.	Shri A.K. Sivaramakrishnan	Malaysia Pistons Sdn. Bhd. Malaysia.
14.	Shri N. Venkataramani	
15.	Shri A.K. Kaderkutty	
16.	Shri J.M. Patel	
17.	Shri S.A. Jifri	Thai India Steel Company Ltd., Thailand.
18.	Shri C.M. Jadwet	
19.	Shri G.V. Kapadia	
20.	Shri V.C. Vaidya	
21.	Shri M.M. Rao	Kenindia Assurance Company Ltd. Nairobi.
22.	Shri J. Mathan	
23.	Shri R.A. Maskati	Forbes Merchants Singapore Pvt. Ltd., Singapore.
24.	Shri Sadan Chandra Dutt	
25.	Shri Ashoka Kumar Bhattacharyya	AMDC Incorporated, New York.
26.	Dr. Asim Kumar Mukherjee	
27.	Shri S.C. Dutt	Kuljian Corporation, Philadelphia.
28.	Shri Viren J. Shah	
29.	Shri Niranjana J. Shah	
30.	Shri Jayant Narbherm Prakash	Iron and Steel Ltd., Mauritius,

Sl. No.	Name	Overseas Company
31.	Shri A.M.M. Arunachalam	Ambadi Engineering Berhad, Malaysia.
32.	Shri M.V. Arunachalam	
33.	Shri G.P. Oomman	
34.	Shri T.S. Venkatesen	Shaw Wallace and Hedges Ltd. Sri Lanka.
35.	Shri G. Khandwala	Forbes Merchants AG, Zug, Switzerland.
36.	Shri A.S. Wardakar	
37.	Shri P.D. Raje	
38.	Shri M.R. Joglekar	Arabian Erectors, Saudi Arabia.
39.	Shri M.K. Soman	
40.	Shri V.V. Pai	
41.	Shri A.B. Godrej	
42.	Shri N.B. Godrej	Rafina Oil Products Sdn. Bhd. Malaysia
43.	Shri S.D. Dandekar	
44.	Shri M.C. Dandekar	Camlin N.S. Sdn. Bhd. Malaysia.
45.	Shri M.L. Apto	
46.	Shri A.L. Apto	Syarikat Gula N.S. (Sdn) Bhd. Malaysia.
47.	Shri Ashok V. Birla	
48.	Shri J.H. Doshi	P.T. Allied Pacific Dye-Chem, Jakarta, Indonesia.
49.	Shri H. J. Doshi	
50.	Shri Nusli N. Wadia	P.T. Five Star Industries, Indonesia.
51.	Shri Jall E. Cowasji	
52.	Shri B.D. Garware	Wall Industries, Inc., USA.
53.	Shri Kamaljit Singh	Scancey Trading Co. Ltd. Sri Lanka.
54.	Shri V.M. Shah	Italab (Japan) Limited, Japan, (i) Titaghur Jute Factory Co. Ltd. (Incorporated in Scotland.) (ii) A and S Henry and Co. Ltd. Scotland (iii) Hardie and Smith Ltd., Scotland.
55.	Shri H.L. Mehta	(iv) Dundee Brattice Cloth and Water-proofing Company Ltd. Scotland.

Sl. No.	Name	Overseas Company
56.	Shri J.H. Doshi	
57.	Shri H.J. Doshi	Amater Ltd., London.
58.	Shri R.A. Doshi	
59.	Shri M.R. Shervani	(i) Facitcresh Ltd., London. (ii) Slopp Shirt (UK) Ltd., London.
60.	Shri V.I. Moizuddin	
61.	Shri Saad Ali	Orole Ultrasonic Sdn. Bhd. Kuala Lumpur.
62.	Shri C.K. Birla	
63.	Shri R.N. Jalan	Nigerian Asbestos Industries Ltd, Nigeria.
64.	Shri M. Singh	
65.	Shri K.V. Raghavan	
66.	Dr. Easo John	
67.	Shri A. Vellayan	Parry Murray and Co. Ltd., London.
68.	Shri M.V. Subbiah	
69.	Shri K.P. Bhargava	Price Waterhouse (International), New York and London.
70.	Dr. N.L. Hingorani	Ceylong Metal Industries, Sri Lanka.
71.	Shri C. Brahmi	Moran Tea Company Ltd., London.
72.	Shri S.V. Mazumdar	(i) Avit Overseas Corporation, USA. (ii) P.T. Elegant Textile Industry, Indonesia.
73.	Shri S.P. Godrej	
74.	Shri N.P. Godrej	
75.	Shri Jamsbyd N. Godrej	P.T. Godrej, Indonesia.
76.	Shri Kaikhushru N. Naoroji	
77.	Shri Rishab Kumar	Sawitoil and Chemicals Sdn. Bhd. Kuala Lumpur.
78.	Shri Ajai Hari Dalmia	} Manx Marble and Granite Co. Ltd. U.K.
79.	Shrimati Abha Dalmia	
80.	Shrimati Padma Dalmia	

Sl. No.	Name	Overseas Company
81.	Shri A. B. Parekh	Haycolour Ltd., Sri Lanka.
82.	Shri K. R. V. Subramanian	
83.	Shri K. V. Krishnan	
84.	Shri P. V. Subramaniam	
85.	Shri Ghanashyamdas Thirani	Nepal Metal Company Ltd. Nepal.
86.	Shri R.M. Goculdas	Falcon Chemicals Ltd. UAE (Dubai)
87.	Shri M.D. Goculdas	
88.	Shri L.N. Goculdas	
89.	Shri R.R. Goculdas	
90.	Shri R.M. Goculdas	
91.	Shri M.D. Goculdas	Cylingas Company Ltd., Dubai, V.A.E.
92.	Shri L.N. Goculdas	E.M.I. (Pakistan) Ltd. of Karachi, Pakistan.
93.	Shri Anil Kumar Sud	
94.	Shri D.J. Madan	P.T. Gokak, Indonesia.
95.	Shri Rohit C. Mehta	M. Gaw-Ravindra (Malaysia).
96.	Shri Ravindra C. Mehta	
97.	Shri Arvind C. Mehta	
98.	Shri P.V.R.N. Iyer	
99.	Shri V.K. Banree	ICI Explosives International Pvt. Limited, Singapore.
100.	Shri R S. Vaid	ICI Explosives International Pvt. Limited, Singapore.
101.	Shri S.S. Baijel	
102.	Shri Surender Lall	Ailee Development Corp. Ltd., Seychelles.
103.	Shri L.m. Thapur	P.T. Sarawait Bhakti Coated Paper, Indonesia.
104.	Shri S.S. Lal	
105.	Shri S C. Makker	
106.	Shri R. Dajlur	
107.	Shri Kartar Chand Nanda	

Sl. No.	Name	Overseas Company
108.	Shri D.K. Prablada Rao	Indo-Malaysia Engineering Co. Kuala Lumpur.
109.	Shri D.L. Mirchandani	
110.	Shri P. D. Gune	Hydro-Dyne Limited, Mauritius.
111.	Shri C.S. Kirloskar	
112.	Shri C.T. Shevde	
113.	Shri N.A. Palkhivala	(i) Tata Ltd., London, UK
		(ii) Tata Inc. New York, USA
		(iii) Tata International AG, Switzerland Italab Japan Ltd., Tokyo.
114.	Shri F. Rebello	Italab Japan Ltd., Tokyo.
1980		
1.	Shri G. Momen	Kerro Hope and Sons Ltd., London.
2.	Shri S. P. Sinha	CSS of Oakville Ltd., Canada
3.	Shri T.S. Venkatesan	(i) Bonaventure Textiles (Lanka) Ltd., Sri Lanka.
		(ii) Ashok Garment Industries Ltd., Sri Lanka.
4.	Shri A.K. Parikh	Shell Company of India Ltd., London.
5.	Shri Gian Chand Jain	Asia Limited, Sri Lanka.
6.	Shri G.S. Agrawal	
7.	Shri Ashok V. Birla	
8.	Shri P.R. Chellaram	
9.	Shri D.P. Mandelia	(i) Silver Oak Ltd., Hong Kong.
10.	Shri G.A.R. Shaikh	(ii) Sanjeet Ltd., Hong Kong.
		Thai Rayon Company Ltd., Hongkong.
11.	Shri G. Khandwala	Saudi Ensas Company Ltd., Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
		Seamco Forbes Ltd., Hong Kong.
12.	Shri Moiz Shaikadam Vasi	A.K.H. Vasi and Co. Ltd., Bangkok.
13.	Shri Mohsin Shaikadam Vasi	
14.	Shri Zager Moiz Vasi	
15.	Shri Juzer Mohsin Vasi	

Sl. No.	Name	Overseas Complex
16.	Shri Moiz Shaikadam Vasi	A.K.H. Vasi and Company (Yemen) Ltd., (Yemen Arab Republic).
17.	Shri Mohsin Shaikadam Vasi	
18.	Shri Zager Moiz Vasi	
19.	Shri Juzer Mohsin Vasi	
20.	Shri Shaikadam Moiz Vasi	
21.	Shri K.K. Birla	Highsea Steamship Pvt. Ltd., Singapore.
22.	Shri J.C. Anand	
23.	Shri N.M. Desai	
24.	Shri U.V. Rao	Larsen and Toubro (Singapore) Pvt. Ltd., Singapore.
25.	Shri M.H. Pherwani	
26.	Shri D.J. Madan	Seamcotex Limited, Hong Kong.
27.	Shri Akbar Hydari	North Forneo Timber Berhad, Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia).
28.	Shri Keshub Mahindra	
29.	Field Marshal Sam H.F.J. Manekshah, MC	
30.	Shri Ramesh S. Gandhi	
31.	Shri G.L. Lath	Imperial Industrial Chemicals (Thailand) Company Ltd., Bangkok.
32.	Shri Krishan K. Aurora	Smith Kline and French (India) Ltd., U.K.
33.	Shri B.K. Prasad	
34.	Shri Vijaypati Singhania	(i) J. K. (England) Ltd., London (ii) Jaykayorg AG Zug, Switzerland (iii) Raymond Woollen Mills (Kenya) Ltd., Kenya. (iv) P.T. Jaykay Files, Indonesia.
35.	Shri B.K. Kedia	Raymond Woollen Mills (Kenya) Ltd., Kenya.
36.	Shri J.K. Malhoutra	(i) Raymond (Mauritius) Ltd., Mauritius (ii) Jayak Thailand Ltd., Bangkok.
37.	Shri Eric De Souza	(i) Jaykayorg AG Zug, Switzerland. (ii) Jaykay Thailand Ltd., Bangkok.

Sl. No.	Name	Overseas Company
38.	Shri Prem Behari Vaid	Brook and Taylor Ltd., New York.
39.	Shri J. T. Dolwani	Cooling Systems and Flexibles Pvt. Ltd., Singapore.
40.	Shri D.T. Dolwani	
41.	Shri V.T. Dolwani	
42.	Shri Vijaypati Singhania	Raymond (Mauritius) Ltd., Mauritius.
43.	Shri J.H. Doshi	Multibis (Singapore) Pvt. Ltd., Singapore.
44.	Shri R.L. Bathwal	Pan-Century Edible Oils Sdn. Bhd., Malaysia.
45.	Shri Aditya V. Birla	
46.	Shri Basant Kumar Birla	
47.	Shri D.S. Deddy	Prabalaji Enterprises (Maldives) Ltd, Maldives.
48.	Shri G.B. Bhat	Tata Zambia Ltd., Lusaka, Zambia.
49.	Shri D.D. Chopra	Warner Hudnut (Lanka) Ltd., Sri Lanka.
50.	Shri K. M. Chinnappa	(i) Gaylord Restaurants (Midlands) Ltd., Northampton, UK. (ii) Gaylord Caterers Ltd., Northampton, UK.
51.	Shri Ashok Kumar Bhatta- charyya	AMDC Incorporated New York, USA.
52.	Shri Asim Kumar Mukherjee	
53.	Shri I.K. Ghai	(i) Gaylord Restaurants (Midland) Ltd., Northampton, UK.
54.	Shri P.L. Lamba	(ii) Gaylord Caterers Ltd., Northampton, UK.
55.	Shri B.L. Shah	Thai Carbon Black Co. Ltd., Bangkok, Thailand.
56.	Shri M. C. Bagrodia	
57.	Shri Aditya V. Birla	
58.	Shri L.M. Thapur	Jg. Containers (M) Sdn. Bhd., Malasiya.
59.	Shri S.S. Lal	
60.	Shri N.R. Gidwani	Dharmsee Parpia (Overseas) Ltd., England.
61.	Shri R.S. Grover	
62.	Shri A.D. Parpia	
63.	Shri M H. Parpia	Bharat Overseas Corp. New York.
64.	Shri M.D. Podder	
65.	Shri Vijapat Singhania	Regency Tailoring (UK) Ltd., London.
66.	Shri Prem Behari Vaid	
67.	Shri B. R. Vadera	Eastern Operations of Interstate Equipments Corpn., USA.
68.	Shri D. Ratha	Joint Venture Marketing Co., UK.
69.	Shri B.L. Shah	P.T. Indobharat Rayon, Indonesia,
70.	Shri Aditya V. Birla	

Sl. No.	Name	Overseas Company
71.	Shri V. G. Jhaveri	Excel Alugraphics Sdn. Bhd., Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia).
72.	Shri P.N. Desai	
73.	Shri H.P. Desai	
74.	Shri G.S. Agrawal	
75.	Shri A.V. Birla	Avit Overseas Corp., USA.
76.	Shri Bharat B. Khimji	P.T. Elephant Textile Industry Indonesia.
77.	Shri Jagjeet Singh	Usaba Mahir Engineering Sdn. Bhd. Kualalumpur, Malaysia.
78.	Shri Kamaljit Singh	Ceylon Match Company Ltd., Sri Lanka.
79.	Shri Vinod K. Khanna	Alby Kiorat AB, Sweden.
80.	Shri K.K. Aurora	S and R International (Mauritius) Ltd., Mauritius.
81.	Shri B.K. Prasad	
82.	Shri P.K. Mohta	Eskaylab Bangladesh Ltd., Dacca, Bangladesh.
83.	Shri Aditya V. Birla	
84.	Shri A. C. Muthia	Thai Rayon Company Ltd., Bangkok (Thailand).
85.	Shri Sohan R. Modi	Enamelled Wire and Cable (Singa- pore) Pvt., Ltd., Singapore.
86.	Shri A.V. Birla	Brassey Holdings Ltd., Hong Kong. (i) Iodo Thai Synthetics Company Ltd., Bangkok, Thailand. (ii) Century Textile Co. Ltd., Bangkok, (Thailand).
87.	Shri Jayant Shivlal Dalal	J. B. Boda and Co. (Far East) Ltd., Hongkong.
88.	Shri Jagmohandas Bhagwan- das Boda	
89.	Shri Dhirajlal Bhagwandas Boda	
90.	Shri Bharat Kumar Jagmoha- das Bod	
91.	Shri Chandrakant Vallabhadas Sheth	
92.	Shri Jagmohandas Bhagwandas Boda	
93.	Shri Dhirajlal Bhagwandas Boda	Muir Beddel Boda and Co. Ltd., London.
94.	Shri Bharatkumar Jagmohan- das Boda	
95.	Shri Jayant A. Gandhi	Jerind Overseas Incorporated, Kauwait.
96.	Shri Ramesh C. Bansal	
97.	Shri G. D. Mathur	Delton Property Co. Ltd., UK.
98.	Shri B. Nehru	(i) Townap Textiles Zambia Ltd., Zambia. (ii) Tata Overseas Development Co. Ltd., Hong Kong.
99.	Shri S. Moolgaokar	Tata Overseas Development Co. Ltd., Hong Kong.
100.	Shri N. A. Palkhivala	

Sl. No.	Name	Overseas Company
101.	Shri M.H. Dalmia	Global Dalton Trading Co. Ltd., UK.
102.	Shri A.H. Dalmia	Dalton Property Company Co. Ltd, UK.
103.	Shri Rajesh Jaykrishna	Thai Ambica Chemicals Ltd., Thailand
104.	Shri C. R. Shah	Channel Offshore Services Ltd., UK.
105.	Shri K.R. Natu	
106.	Shri K.R. Nathu	
107.	Shri Jagdish Chandra-shekar Agashe	Demeth Contractors Ltd., UK.
108.	Shri Bansidhar Sundarlal Mehta	
109.	Shri G.P. Birla	(i) Nigeria Engineering Work Ltd., Nigeria (ii) Panafrican Paper Mills (E.A.) Ltd., Nairobi (iii) Gleno Asbestos Ltd., UK (iv) Nigerian Paper Mill Ltd., Nigeria. (v) Pan-african Consultancy Services Nigeria. (vi) Gleno Industries Ltd., U.K.
110.	Shri H.K. Shah	(i) C. Raman Inc., New York, USA (ii) Elbee International Inc., USA (iii) Elbee International (Jersey) Inc., Pannama.
111.	Shri Vikram Tannan	Capsulation Singapore Pvt., Ltd., Singapore.
112.	Shri M.K. Kumar	Shaw Wallace and Hedges Ltd., Colombo.
113.	Shri Lalit Bhasin	Hind Hotels International Pvt. Ltd., Singapore.
114.	Shri Raj Kumar Jain	P and J Prabhu Textiles Co. Ltd., Bangkok, Thailand.
115.	Shri Ramesh Chand Jain	
116.	Shri J.E. Talaulicur	
117.	Shri S. Y. Jakatdar	Tatab Industries Sdn. Bhd. Malaysia.
118.	Shri A. N. Maira	
119.	Shri Arjan Bulchandani	National Aluminium Company, Dubai
120.	Shri Bhagwan Bulchandani	
121.	Shri R.S. Hingorani	Thai Rayon Company Ltd., Bangkok, Thailand.
122.	Smt. Sarla Devi Birla	
123.	Shri M.C. Bagrodia	Indian Hume Pipe Co. (Colombo) Ltd.
124.	Shri R.V. Karkare	Malvernigma Ltd, London.
125.	Shri Ravi Ghai	Michael and Ginon Co. Ltd., Hong Kong.
126.	Shri G.S. Agrawal	P.T. Bitratex Industrial Corporation, Jakarta, (Indonesia).
127.	Shri G L. Lath	Vulcon International Inc. North Carolina, USA.
128.	Shri M. S. Malaney	
129.	Shri Shamdas Udhasam	

Sl. No.	Name	Overseas Company
130.	Shri Badri Prasad Poddar	Calcutta Transways Compay Ltd., London. (U.K.)
131.	Shri Gokul Binani	Metal Distributors (U.K.) Ltd., London.
132.	S.N. Desai	Trade Wings Corporation, USA.
133.	Shri N.R. Ruia	Rukhrai (Overseas) Ltd., U.K.
134.	Shri D.S. Seth	Tritea Inc., N.J. USA.
135.	Shri S.L. Kirloskar	(i) SPP International, U.K. (ii) SPP Incorporated in USA.
136.	Shri C.S. Kirloskar	
137.	Shri P.D. Gune	Seithal Limited, U.K.
138.	Shri C.S. Kirloskar	
139.	Shri P.D. Gune	Kirloskar (Malaysia) Sendirion, Berhad, Malaysia.
140.	Shri Sanjay C. Kirloskar	
141.	Shri Ravi L. Kirloskar	Kirloskar (Malaysia) Sdn., Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
142.	Shri C.S. Kirloskar	
143.	Shri S.L. Kirloskar	Kirloskar Kenya Ltd., Kenya
144.	Shri Vijay R. Kirloskar	
145.	Shri Ravi L. Kirloskar	(i) Tata Limited, London. (ii) Tata Incorporated, U.S.A. (iii) Tata International AG, Switzerland.
146.	Shri C.S. Kirloskar	
147.	Shri A.B. Pant	Taj Lanka Hotels Limited, Sri Lanka.
148.	Shri P.D. Gune	
149.	Shri K.M. Namjoshi	Taj Lanka Hotels Limited, Sri Lanka.
150.	Shri Sanjay C. Kirloskar	
151.	Shri Vijay R. Kirloskar	Taj Lanka Hotels Limited, Sri Lanka.
152.	Shri N.A. Palkhivala	
153.	Shri N.B. Daruwala	Taj Lanka Hotels Limited, Sri Lanka.
154.	Shri Shanker Menon	
155.	Shri Moiz Fakhruddin Pancha	Taj Lanka Hotels Limited, Sri Lanka.

Sl. No.	Name	Overseas Company
156.	Shri J.R. Gagrat	
157.	Shri A.J. Katgara	
158.	Shri S.F. Engineer	
159.	Shri P.R. Mody	
160.	Shri K.M. Mistry	
161.	Shri R.B.J. Patel	
162.	Shri K.R. Chhabria	
1981		
1.	Shri P.C. Agarwal	Nigeria Engineering Works Ltd., Nigeria.
2.	Smt. Sunanda Birla	Imperial Industrial Chemicals (Thailand) Co. Ltd., Thailand.
3.	Shri Ashok V. Birla	(i) Avit Overseas Corporation, USA. (ii) P.T. Horizon Syntex, Indonesia. (iii) Evertex Industries Inc., Philippines.
4.	Shri M.H. Dalmia	Granite International Ltd., Dublin.
5.	Shri G.R. Hada	
6.	Shri Anil Hada	
7.	Shri M.L. Khemka	Siam Indo Tools Ltd., Bangkok, Thailand.
8.	Shri A.B. Shastri	
9.	Shri Vasant J. Sheth	Crawford Energy Inc., U.S.A.
10.	Shri Rajan Nanda	Towli Parts Co. Ltd., Tehran (Iran).
11.	Shri P.S. Mistry	Tata Overseas Development Co. Ltd., Hong Kong.
12.	Shri Yogindra N. Mafatlal	
13.	Shri Jayant G. Patel	
14.	Shri B.K. Patel	
15.	Shri Atulya Y. Mafatlal	
16.	Shri R. B. Desai	Matangi Dyestuff Industries Ltd., Thailand.

Sl. No.	Name	Overseas Company
17.	Dr. Charat Ram	
18.	Shri Y.D. Gundevia	
19.	Shri B. Sahai	
20.	Shri N.P.S. Sinb	
21.	Shri L.M. Thapar	
22.	Shri S.S. Lal	
23.	Shri R.S. Grover	
24.	Shri M.K. Raina	
25.	Shri G.S. Grewal	
26.	Shri R.S. Grover	
27.	Shri S.C. Makkar	
28.	Shri Surendra Lal	
29.	Shri Ashok Krishandas	
30.	Smt. Hemanta A. Krishandas	
31.	Shri Vivek Shah	
32.	Shri R.S. Goel	
33.	Shri M. Singh	
34.	Shri R.N. Jalan	
35.	Shri K.H. Gangwal	
36.	Shri C.K. Birla	
37.	Shri R. Khemka	
38.	Shri L.M. Thapar	
39.	Shri H.G. Advani	
40.	Shri Dinesh S. Patel	
41.	Shri Janak R. Shah	
42.	Shri B.K. Birla	
		Usha Industries Ltd., Sri Lanka.
		P.T. Saraswati Bhakti Coated Paper, Indonesia.
		M/s. Flexican Malaysia Sdn. Bhd., Malaysia.
		Nigerian Asbestos Industries Ltd., Nigeria.
		Phoenix Pulp and Paper Co. Ltd., Thailand.
		K. Chellaram and Sons (London) Ltd., London.
		Mwanza Pharmaceutical Supplies Tanzania.
		Biria A.G. Switzerland.

Sl. No.	Name	Overseas Company
43.	Shri Ashok V. Birla	P.T. South Pacific Viscos, Indonesia.
44.	Shri G.C. Agarwal	
45.	Shri S.N. Babeti	Avit Asia Ltd., Hong Kong.
46.	Shri Braj Binani	Metal Distributors (U.K.) Ltd., London.
47.	Shri G.T. Dembla	
48.	Shri U.K. Bajaj	Precision Bevco Inc., U.S.A.
49.	Shri I.D. Thakkar	
50.	Shri Shailesh Gordhandas Kapadia	Media International Ltd., London.
51.	Shri S.R. Nanavati	Rana Incorporated Inc., U.S.A.
52.	Shri Saleem Iqbal Sherwani	Slopp Shirts (U.K.) Ltd., London.
53.	Shri Asher Nisar Shervani	Facitorest Ltd., England.
54.	Shri R.N. Tata	(i) Elxsi International, California (ii) Tata-Elxsi (Pte) Ltd., Singapore. (ii) Flantek International (Pte) Ltd. Singapore.
55.	Shri D.N. Desai	International Engineering and Textile Services Pvt. Ltd., Singapore.
56.	Shri P.S. Mistry	(i) Tata Elxsi (P) Ltd., Singapore. (ii) Elxsi International Sunnywale, California.
57.	Shri V.J.H. Crasto	P.T. Merck, Indonesia.
58.	Shri N.K. Wagle	North Borneo Timbers, Berhad, Malaysia.
59.	Shri T.N. Subba Rao	
60.	Shri Dharam Vira	Gammon Midest Ltd., Sharjah.
61.	Shri S.N. Bhalotia	A and S Henry and Company (Dondee) Ltd., U.K.
62.	Shri C.C. Maniar	
63.	Shri Resesh N. Mafatlal	P.T. The Standard Mills Industries, Indonesia.
64.	Shri Y.T. Maneklal	

Sl. No.	Name	Overseas Company
65.	Shri Jagmohandas B. Boda	
66.	Shri Dhirajlal B. Boda	
67.	Shri Bharat Kumar J. Boda	J.B. Boda and Associates (Singapore) Private Limited, Singapore.
68.	Shri Chandrakant V. Sheth	
69.	Shri A.N. Rura	Rukbrai Overseas Ltd., U.K.
70.	Shri J.E. Talaulicar	Tata Precision Industries Pvt. Ltd., Singapore.
71.	Shri S.Y. Jakatdar	
72.	Shri S.K. Poddar	Allied Resins (Singapore) Pvt., Ltd., Singapore.
73.	Shri B.K. Poddar	
74.	Shri N.C. Srinivasan	Barnagore Jute Factory Company Ltd., London (U.K.)
75.	Shri S. Raha	
76.	Shri J. Sengupta	Chloride International Ltd., U.K.
77.	Shri Anand Kumar Jain	
78.	Shri Promod Kumar Jain	
79.	Shri Vinod Kumar Jain	Exportos (Mauritius) Private Ltd., Mauritius.
80.	Shri Arun Kumar Jain	
81.	Shri Deepak Kumar Jain	
82.	Shri N.S.L. Narasimhan	Glaxo Ceylon Limited, Colombo.
83.	Shri G.D. Thirani	
84.	Shri L.R. Samtani	Nepal Metal Company Ltd., Nepal.
85.	Shri Manilal Talackchand Sheth	(i) Kaytoo Textile Ltd., London. (ii) Intextifil Ltd., London. (iii) Arunodaya Textiles Ltd., London.
86.	Shri P. Maruthai Pillai	Geeta Oil Industries Sdn. Bhd. Malaysia.
87.	Shri C.K. Bisla	Birla Associates Pvt. Ltd., Singapore.
88.	Shri H.P. Singhi	
89.	Shri Ramesh Chand Jain	
90.	Shri P.J. Sheth	Transworld Associates Company Ltd., Bangkok (Thailand).
91.	Shri Subhash Chand Jain	

Sl. No.	Name	Overseas Company
92.	Shri B.K. Goswani	20th Century Beverage Pvt. Ltd., Singapore.
93.	Shri P.K. Das Gupta	
94.	Shri B.L. Shah	Thai Poly Phosphate and Chemicals Company Ltd., Bangkok (Thailand).
95.	Shri M.C. Bagrodia	
96.	Shri Aditya V. Birla	
97.	Shri C.S. Poonawalla	Dubai Blood Stock Company Ltd., Dublin.
98.	Shri Z.S. Poonawalla	
99.	Shri S. Moolgaokar	Tata Zambia Ltd., Zambia.
100.	Shri N.K. Advani	Al-Wafe Engineers Ltd., Sharjah, U.A.F.
101.	Shri K.A. Vichare	
102.	Shri Arjun Bulchandani	
103.	Shri S.S. Baijal	ICI Explosives International Pvt. Ltd., Singapore.
104.	Dr. S. Verma	
105.	Shri S. Murugasu	Base Link (Singapore) Pvt. Ltd., Singapore.
106.	Shri T.S. Venkatesan	Shaw Wallace and Hedges Ltd., Sri Lanka.
107.	Shri T. Ranganathan	(i) Forbes Merchants Singapore Pvt. Ltd., Singapore. (ii) Forbes Merchants AG, Zug, Switzerland.
108.	Shri D.J. Madan	(i) P.T. Gokak, Indonesia. (ii) Forbes Merchants AG, Zug, Switzerland.
109.	Shri N.A. Palkhivala	Tata Zambia Ltd., Zambia.
110.	Shri Basant Kumar Jhavar	1. Usha Siam Steel Industries Ltd., Thailand. 2. Unis Usha Steel Ropes Factory, Yugoslavia.
111.	Shri Brij Kishore Jhavar	Usha Siam Steel Industries, Thailand.
112.	Shri Prakash Daryani	Usha Siam Steel Industries, Thailand.
113.	Shri O.P. Kapila	

Sl. No.	Name	Overseas Company
114.	Shri B P. Tekriwal	1. Usha Siam Steel Industries Ltd., Thailand.
115.	Shri Rana Pratap	2. Unis Usha Steel Ropes Factory, Yugoslavia.
116.	Shri Basant Kumar	Martin Black Limited, Scotland, U.K.
117.	Shri H.L. Somani	Usha Siam Steel Industries Ltd., Bangkok.
1982		
1.	Shri M.G. Jani	(i) Cameroon Electric Cables S.A. Camercon. (ii) Ecta Motors Ltd., London. (iii) The Mehta Development Co. Ltd., London.
2.	Shri H.D. Wahi	(i) Assam Investments Ltd., U.K. (ii) Duncan Macneill and Company Ltd., U.K.
3.	Shri P.M. Vissznji	Export Services (Singapore) Pvt. Ltd., Singapore.
4.	Shri R.M. Goculdas	Kisumu Cotton Mills Ltd., Kisumu Kenya (East Africa)
5.	Shri D.M. Khatau	
6.	Shri M.D. Goculdas	
7.	Shri K.D. Khatau	
8.	Shri D.D. Khatau	
9.	Shri A.N. Haksar	Alfitcorp International Private Limited, Dubai, U.A.E.
10.	Shri J.N. Sapru	
11.	Shri R.K. Lakshman	
12.	Shri S.B. Aibara	Asian Paints, (Tonga) Limited Nudulofa, Tonga.
13.	Shri K. Rajagopalachari	
14.	Shri Kailash C. Gupta	Sumangalam Impex Pte. Ltd., Singapore.
15.	Shri Satyadeva P. Sinha	CSS of Oakville Limited, Canada,

Sl. No.	Name	Overseas Company
16.	Shri N.M. Desai	
17.	Shri U.V. Rao	Larsen and Toubro (Singapore) Pvt. Ltd., Singapore.
18.	Shri M.H. Pherwani	
19.	Shri D. V. Taneja	Owena Bank (Nigeria) Ltd., Nigeria.
20.	Shri Rameshwar Rao	
21.	Shri E. Raghavan	Sangam Books Limited, U.K.
22.	Shri Rahul Bajaj	
23.	Shri D.S. Mehta	Bajaj America Inc., U.S.A.
24.	Shri T.S. Venkatesan	
25.	Shri J. Bhargava	Shaw Wallace Overseas Ltd., U.K.
26.	Shri G.P. Oomman	
27.	Shri R.H. Dalmia	1. Global Dalton Trading Co. Ltd., U.K. 2. Dundrum Granite International Ltd., Dublin (Republics of IRELAND).
28.	Shri Pallonji S. Mistry	Asma Construction Company, Doha, Qatar.
29.	Shri Phiroze N. Mistry	
30.	Shri S. Charanjit Singh	} Campa International Limited, Hong Kong.
31.	Shri S. Daljit Singh	
32.	S. Charanjit Singh	Hilltop Bottling Company Limited, Jos, Nigeria.
33.	Shri Gobind Hingorani	Jet Import and Export Private Limited, Singapore.
34.	Shri P.N. Amersey	A.J. Milton (Lanka) Ltd.,
35.	Shri N.A. Desai	Colombo, Sri Lanka.
36.	Shri K.K. Aurora	M/s Smith Kline and French (India)
37.	Shri B.K. Prasad	Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, U.K.
38.	Shri K.K. Aurora	Eskaylab Limited, London, U.K.
39.	Shri A.H. Tobaccowala	Ensas (Pte) Limited, Singapore.
40.	Shri Nani Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy	} Lalbuksh Irrigation and Well Drilling Company (LLC), Muscat.
41.	Shri Sunder Kansing Ramchandani	

Sl. No.	Name	Overseas Company
42.	Shri A.H. Tobaccowala	Walkers Piling Limited, Colombo, Srilanka.
43.	Shri N.J. Jeejeebhoy	
44.	Shri G.A.R. Shaikh	
45.	Shri G.A.R. Sheikh	Lalbuksh Irrigation and Well Drilling Company (LLC), Muscat.
46.	Shri Jamshyed N. Godrej	Godrej (Singapore) Pvt. Ltd., Singapore.
47.	Shri Kaikhushru N. Naoroji	
48.	Shri Harish I. Bhuva	Darshan Overseas Pvt. Ltd., Singapore.
49.	Shri Kumud N. Bhuva	
50.	Shri Prafull I. Bhuva	
51.	Shri Chandrakant I. Bhuva	
52.	Shri D.S. Reddy	Prabalaji Enterprises (Maldives) Ltd., Maldives.
53.	Shri Ashish P. Kamani	Binladen KMA Industrial Co. Ltd., Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
54.	Shri Bhupen C. Dalal	
55.	Shri R.N. Tata	1. Tata International A.G. Switzerland. 2. Tata Limited London.
56.	Shri Adi J. Katgara	Travindia Inc. Los Angles, California.
57.	Shri Nariman J. Katgara	
58.	Shri Arvind N. Parikh	
59.	Shri Bhagwan J. Kotak	
60.	Shri Naresh J. Kotak	
61.	Dr. Jagdish N. Parikh	M/s Leyland Group Ltd., U.K.
62.	Shri R.J. Shahaney	
63.	Shri N.N. Atal	

Sl. No.	Name	Overseas Company
		5. Warran Plantation Pvt., Ltd, New Guines.
64.	Shri J.A. Taktawala	Vallabh Glass Singapore Pvt. Ltd., Singapore.
65.	Shri C.A. Taktawala	
66.	Shri A.S. Wardekar	
67.	Shri P.D. Raje	
68.	Shri M.R. Juglekar	Arabian Erectors Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.
69.	Shri G.D. Wardekar	
70.	Shri Prem Nath Nanda	Nita Cycle Limited Colombo, Sri Lanka
71.	Shri R.K. Sethi	
72.	Shri K.K. Birla	India Malaysia Textiles Berhad, Malaysia.
73.	Shri Shailendra Mittal	Hind Hotels International Ltd., Singapore.
74.	Shri Ranjan Sanghi	Auto Ancillary Manufacturers Sdn. Bhd. Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
75.	Shri S.K. Khadhari	1. Cox and Kings Ltd., London, U.K. 2. Cox and Kings Travel Ltd., London U.K.
76.	Shri Kolady Gopal Balaram	
77.	Shri Shankar Ramkrishnan Bastikar	
78.	Shri Ramunni Kunhishankar Menon	Multiexim Limited, Jersey Island, U.K.
79.	Shri N.K. Goenka	M/s East Africa Heavy Chemicals Ltd., Kenya.
80.	Shri R.A. Goenka	
81.	Shri D.N. Sarkar	Gestetner Bangladesh Ltd., Dacca.
82.	Shri S.R. Nanavati	1. Microft Inc. Incorporated in California, USA. 2. Tapmon Inc., USA.
83.	Shri Hari Shankar Singhania	
84.	Shri Vijaypat Singhania	
85.	Shri Gaur Hari Singhania	Jaykayorg (Hong Kong) Ltd., Hong Kong.

Sl. No.	Name	Overseas Company
86.	Shri G.L. Lath	Comtrade (Asia) Pvt. Ltd., Singapore.
87.	Shri Devarajulu Jayavarthan- avelly	Ensas Pvt. Ltd., Singapore.
88.	Shri C.U. Shah	Marican and Sons (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd., Singapore.
89.	Shri Naresh Goyal	Bountiful S.A. Brussels, Belgium.
90.	Shri Surinder Goyal	
91.	Shri Prabbash Chand Jain	PSJ Prabhu Textiles Co. Ltd., Bangkok Thailand.
92.	Shri Chandrakant Valabhadas Sheth	
93.	Shri Jagmohandas Bhagwandas Boda	
94.	Shri D.B. Boda	J.B. Boda and Co. (Singapore) Pvt., Ltd., Singapore.
95.	Shri B.J. Boda	
96.	Shri Bonnie Screwvald	Global Outlook, Ottawa, Canada.
97.	Shri S. Moolgaokar	Tata Overseas Development Co. (UK) Ltd., London.
98.	Shri J.E. Talaulicar	Tata Elxi (P) Ltd., Singapore.
99.	Shri G.B. Bhatt	
100.	Shri M.M. Thapar	Chompaka Nagri Lakshmi Textiles
101.	Shri V.K. Sanwalka	Sdn. Bhd. (CNLT) Malaysia.
102.	Shri D.S. Seth	(i) Tritex Inc. N.J. U.S.A. (ii) Anglia Oils Limited, London, U.K.
103.	Shri N. Sankar	Durametallie Asia Private Ltd., Singapore.
104.	Shri N. Kumar	
105.	Shri R. Ramchandran	
106.	Shri B.C. Dalal	CIFCO (UK) Limited, London, U.K.
107.	Shri K.R. Sampath	
108.	Shri Pallenji S. Mistry	Tata Overseas Development Company Limited, London, U.K.
109.	Shri A.K. Hirjee	(*) Bombay Tanzania Tea Company Ltd., Tanzania.

Sl. No.	Name	Overseas Company
		(ii) N.V. The Indo Java Rubber Planting and Trading Company, Jakarta, Indonesia.
		(iii) The North Borneo Timber Berhad, Malaysia.
		(iv) Leila Lands Sdn. Bhd., Malaysia.
110.	Shri B.K. Kedia	(i) Jaykayorg AG Zug, Switzerland. (ii) The Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd., Kenya. (iii) P.T. Jaykay Files, Indonesia.
111.	Shri Prem Behari Vaid	(i) Brook and Taylor Ltd., USA. (ii) J.K. England Ltd.
112.	Shri R.P. Chowdhary	P.T. Jaykay Files Indonesia.
113.	Shri Ajaypat Singhania	P.T. Jaykay Files, Indonesia.
114.	Shri K.V. Iyer	
115.	Shri H.K. Kedia	M/s Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd., Kenya.
116.	Shri Kamaljit Singh	Ceylon Match Co. Ltd., Sri Lanka.
117.	Shri B.C. Dalal	Mercantile Financial Brokers Ltd., Lanka.
118.	Shri K.R. Sampath	Mercantile Stock Brokers Ltd., Sri Lanka.
1983		
1.	Shri Har Nath Kapoor	Technical and Systems Consultants Limited, Jersey.
2.	Dr. R.B. Baheti	Steel Tubes of Singapore Pvt. Ltd., Singapore.
3.	Shri K.N. Garg	
4.	Shri N.R. Shroof	
5.	Shri Gundurao Geraraj Rao	
6.	Shri Rajen A. Kilachand	Dodsal GmbH, West Germany.
7.	Shri T.S. Kannan	Lanka Ashok Leyland Ltd., Sri Lanka,
8.	Shri R. Subramanyam	

Sl. No.	Name	Overseas Company
9.	Shri Raunaq Singh	P.T. Nusantara Supra Chemical Industry Jakarta, Indonesia.
10.	Shri V.K. Hajela	
11.	Shri A.P. Bhatta	Balmar Lawrie (UAE) Ltd., Dubai.
12.	Shri M.S. Khanna	
13.	Shri S.K. Sinha	Medicap Ltd., Bangkok Thailand.
14.	Shri Vikram Tannan	
15.	Shri J.M. Mody	Unik-Vacity Nigeria Ltd., Nigeria.
16.	Shri D.B. Mody	
17.	Shri S.B. Mody	
18.	Shri K.S. Ramamurthy	General Packaging Industries Pvt. Ltd., Botswana.
19.	Smt. Malathi Ramamurthy	
20.	Shri J.R. Gagrat	Design Analysis and Software Engineering Inc., U.S.A.
21.	Shri Raunaq Singh	Powerohm Pte. Ltd., Singapore.
22.	Shri V.K. Hajela	
23.	Shri V.A. Kurian	Monarach Trading Co. (Nepal) Ltd., Japan.
24.	Shri Sitaram Singhania	Africa Synthetic Fibres Limited, Nairobi, Kenya.
25.	Shri Sobanlal Singhania	
26.	Dr. Gaur Hari Singhania	
27.	Shri Gopal Krishna Singhania	
28.	Shri A.K. Singhania	
29.	Shri B.K. Shriya	
30.	Shri F.C. Rastogi	
31.	Shri C.R. Ramakrishnan	Engineering Construction and Services International, Bahrain.
32.	Shri H.J. Amin	Data Management Services (Bahrain) Ltd., Bahrain.
33.	Shri R. K. Sachdeva	
34.	Shri H.S. Sonawala	Hindutron Inter Inc., USA.

Sl. No.	Name	Overseas Company
35.	Shri G.S. Agarwal	Imperial Industrial Chemicals (Thailand) Co. Ltd., Thailand.
36.	Shri D.D. Sathe	Avit (Europe) Ltd., London.
37.	Shri Syamal Gupta	(i) Tata Zambia Ltd., Zambia. (ii) Mukumbi Agricultural and Technical Services Co. Ltd., Zambia.
38.	Shri S.K. Basak	
39.	Shri Amarjit Singh	Jonson and Nicholson (Nepal) Pvt., Ltd. Nepal.
40.	Shri S. Subbarwal	
41.	Shri P.S. Chawla	
42.	Shri Sanjoy Sen	
43.	Shri Indrani Biswas	General Rubber Products (P) Limited, Colombo.
44.	Shri Mannu Patel	
45.	Shri F.A. Mehta	P.T. Gokak, Indonesia.
46.	Shri Charanjit Singh	G.J. Soft Drinks Ltd., U.K.
47.	Shri M.K. Jhavar	Debenholt Ltd., U.K.
48.	Shri Mahesh Khemka	Amiantit Rubber Industries Ltd., Saudi Arabia.
49.	Shri Om Prakash Jalan	
50.	Shri S.K. Ghosh	(i) Bharat Overseas Corpn., New York, U.S.A. (ii) Uganda Bags and Hessian Mills Ltd., Toccooro, Uganda.
51.	Shri B.G. Birla	Industrial Enterpriss (U.K.) Limited., U.K.
52.	Shri T. Vijayaraghavan	Kupak Sdn. Bhd., Malaysia.
53.	Shri N.A. Palkhivala	
54.	Shri F.C. Kholi	United Computers and Management Consultant Limited, Dubai.
55.	Shri Yash P. Sehni	
56.	Shri N.B. Daruwala	(i) Whiteline Limited London. (ii) Jana Corporation, New York, USA. (iii) Lex Taj Corporation N.V. New York.

Sl. No.	Name	Overseas Company	
1984			
1.	Shri Jayant V. Mandlik	Technocrats Inc. Chicago, U.S.A.	
2.	Shri B.R. Sule	Magubdra Hellas S.A. Greece	
3.	Shri B. De Souza		
4.	Shri P.N. Kacker		
5.	Shri K.K. Basrur		
6.	Shri Vijay Iyengar		
7.	Shri Ashim De		Price Waterhouse Lanka (Private) Limited, Sri Lanka.
8.	Shri Pesi Kushru Choksey	(i) Yuka International A.G. Liechtenstein. (ii) Aseantech A.G., Switzerland (iii) Afrikosen Ltd., Channel Island. (iv) Auto Ancillary Mfgs. Sdn., London. (v) Rukhrai (Overseas) Ltd., London. (vi) Technoconsult Ltd., Channel Island. (vii) Kisumu Cotton Mills Ltd., Kenya. (viii) Rotary Screens of Asia Pvt. Ltd., Singapore.	
9.	Shri Dilip D. Khatau		
10.	Dr. R.A. Maker		Makers International Limited, U.K.
11.	Mrs. N.R. Gupta		Surya Tobacco Company (Pvt.) Ltd., Kathmandu, Nepal.
12.	Shri A.N. Haksar		
13.	Shri S. Krishnamurthy		(i) Tata Precision Industries Pvt. Ltd., Singapore. (ii) Tata Engineering Service (Pvt.) Limited, Singapore.
14.	Shri S.P. Bhoopal		Marangi Tea Company Limited, U.K.
15.	Shri Nandkrishor Kagliwal		Prepcell International England (U.K.)
16.	Shri B.S. Narayan	International Trade and Technology Export Corporation, Alberta, Canada.	
17.	Shri Brij Mohan Khaitan	Williamson Tea Holdings Ltd., London (U.K.)	

Sl. No.	Name	Overseas Company
18.	Shri P.R. Dasgupta	(i) Edgerobe Limited London. (ii) Pochbourne Limited London.
19.	Shri Umesh Kumar Modi	Metellgesellschaft Services Inc., U.S.A.
20.	Shri S.H. Syed Yusuff	Obydon Limited London, (U.K.)
21.	Shri R.H. Dalmia	The Dalton Property Company Limited, U.K.
22.	Shri Mangal Singh	(i) East African Sugar Industries Limited Kenya. (ii) South Nyanza Sugar Co. Limited. (iii) Agro Chemical and Food Co Ltd. Kenya.
23.	Shri V. Ramakrishnan	Spencer International, U.S.A.
24.	Shri Rajpal Singh Chowdhury	Asian Recorded Ltd., London, (U.K.)
25.	Shri A.S. Poplai	
26.	Shri Jandhyala Narayan	
27.	Shri Jagdish Narain Sapru	
28.	Shri C.R. Jagannathan	
29.	Shri N.K. Ghoshal	Surya Tobacco Company Pvt. Ltd., Nepal.
30.	Shri Jagmohan Khanna	
31.	Shri Jagdish Narain Sapru	
32.	Shri Satish Kumar Mehta	
33.	Shri Samir Ghosh	
34.	Shri Shiv Kumar Ladha	Advance Bearing Services Inc., U.S.A.
35.	Shri R.N. Tata	Tata Incorporated, New York, U.S.A.
36.	Shri G.R.D. Tata	(i) Tata Ltd., London. (ii) Tata Inc. New York, USA. (iii) Tata International AG, Zug, Switzerland.
1985		
1.	Shri R.P. Aiyer	Bombay Suburban Saudi Arabia Company Ltd., Saudi Arabia.
2.	Shri K.V. Chaubal	

Sl. No.	Name	Overseas Company
3.	Shri K. Ravindra	Electronic Research Analysis Inc., USA.
4.	Miss. C. Panjabi	Taj International Hotel Inc., New York, USA.
5.	Shri S.P. Chitnisch	Tatiana Lines Private Ltd. Singapore.
6.	Shri K. Padmanabha Rao	
7.	Shri T.T. Jagannathan	
8.	Shri T.T. Raghunathan	
9.	Shri J. Srinivasan	T.T. and D.D. Hosieries Ltd., Mauritius.
10.	Shri M.C. Ramakrishna	
11.	Shri A.R. Krishna	
12.	Shri Syed Meeran	Shameerah Realty Pvt. Ltd., Singapore.
13.	Shri S. Birender	Mehul Trading Ltd., U.K.
14.	Shri Azim Hasham Premji	Eyton Inc., California, U.S.A.
15.	Shri Ashok Narasimhan	
16.	Shri S.K. Bhasin	Jetina Valley Tea Company Ltd., UK.
17.	Shri Ravi Davar	Accordia Limited London, UK.
18.	Shri S.S. Toshniwal	UCIL—Georgia Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Lagos, Nigeria.
19.	Shri R.B. Patel	
20.	Shri S.K. Birla	Nalfico Premier Oils Sdn. Bhd. Malaysia.
21.	Shri A. Hafeezur Rahman	Al-Hadeed International Trading Ltd., Singapore.
22.	Shri Syamal Gupta	
23.	Shri A.B. Kerkar	Tata Incorporated, New York, USA.
24.	Shri Aditya Kashyap	
25.	Shri J.E. Talsulicar	Tata Incorporated, New York, USA.
26.	Shri D. Khaitan	Majuli Tea Holdings Ltd., UK.
27.	Shri H.L. Kothari	Textile Specialities (Nigeria) Ltd., Lagos, Nigeria.
28.	Shri K. Rajagopalachari	Asian Paints (SI) Ltd., Solomon Island, South Pacific.

Statement-II

Names of Persons who had not taken Prior Permission but who Applied Subsequently and were granted Government Approval for their Association/Continued Association as Directors of Overseas Companies during the Period 1974-85.

Sl. No.	Name	Overseas Company
1.	Shri J.H. Dosbi	Multibis (Singapore) Pvt. Ltd., Singapore.
2.	Shri M.D. Poddar	Bharat Overseas Corpn. U.S.A.
3.	Shri B.R. Vadera	Eastern Operations of Interstate Equipments Cor. USA.
4.	Shri D. Ratha	Joint Venture Marketing Co., U.K.
5.	Shri Vinod K. Khanna	S and R International (Mauritius) Ltd.
6.	Shri A.H. Dalmia	Global Dalton Trading Co. Ltd., U.K.
7.	Shri N.R. Ruia	Rukhrai (Overseas) Ltd., U.K.
8.	Shri J.E. Talaulicar	Tatab Industries Sdn. Bhd. Malaysia.
9.	Shri S.Y. Jakatdar	
10.	Shri R.V. Karkare	Indian Hume Pipe Co. (Colombo) Ltd.
11.	Shri Sadiq Futehally	N. Futehally Ltd. Osaka, Japan.
12.	Shri Anil Hada	
13.	Shri M.L. Khemka	Siam Indo Tools Ltd., Bangkok, Thailand.
14.	Shri A.B. Shastri	
15.	Shri V.J.H. Crasto	P.T. Merck, Indonesia.
16.	Shri T.N. Subha Rao	
17.	Shri Dharm Vira	Gammon Midest Ltd., Sharjah.
18.	Shri A.N. Ruia	Rukhrai Overseas Ltd., U.K.
19.	Shri Ranjan Sanghi	Auto Artillary Manufacturers Sdn. Bhd., Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
20.	Shri K.K. Birla	India Malaysia Textiles Berhad, Malaysia.
21.	Shri S.K. Kardhari	(i) Coz and Kings Travel Ltd., London, UK.

Sl. No.	Name	Overseas Company
		(ii) Cox and Kings Limited, London (U.K.)
22.	Dr. R.B. Baheti	
23.	Shri K.N. Garg	Steel Tubes of Singapore Pvt. Ltd., Singapore.
24.	Shri M.R. Shroff	
25.	Shri T.S. Kannan	Lanka Ashok Leyland Ltd., Sri Lanka.
26.	Shri Sita Ram Singhania	
27.	Shri Sohanlal Singhania	
28.	Shri A.K. Singhania	Africa Synthetic Fibres Limited Kenya.
29.	Dr. Gaur Hari Singhania	
30.	Shri B.K. Shriya	
31.	Shri F.C. Rustogi	

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, I must admit, the reply is voluminous but by no means luminous.

MR. SPEAKER : You have become poetic today.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : In part (a), I had asked for names of the Indians who were appointed as Directors of overseas companies between 1974 and 1985. In their answer in (c), they have given the list of names of the Indians who were appointed as Directors of overseas companies but who subsequently got approval of the RBI. Now, the list of such people who were appointed as Directors of overseas companies but who did not subsequently obtain the approval of the RBI has not been enclosed. This is number one.

Number two : under the provisions of the FERA, nobody can be appointed as Director of overseas company without the prior permission of the RBI. In that case, under what conditions hundreds of illustrious Indians who according to you are the tallest men in the country had been appointed earlier as Directors of overseas companies

and succeeded in obtaining the approval of the RBI ?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : Regarding the first part of the question that the cases have not been given which were rejected or were not approved, I may inform that there are three or four cases like that : one is of Mr. B.K. Birla, another is of Mr. Lalit Thapar and two cases belong to, perhaps, Kirloskars. Permission of the Central Government is necessary and not of the RBI under section 27 of the FERA. There is a dispute about this Directorship. We have been maintaining that Directorship is a type of association while the Directors who were appointed previously or now maintain that Directorship is not an association, and this case has not yet been decided by any court of law.

So, we take a very liberal view. Unless a man is found to have violated certain sections of FERA or other regulations, we generally give permission.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Well, our socialist Government is very liberal about such matters. Now, I come to a more

substantive point. He agreed that appointment of Indians as Directors of overseas companies is an offence under FERA without the prior approval of the RBI. But he contended that the Government has been taking a liberal view because of some controversy. Unless the controversy is settled by the court, the Government should stick to its own position. The position of the Government, as of now, is that no Indian can be appointed as Director of overseas company without the prior approval of the RBI or the Government, as the case may be. The question is : Why did the Government not maintain its position? Why did the Government not stick to its guns? It would have been another matter if the provision had been successfully challenged in a court of law.

Sir, in regard to another question, he mentioned the names of only four Indians. Who, according to him, were appointed as Directors of overseas companies without the prior permission of RBI and who subsequently did not succeed in obtaining the approval of the Government of India. But, Sir, he failed to mention one name. That name doesn't figure in the list—the name of Shri Madhavrao Scindia. He was Director of M/s. F.H. Schule company of West Germany and M/s. Radley Cotton Mills, Canada. He did not obtain the approval of RBI, obviously because his name does not figure in the list.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : Sir, I would like to clear the position of Shri Madhavrao Scindia which the Hon. Member has mentioned. We enquired from RBI and also from our Enforcement Directorate. We have also informed or going to inform the Lok Sabha Secretariat that Shri Scindia had informed the Government in June 1975 of his directorship in three companies which were existing prior to FERA. The first was M/s. F.H. Schule, GMBH, West Germany. second was M/s. Radley Cotton Mills, Canada and the third was M/s. Fort Investments Limited, Sri Lanka. In 1975, he sought the permission for continuing to hold these directorship. Shri Scindia later on informed the RBI that he has ceased to be a Director of F.H. Schule, GMBH, West Germany in 1979 and he resigned from the directorship of other companies in December 1984 on becoming

a Minister. We enquired from RBI and they have verified this position. Therefore, no violation of anything has been seen because they were existing prior to enforcement of FERA and also as a part of inheritance.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The answer is incorrect...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Only two supplementaries, not the third one.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Please hear me. FERA came into force in 1953...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : FERA came into force in which year; let him tell us.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : FERA came into force in 1953. It was amended in 1973. He became Director in 1975. How does he maintain that he became Director before FERA came into force?

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The Minister is misleading the House,

MR. SPEAKER : Now sit down, let him answer.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : The Foreign Exchange Regulation Act is of 1973, how can it come into force in 1953?

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Mr. Murli Deora will be able to tell us Sir; he is an expert in the matter. It has been there in the Statute Book since independence Sir. I seek the protection of the House, Sir.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Let me handle it. You don't stop at anything. Mr. Minister, will you clarify?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : The question of directorship is regulated by Section 27. This was not in the old Act. This was included in the Act of 1973 and was enforced from 1974, April 1st.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : According to his statement, he became a Director in 1975, he remained the Director of F.H. Schule upto 1979, he remained in Fort Investments and Radley Cotton Mills upto 1984. He was a director of these three overseas companies in violation of the FERA provisions...(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The reply should be from one person only Sir.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I would like to know whether it is also not necessary to obtain the approval when this Section 26 was enforced. Is it not necessary to obtain the approval to remain as a director ?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : Yes. Mr. Scindia applied in 1975.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Did he get approval ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Let him answer.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : When the application was in the process, he informed us that he has ceased to be a director. I have given you the details.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : How long was it in the process ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : I will tell you full details if you want.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : But he did not give in the beginning. He misled the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you let him speak now ? Don't interrupt. Let him answer now.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will overrule if you do not allow him to speak : let him speak.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you interrupt ? Please sit down. Since when have you acquired this habit ? You were a good man, from where have you acquired

this new habit ?

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : I have given full facts. I will repeat again. Shri Madhavrao Scindia had informed the Government in 1979, June.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you interrupting. Let me hear what is being said. Sir, at least let him complete.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He did not give it in the reply.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : He informed the Government in June 1975 of his directorship in three companies. In 1979 he further informed RBI that he has ceased to be a director of F.H. Schule, GMBH and resigned from 1984.

In the beginning I have said that in order to promote joint ventures and subsidiaries and the Indian business abroad, we are quite liberal about directorship. It does not involve any violation. But we have been taking a very liberal view.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Why ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : In order to promote joint ventures abroad and Indian ventures abroad, we have been taking a liberal view about the directorship...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Why ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is their point of view.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : We want to promote Indian business abroad. We have to be liberal in the case of our people going abroad for this purpose. This is very beneficial for our country and we cannot discriminate against any individual.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I would like to know, (a) if the Government...

MR. SPEAKER : Only one question; no (a) and (b).

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Sir, you would have noticed that these days I do not ask many questions.

SHRI BASUDEB ACRARIA : You also kindly take a liberal view.

MR. SPEAKER : I am too liberal; that is why, I have allowed so many questions.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We want the Spraker to be liberal.

MR. SPEAKER : I have been liberal always. Nothing could be more liberal.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Do not say (a) and (b); put a compound question.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I take the advice of my illustrious senior.

The Government says that it is taking a liberal view. At the same time, there are certain norms laid down. Firstly, I would like to know if you have changed the norms already. If so, why is it not in writing? Secondly, how much time does it normally take for such applications to be reviewed and the answers to be given? How much time was taken in the case of Shri Madhavrao Scindia?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : Norms have not been changed, but we are taking a liberal view in order to protect our financial interest abroad...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not interrupt.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : I have given you volumes of names; do not single out a particular person. You cannot down my voice.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : This is wrong. Let him say what he wants to. Why do you quarrel? Let him complete what he has to say.

[English]

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : I am trying to give you all information.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I don't know from where they have acquired this habit of interrupting.

[English]

This is very bad.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : When the applications are in process, generally these are processed in time. He ceased to be a director there and, therefore, this become irrelevant...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH : I just want a clarification from the Minister. The Minister just now said that according to rules and laws of the country, technically it is wrong, but to promote investments abroad, we want to be liberal. Is it within the rules of the Government of India or not?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : Technically, a permission is required, but we have been taking a liberal view...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : He has replied whatever he could.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : The first is to protect our investments abroad previous to this law and the second is to promote joint ventures and subsidiaries abroad. Lastly I submit that about the directorship there is a dispute. The directors say that it is association, and they do not come within the purview of Sections 27, but we maintain that they come within the purview of that. No court of law has yet decided, but it has been our policy to allow directorship liberally.

Budget System

*741. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether budget system of Union

Government is based on Macro-economic Policy Environment; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (b). The Budget of the Union Government is formulated on the basis of the prevailing economic conditions, the objectives of economic policy and their priorities as decided upon for the ensuing year. The salient features of the economic situation which are normally taken into account in the formulation of the Budget, are contained in the pre-budget Economic Survey which is presented to Parliament, and which depicts the *macro*-economic policy environment.

SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Sir, the growth rate of the country in eighties was hardly 5 per cent. In 1985 it has gone to 22 per cent. Is it because of the sound and responsive economic policy adopted by Government? If so, what are the reforms adopted by Government for ensuring this good achievement ?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : The Long Term Fiscal Policy and the formulation of this Budget have been in the direction to which the hon. member is pointing out. Through this Budget, we are trying to promote savings; we are giving incentives for housing; we are giving incentives for accelerating the growth of capital goods industries so that there can be more production; and we are giving a thrust to the New Education Policy in order to improve the quality of our manpower, which is the basic input. Also, protection to workers has been provided. These are the main social objectives which will lead to further growth as well as maintenance of growth rate.

SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU : Mr. Speaker Sir, the answer given by the Minister carries only the macro-economic variables, but not the micro-economic variables. In this connection, I would like to ask the Minister whether the interest rates on the banks have been reduced and the term of the bank deposits are being

decreased in order to get funds to finance the non-plan expenditure of the Government. The bill market which has been created and other institutions and instruments that are created are mainly to get funds for the Government, in addition to the revenue account. So, are they spending out of capital account what they ought to spend out of the revenue account ?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : No Sir. While announcing the change in the rates of interest, I have given our objectives on that. The main objective is that the funds should not be blocked for a longer period and those funds should be available to both industrial and agricultural sectors at a reduced rate. We are not using those capital funds for revenue expenditure.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister through you whether it is a fact that a lot of money or quite a sizable quantity of sums provided in the Budget remain unspent because by the time the Budget is passed and different formalities are gone through and the funds reach the spot or the field for developmental work, monsoon arrives and the real working period gets reduced to 6 to 7 months in a year. In view of this, I would like to know whether there is any proposal for changing the Budget/Financial Year in the pattern of agricultural year or academic year *i.e.* from July to June.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : There is no proposal to change the Budget year. But of course, the hon. member has rightly said that some funds remain unspent. Therefore, the hon. Prime Minister has created the Ministry of Programme Implementation and strict monitoring is being done so that the funds do not remain unspent or get diverted.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Sir, the L.K. Jha Committee also favoured a change in the financial year...

MR. SPEAKER : No second question please.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Sir, between policy pronouncements and implementation of the programmes, there is a wide gap. With regard to our Budget System, I want to raise a very pertinent

question. We are unable to spend whatever money is allocated in one year Budget because we are getting only four to five months to spend. The Central and State Governments are unable to spend the money wholly. So, we are surrendering the money to the Government. That is the system which is being followed now. Even the economists and jurists also have recently suggested to the Government that instead of the one-year budget, we can have a two-year budget. Supposing a two-year Budget is allowed—or you are going to have it—the term of the parliamentarians also can be raised from five to six years. That is the suggestion made by the jurists and economists. (*Interruptions*) Is there any proposal to have a two-year budget system, and the extension of the term of parliamentarians from 5 to 6 years?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : The hon. Member has asked a very interesting question . . .

MR. SPEAKER : Do you approve of it ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : It is all the better, coming as it does, from the AIADMK.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : It is a very interesting question. We already have a notional budget in the shape of the five-year Plan.

As far as the spending capacity is concerned, I had the honour to be the Finance Minister of the biggest State of U.P. for five years, and I had no difficulty in spending money . . . (*Interruptions*) Just a minute... I am not copying a particular State where deficit financing was resorted to, and the money was not spent on these programmes. We spent the full amount of money, rather more money for Plan expenditure, and did not incur any deficit financing. It depends on what type of Finance Minister they have got in their States.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has just stated that a new Ministry called the Ministry of Programme Implementation has been established by the Hon. Prime Minister

for monitoring purposes. In this connection, the hon. Member and others have also submitted that the work on budgeted schemes start after 3 or 4 months after the Budget is presented and the funds lapse. I want to know whether the Programme Implementation Ministry has taken any steps to check this under-utilisation of funds? Have you been informed in this regard? Has the Ministry made any recommendations for giving priority to certain things so that programmes are implemented properly? Has it furnished any such report?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : The hon. Member may be aware that the aforesaid Ministry was set up only a year ago but it is working regularly and has given several valuable suggestions. However, whenever a new economic policy or a new system is adopted, it takes time to be fully effective. But it has certainly made an impact. Reports come in regularly, specially in regard to our major projects, and we enquire from the concerned Departments before sanctioning fresh funds whether the earlier allocations have been spent?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Have they furnished any report in this regard?

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

**Development of Process Technology for
Extraction of Metal from
Polymetallic Nodules**

*743. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether process technology for the economic extraction of metal values from polymetallic nodules found in the seabed has been developed in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether any steps are proposed to be taken in that direction;

(d) whether personnel with requisite training for cover designing, engineering and consultancy services in nodule mining,

offshore platforms and sub-marine pipelines are available in the country;

(e) if not, the steps taken by Government for training of personnel for the purpose; and

(f) whether any foreign personnel are working in the aforesaid area and if so, their number and the nationality ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The process technology for the extraction of metal values from polymetallic nodules has been developed. This work is being done in four laboratories in India. They have developed eleven process routes, out of which four, after critical evaluation, have been found to be feasible. These are being upscaled to semi-pilot project level.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) No, Sir. No foreign personnel are working in India in any area of polymetallic nodules programme.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : May I know whether the four process routes have been found feasible, and whether they are of international standards developed in advanced countries and are adequate to meet our requirements when we ourselves start the operations ?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : Out of four routes, I think they will narrow down finally to one or two routes as the feasible way of extraction. But we have enough number of scientists who have got experience in this to be able to accomplish this process of extraction ourselves in time. At this stage, it is only done on a laboratory scale.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the technological process that we have developed be adequate to meet our needs

and the international standard of the advanced countries of the world. Will you kindly enlighten about the number of personnel available in designing, engineering and consultancy services in nodule mining, off-shore platforms and submarine pipelines— in each category separately ? Why I have put this question is because your Annual Report is completely silent about it ?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : As far as the technology is concerned, it has not been developed fully so far anywhere in the world. It is under the process of development. We hope by 1990 we would be able to set up a pilot plant. But the exploitation probably can take place only by 2000 or 2010 AD. As regards the number of personnel available in each category, I think I will have to collect it and send it to you.

SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Has India got permission or a licence for exploration and exploitation of polymetallic nodules so far; if not, when do they expect to get that ?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : We are to make our application this year for getting a licence for exploitation of the mineral nodules. This will be processed under the United Nations system what is called the Preparatory Commission or the International Sea Bed Authority. I cannot say exactly by what time the clearance will come.

Technical Processes Developed by CSIR

*746. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the major technical processes developed by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) from 1984 to 1986; and

(b) the actual application of these processes in different industries and their results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). A Statement is given below.

Statement

(a) The major technical processes developed by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) from 1984 to 1986 are :

Chemicals

- Chrome lignite
- Butachlor
- Water absorbing polymer
- Zeolite catalyst for xylene isomerisation

Drugs and Pharmaceuticals

- Gugulipid
- Contbucridine
- Centbutindole
- Immunodiagnostic Kits

Materials

- Insulating bricks from rice husk ash
- Glass reinforced gypsum composite boards
- Graphite aluminium composites

Minerals and Metals

- Electrolytic copper powder
- High density dolomite sinters

Machinery

- 5-thread, 3-stitch safety industrial sewing machine
- Automatic cloth cutting machine
- Automatic brick moulding machine
- Hydraulic coil expanding and spreading machine

Electronics

- Microprocessor based pH control system (MAPCON)

— Monitoring system for mine winder (MICROMON)

(b) Of the above the following processes are in commercial production :

- (i) Zeolite catalyst
- (ii) Immuno-diagnostic kits
- (iii) 5-thread, 3-stitch safety industrial sewing machine
- (iv) Automatic cloth cutting machine
- (v) Automatic brick moulding machine
- (vi) Hydraulic Coil expanding and spreading machine
- (vii) Microprocessor based pH control system for sugar industry.

The rest of the processes licensed to industry are under various stages of implementation.

DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : In addition to two major technical processes, I would like to know whether CSIR has developed any processes for the development of rural and backward areas regarding the provision of drinking water in drought prone and drought hit areas and no water zones in our country; if so, I would like to know whether there is any proposal for the provision of these developed process in backward and drought prone areas of Telangana and Rayalseema Districts of Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : I did not hear the processes to which the hon. lady member was referring.

DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Development of rural areas and backward areas, provision of drinking water facilities, in drought-prone and drought-hit areas and no-water zones in our country—these are the things I mentioned, I would like to know whether there is any proposal for the provision of these processes, in backward areas and drought-prone areas of Telangana and Rayalaseema of Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : What are the latest procedures developed by CSIR she is asking.

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : There is a technical mission for the provisions of drinking water with which CSIR is also involved. This mission is being worked out in detail and this would also apply to backward areas but this has not been fully worked out for implementation yet.

DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : What are the processes developed. I would like to know.

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : There are several. One is desalination process by which sea water is purified to be made into drinking water, That is one of the processes.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : What are the exploratory processes ?

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : I would like to know from the hon. Minister what effective steps are being taken by the CSIR for establishing better linkage between the R and D organisation and industries.

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : CSIR has been already working for the establishment of the links. In fact, some of the processes developed by CSIR are being manufactured by some of our industries in the way of collaborative arrangements or as sponsored projects. There are a number of areas in which such collaborations and such manufacturing of processes discovered by CSIR are taking place. I can give a number of examples of this, if you permit me. For example, one is, in the chemical field, a process developed by CSIR for chrome lignite drilling, and another is mud additive for oil wells. This has been licensed to Balmer Lawrie and co., Madras, and this is being developed by them. Another is, water absorbing polymer called Jalshakti. The Indian Organic Chemicals company is in the process of producing this. There is a large number of similiar examples which I would like to give or send to the Hon. Member for information.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : I will be glad to have them.

SHRI C. P. THAKUR : I want to know from the hon. Minister because, there was a news item that CSIR will be the nodal agency for any import of technology or indigenisation of technology and R and D in the domestic sector, there was also a report that the Abid Hussain committee report on the working of the CSIR has been submitted. What is the Government's thinking after that report of the working of the CSIR ?

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : The Abid Hussain report has been submitted to the Government and it is under examination by the Government. I would like to make it clear that the report is not a totally adverse report at all, there have been some criticisms on the working of the CSIR but it has also some praise for the way CSIR has been functioning. The report is being examined by an expert group and scientists and decisions will be taken by the Government later on.

CSIR is not a nodal agency for all the scientific research that is going on but it is a prime agency which gets involved in the development of science in the development of scientific processes. In the importation of technology it has some say but it is not a nodal agency for all kinds of scientific research.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I want to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal to de-saline the sea water along the long coastal line of Saurashtra and Kutch by new techniques ? If any such proposal is under your consideration then by when will it be implemented and in which areas will it be implemented ?

[*English*]

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : There is already a Pilot de-salination plant already established in Gujarat coast for this purpose.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : There is a general complaint that many of the processes developed by the constituent laboratories of the CSIR including NCL, NPL and other institutes are only bench scale processes. They do not have the funds to set up pilot plants to test the processes and when these processes are released to the industrialists for commercial exploitation they are not working. May I know whether the Government has got any proposal to see that these processes developed by the CSIR are first tested on a pilot scale before they are released either directly or through the NRDC ?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : I think, I need not explain the process by which the CSIR processes are developed and then transferred to the industry.

As regards funds many of the collaborative projects which take place, actually the industry participates financially and sometimes to some extent even technologically. They sponsor projects...

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : I am not asking about the sponsored projects. I know about sponsored projects. I am asking about the processes which are available for everybody.

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : The processes which are developed by CSIR on its own are being contracted to the industry through the National Research Development Corporation.

We have funded our laboratories sufficiently. And many of these processes have been actually contracted to industry for development and some of them are already in the market.

Setting up of Indian Investment Fund in U.K.

*747. **SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any bank in India has set up an Indian investment fund in the United Kingdom to tap funds of non-resident Indians and other investors abroad;

(b) if so, whether this is the first such venture in the banking history of India; and

(c) the objectives of this fund ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) No, Sir. No, Indian bank has set up an Indian Investment Fund in the United Kingdom.

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

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Is the Government aware that a leading foreign bank operating in India has set up an

Indian investment fund in the United Kingdom; if so, what is the reaction of the Government to this foreign bank setting up such an investment fund ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : No Indian bank has set up investment fund in the United Kingdom. So far as foreign banks are concerned, the Reserve Bank of India or the Government of India has no control on a foreign bank setting up an investment fund in a foreign country ?

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : When a foreign bank could organise such an investment fund and attract non-resident Indians *i.e.* funds held by non-resident Indians, why not Government consider permitting one of our nationalised banks to set up such an investment fund and put some directors who are non-resident Indians and tap resources of non-resident Indians ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Even though the question does not relate particularly to this question, I may tell the hon. Member that UTI has set up a fund and it has collected funds to the extent of 75 million and it is investing in debentures and shares in India.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the fact that certain concessions and facilities are available to the non-resident Indians to have investments in India, there have been certain companies abroad which, in their balance-sheet, neither show profits nor any borrowings from any credit institutions and yet they have sought the investment in Indian companies and, if it is so, does it not lead us to the conclusion that such investments must be arising out of black-money from this country going abroad and coming back as white money for investment and if such aberrations are found out what steps are taken to see that misuse of your concessions and facilities is not done by the anti-social elements ?

MR. SPEAKER : Can it be done ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Whenever such instances are brought to our notice and if there is any proof or *bona fide* evidence, we can look into it.

MR. SPEAKER : Can somebody do it like that ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, there was a debate in this House when those fictitious companies were mentioned and their balance-sheets were produced. If they have forgotten all that, what to do, Sir ? Already it was there. Balance-sheets were read out here and some fictitious companies were mentioned.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Whenever there is evidence and when it is brought to our notice and if there is *prima facie* evidence to show that there is misuse of these benefits, definitely, we will look into that.

MR. SPEAKER : But how can they bring the money into the country ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Even companies were mentioned and balance-sheets were read out here. Everything was done. Anyway, he can go through the past records and see what can be done ?

Hill Development Programme in Kerala

*749. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be Pleased to state :

(a) the targets fixed and the allocation made under Hill Development Programme for the State of Kerala for the year 1987-88;

(b) whether any district-wise body has been set up for the implementation of this programme in Kerala; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKHRAM) : (a) The total approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1987-88 for the Western Ghats Development Programme for Kerala is Rs. 5.63 crores. The sectoral break-up of this amount is given in statement-I. The physical targets for 1987-88, as indicated in the Action Plan received from the State Government, are contained in statement II.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement-I

Western Ghats Development Programme—Kerala Annual Plan-1987-88 Approved Outlay-Sectorwise

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector/Sub-Sector/Scheme	Approved outlay for 1987-88
1	2	3
1. Agriculture & Allied Services		
(i)	Agriculture	145.72
(ii)	Soil and Water Conservation	
(iii)	Animal Husbandry	
(iv)	Dairy Development	43.65
(v)	Fisheries	3.05
(vi)	Forestry and Wild life	157.18
(vii)	Horticulture-including rubber plantation.	65.00

1	2	3
2. Irrigation		
(i)	Minor Irrigation	56.65
3.	Water Supply (Rural Areas)	4.50
4. Transport		
(i)	Roads/Foot bridges	19.50
5. General Economic Services		
(i)	Western Ghats Cell	5.00
(ii)	Surveys and Studies-Evaluation Monitoring	8.75
(iii)	Eco-System Research Group	3.00
Total		512.00

Note : Proposals are awaited from State Government for Rs.51 lakhs as the allocation of Special Central Assistance, for 1987-88 has been finalised at Rs. 563 lakhs subsequent to the approval of the Annual Plan in November 1986.

Statment-II

Western Ghats Development Programme—Annual Plan 1987-88

Physical Targets for 1987-88

Sl. No.	Items	Unit	Target for 1987-88
1	2	3	4
I. Agriculture			
(i)	Soil Conservation	Hectares	1060
II. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development			
(i)	Pasture Development	Hectares	834
(ii)	Fodder cultivation	Hectares	500
(iii)	Construction of cattlesheds	No.	250
III. Minor Irrigation			
(i)	Area likely to be brought under irrigation.	Hectares	820
(ii)	Construction of check dams	No.	14
(iii)	Construction of Farm Ponds	No.	3
(iv)	Dug wells	No.	20

1	2	3	4
IV. Forest			
(i)	Erection of Cairns	No.	520
(ii)	Bamboo Plantation	Hectares	888
(iii)	Sisal Plantation	Hectares	500
(iv)	Afforestation	Hectares	275
V. Water Supply		No. of Villages	3
VI. Construction of Foot Bridges		No.	100

Source : Annual Action Plan 1987-88 to 1989-90, Planning and Economic Affairs Department, Government of Kerala.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN : Sir, the hill area development programme is no doubt laudable, but from the point of view of ecology, environment, etc., the scheme is rather disastrous. It has detrimental environmental effect causing floods and drought, so also shortage of water and large-scale depletion of forest area, etc. etc. In this connection, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the planners have not envisaged these contradictions between the basic objectives and specific projects of the schemes while formulating the plan ?

SHRI SUKH RAM : Sir, the hill area development programme was introduced in 1974-75 and in the Fifth and Sixth Five Year Plans, the objectives by and large were developmental ones and benefit-oriented. But now in the Seventh Five Year Plan, there is more stress on the socio-eco development, eco-preservation and eco-restoration and for all these aspects which are covered under these objectives, sums are being given. Now, for these programmes funds are allotted to all the four States under the Western Ghats development programme under certain formula, that is, 75% weightage is given to the area and 25% is given to the population and this proportion is maintained for Kerala State also.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN : The Western Ghat runs through the State of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu as well

as the Union Territory of Goa. The hill State of Kerala represents 42% of the Western Ghats. The percentage of forest cover to the total geographical area of Kerala was 44% in 1905. It is a startling information that this forest area has been drastically brought down to a mere 9% in the year 1984. Under these circumstances, may I know this from the hon. Minister ? While implementing this plan for the development of hill areas, large chunks of forest areas are being denuded. Will the Ministry take this startling information into serious account and will the Ministry advise the Ministry of Environment and Forests to take certain concrete steps so that there should be some moratorium on the felling of trees at least in the State of Kerala where such a large scale denudation of forests has been taking place for the last so many years ?

SHRI SUKH RAM : As I told earlier that allocation to each State is made according to certain formula which I have stated just now and whatever is the share of a particular State that is given, and whatever the components the State Government suggest for allocation of funds, they are discussed in the Planning Commission at the working group level and funds are allocated according to that.

As far as Kerala is concerned, there was a Committee which was constituted by the Planning Commission to look into the question whether there was a demand that

certain talukas would be added or certain talukas would be deleted. One Committee recommended certain talukas to be added and certain number of talukas to be deleted. As far as Kerala is concerned then there was another Committee which recommended that no deletion should be made. As far as Maharashtra and Karnataka are concerned, some talukas have been added, but in the case of Kerala no taluka was added. That is the reason why the proportion remains the same.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Sir, my question is totally different. He is telling about certain talukas which have been included in this programme. My question is whether the Planning Commission as well as the Ministry will take into account the serious nature of the destruction of forests, that is, the deforestation that has been going on in the State of Kerala while formulating programmes for the development of hill areas, especially the Western Ghats.

SHRI SUKH RAM : I have already replied that all these things are taken into consideration and main emphasis, as I told earlier, in the Seventh Five Year Plan is on the eco-development, eco-preservation and for that purpose soil conservation and plantation have been given more importance and funds are allocated more on these components. I have given you in the Annexure also, whatever the State Government suggested, we have allotted funds subject to the condition that what is the final limit according to that formula we cannot exceed that limit.

SHRI T. BASHEER : Sir, my Supplementary is this. To my information, the norms for the structural development of hill areas are uniform all over the country from Himalayas to Western Ghats. But, Sir, the requirement varies from State to State, even from area to area. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government propose to re-formulate the norms or propose to sanction exemptions in the existing norms to suit the conditions of the States varying from one to another.

SHRI SUKH RAM : A norm can be re-considered in view of the fact—as I told you that more emphasis is now on the eco-

development and eco-preservation and for that purpose the problems of these Western Ghat hills is by and large the same. But when you compare their problems with the Himalayan regions, their problems are more acute. That is the reason why this is treated separately. But as far as these things are concerned, we will definitely take into consideration the request of the State if they want more allocation for the plantation, for the soil conservation etc., subject to the condition as to what is the final allocation. Within that we will allot more funds for those objects.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : Sir, the main thrust of the question of my colleague, Mr. Ramachandran is this.

Sir, in the name of Hill Area Development, large scale deforestation takes place. I am not against the Hill Area Development programme. But what I want to know is, whether the Minister would take into account this factor as to any sort of relationship will be established with the Ministry of Environment in regard to this.

SHRI SUKH RAM : All these decisions are taken in consultation with the Ministry of Environment also.

Withdrawals from U.T.I.

*752. **SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the effect on resources of the Unit Trust of India as a result of large scale withdrawals by the private corporate sector over the last few months;

(b) the quantum of withdrawals and the main reasons for withdrawals; and

(c) the remedial steps being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) There have been no large scale withdrawals of investments by the private corporate sector from the Unit Trust of India during the last few months.

(b) The out-flow of funds by way of repurchases by the private corporate sector during the first nine months of the current financial year of the Trust *i.e.* July, 1986 to March, 1987 was only to the extent of Rs. 3.65 crores in respect of Unit Scheme, 1964 which is the main Scheme of the Trust. One of the important features of this Scheme is the facility of encashability provided to the depositors through repurchases any time of the year except during the month of June when the books of the Trust are closed.

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

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Sir, the Minister has said that the out-flow of funds by way of repurchases by the private corporate sector during the first nine months of the current financial year of the Trust, *i.e.* July, 1986 to March, 1987 was only to the extent of Rs. 3.65 crores in respect of Unit Scheme, 1964 which is the main scheme of the Trust.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the Unit Scheme of 1964 ?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : Sir, I have given the figures about earlier scheme. But the figures about the Unit Scheme, 1964 are individuals invested Rs. 84.98 crores and repurchased to the extent of Rs. 17.91 only. This question relates to private corporate sector. They purchased to the extent of Rs. 45.15 crores and repurchases were Rs. 3.65 crores only. Others—trust and body corporates purchased to the extent of Rs. 1.96 crores and repurchases were only Rs. 0.35 crores. The total sales of these units were Rs. 132.09 crores and repurchases were Rs. 21.91 crores.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Has it come to the notice of the Government that a few private institutions in a limited area are taking advantage of these units and if so, what action the Government proposes to take to see that more and more private corporate bodies may be benefited out of this Unit Scheme ?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : The Unit was meant in this way, *i.e.* the facility of repurchase was given. But the adverse impact has not been observed. If there is any adverse impact, we will think about it.

NRI Investment under Portfolio Investment Scheme

*754. **SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of non-resident Indian investment under portfolio investment scheme and other than portfolio investment scheme since the scheme was introduced;

(b) the number of companies in India that have attracted NRI portfolio investment up to a ceiling of 5 per cent of total capital; and

(c) their names, total paid up capital and amount of NRI investments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) The investments made by Non-Resident Indians/persons of Indian origin under the various schemes since the introduction of the Scheme are as follows :

(Rupees in crores)

	As on 31.12.1986
1. Direct Investment (Proposals approved)	941.72
2. Portfolio Investment (Actual purchase of Shares/Debentures)	58.32 (P)
3. Bank Deposits (outstanding balances in NRE/FCNR Accounts)	7,466.43

(P) — Provisional.

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

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Sir in regard to the parts (b) and (c) of the question it has been stated that information is being collected. I want to know by when will it be collected ? You have provided the information about investments upto 31.12.1986. I want to know as to what were the investments upto 31.3.1987 ?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : As and when those figures reach us we will inform the hon. Member about it. The information about parts (b) and (c) comes from many sources. It is, therefore, difficult to say by when we will be able to get it but it will be done as early as possible.

[*English*]

Written-Off Bank Loans

*756. SHRI S.M. GURADDI† :
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR
YADAV :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether employees of the nationalised banks have demanded an enquiry into the written-off loans of rupees five lakhs and above; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POJARY) : (a) and (b). A Statement is given below.

Statement

Suggestions have been made by some bank employees associations for an enquiry into the write off of loans of Rs. 5 lakhs and above.

Banks write off their dues after following a set procedure and after exhausting all possible avenues of recovery. A general

enquiry into write off of loans is therefore not considered necessary. Specific allegations whenever received are looked into by the Government/Reserve Bank of India.

MR. SPEAKER : Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Proposal to Fix Cash Limit in Safe Vault of Branches of Nationalised Banks

*742. SHRI A. JAYAMOHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to reduce the cash limit in the safe vaults of nationalised banks for day-to-day business to reduce losses through dacoities and robberies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to maintain cash amount in the R.B.I. strong room, so that each bank branch may draw the cash whenever required ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POJARY) : (a) to (c). Cash retention limits for bank branches are fixed by the concerned bank. In fixing cash holding limits several factors are taken into account, such as, size and location of the branch, volume of business, accessibility to the currency chests operated on behalf of RBI, security environment, etc. The banks review the requirements periodically and try to keep the limits to the minimum necessary.

Savings Rate

*744. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
DR. A.K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the 'gross savings rate' and 'marginal savings rate' in each of the last three years and the estimated rate for the current year;

(b) the target fixed in this regard in the Seventh Plan; and

(c) the impact of the difference between the targets and actual performance on the Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) According to the latest National Accounts Statistics released by the Central Statistical Organisation, the gross saving rate for the year 1984-85 is 22.9 per cent and for 1985-86 22.8 per cent; the corresponding marginal rate being 29.6 per cent and 21.7 per cent respectively. Similar estimate for the years 1986-87 and 1987-88 would become available in January 1988 and January 1989 respectively.

(b) According to the Seventh Five Year Plan, the gross savings rate in 1989-90 is expected to be 24.5 per cent which implies a marginal saving rate of 28.4 per cent.

(c) Since the saving rate is available for the first year of the Plan only, it is not possible to make any comments in this regard.

[*Translation*]

Scheduled Tribes in U.P.

*745. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the population of Scheduled Tribes in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the number out of them living below the poverty line ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) According to 1981 census, total population of Scheduled Tribes in Uttar Pradesh is 2,32,705.

(b) No specific survey to identify tribal people living below poverty line has been undertaken in Uttar Pradesh.

[*English*]

Agricultural Financing for Sheep and Goats

*759. SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR

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

(a) whether banks have stopped agricultural finding for rearing sheep and goats; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

International Credit Card Scheme

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

(a) whether Andhra Bank has launched a scheme of international credit card;

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

(c) whether other nationalised banks also propose to adopt such a scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). Andhra Bank have reported that they have introduced an International Credit Card on March 25, 1987. These cards can be issued to those blanket exchange permit holders as are approved by the Reserve Bank of India. This scheme is expected to provide a new facility to the Bank's customers and help improve Bank's operations.

Among the nationalised banks, Central Bank of India have reported that they would shortly be introducing an International Credit Card.

Package for Inducing Black Money Investment

*753. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to formulate a package scheme to induce the investment of black money in the national development scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government do not propose to formulate any scheme of investment which will put the dishonest tax payer in an advantageous position as compared to an honest one.

Loans Advanced in Rajasthan, U.P. and Gujarat

*755. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDRA JAIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount deposited in the branches of nationalised banks located in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat during 1986 and 1987 so far as also the percentage of the amount advanced to the people of those respective States as loans; and

(b) the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). The present data reporting system of public sector banks gives figures of aggregate deposits at a particular point of time and as such Reserve Bank of India has reported that the information relating to amount deposited during a particular year or period are not available. Further the latest available figures with Reserve Bank of India of State-wise deposits are upto September 1986. The aggregate deposits of all public sector banks in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat and also the credit : deposit ratio in these States as at the end of December 1985 and September 1986 are set out below :

(Amount in Rs. crores)

State	December 1985		September 1986	
	Deposits	C : D Ratio (%)	Deposits	C : D Ratio (%)
Uttar Pradesh	7831	45.0	8772	41.5
Rajasthan	1878	66.1	2100	62.3
Gujarat	5280	54.3	5793	55.1

Note : Data are provisional.

Liquidity Position and Profitability of Banks

*757. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the current state of liquidity position and profitability of public sector banks in the light of their expanding loans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Reserve Bank of India has reported that according to the provisional data readily available,

the aggregate deposits of scheduled commercial banks increased by Rs. 16,723 crores (19.6%) in 1986-87 (upto the last Friday of March) as compared with an increase of Rs. 13,160 crores (18.2%) in 1985-86 (upto the last Friday of March). Reserve Bank of India is of the view that the overall liquidity position of scheduled commercial banks is comfortable.

Twenty-seven of the twenty-eight Public Sector Banks have finalised their final accounts for the year 1986. The published profits of these 27 Public Sector Banks, have

increased by 63% over the figures for the year 1985.

National Centre for Computer Software and Hardware

*758. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a national centre in Karnataka for preparation of computer software and hardware for application in educational programmes on television; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Funds for Tribal Sub-Plan Special Component Plan by Central Ministries

*759. SHRI MANKURAM SODI :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the funds allocated by various Ministries under the Tribal Sub-Plan and Special Component Plan to various States/ Union Territories during the Sixth Five Year Plan and first two years of the Seventh Plan, year-wise and the amount spent by various States;

(b) the allocation made during 1987-88 to various States/Union Territories under Tribal Sub-plan and Special Component Plan; and

(c) the share of Madhya Pradesh in the earlier allocations as well as in the allocations for 1987-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) All funds quantified by States/Union Territories for Scheduled Tribe/Scheduled Caste welfare are reflected in the Tribal Sub-Plan/Special Component Plan respectively. The amount thus allocated including allocation by various Ministries for Tribal Sub-Plan and Special Component Plan in Sixth Plan and first two years of Seventh Plan and expenditure was as follows :

(Rs. in Crores)

	SCP		TSP	
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
VI Plan	4214.66	3560.28	3968.46	3968.46
1985-86	1175.27	1071.75	1081.58	1096.07
1986-87	1365.67	1365.67 (anticipated)	1344.71	1344.71 (anticipated)

(b) The total Special Central Assistance allocated during 1987-88 is Rs. 168.50 crores for Tribal Sub-Plan and Rs. 175.00 crores for Special Component Plan.

(c) The share of Madhya Pradesh in Special Central Assistance during the years 1980-81 to 1986-87 was Rs. 221.42 crores

for Tribal Sub-Plan and Rs. 378.83 crores for Special Component Plan. Tentative allocation of Special Central Assistance for Madhya Pradesh during 1987-88 is Rs. 44.00 crores for Tribal Sub-Plan and Rs. 87.03 crores for Special Component Plan.

[English]

Private Agencies engaged for Detecting Economic Offences

7400. SHRI AJIT SINGH DABHI :
SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN
RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :
SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government's investigating and intelligence agencies have engaged private limited consultants and detective agencies for their work in the field of economic offences;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the expenditure incurred in foreign exchange during the past three years;

(c) whether the results achieved have been commensurate with the expenditure; and

(d) whether the employment of such agencies offended provisions of the fiscal and economic laws of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) to (d). The question of utilising Fairfax Group Inc. of the United States of America has been the subject matter of debate. Keeping in view the public importance of the matter; Government have appointed on April 6, 1987, a Commission of Inquiry under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, to probe into the matter.

New Scheme by Non-Resident Indians

7401. SHRI JAGANNATH PATT-
NAIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether non-resident Indians living in U.S.A. have evolved a new scheme encompassing talent, youth and high technology that can bring about a sea change in the Indian economy; and

(b) if so, the details regarding this new scheme and reaction of Government of India thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (b). Government do not have any information about any such scheme.

Suspension of Employees of Allahabad Bank for Fraudulent Activities

7402. SHRI RAHIM KHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Allahabad Bank suspends two officials for fraud" appearing in Economic Times of 16th June, 1986;

(b) whether the report against the officials involved in the fraud cases of Allahabad Bank regarding maintenance of Bank's massive building in Parliament Street, New Delhi has been reported to the police under the relevant provisions of IPC;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Allahabad Bank has been reported that it had, on its own, reported the matter to the Chief Technical Examiner, Central Vigilance Commission who carried out a thorough probe into the irregularities of awarding the contract for maintenance, overhauling etc. of the air-conditioning plant at the Bank's Parliament Street, New Delhi building. The bank has further reported that on receipt of CVC's recommendations, disciplinary proceedings were

initiated against two erring officials, who were also placed under suspension.

40 Point and 100 Point Rosters in Heavy Water Plant Tuticorin

7403. SHRI M. MAHALINGAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether 40 point and 100 point rosters from Class I to Class IV are being followed in the Heavy Water Plant Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu from the date of issue of the orders;

(b) if so, year-wise and category-wise details thereof for the last three years;

(c) if not the reasons thereof; and

(d) when the backlog is likely to be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Details are being collected.

Visits of Bank Executives to Foreign Branches

7404. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of branches of the Nationalised Banks outside the country;

(b) the number of times the top executives of the concerned Banks visits their foreign branches;

(c) if so, whether these executives are required to obtain any permission for the visits;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the amount of foreign exchange sanctioned by the Reserve Bank of India and how much of money has been spent by

the concerned branches in entertaining the hospitality of these top executives during last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) As on 31.12 1986, of the 20 nationalised banks had 110 overseas branches.

(c) and (d). Chief Executives and top executives of nationalised banks visit their overseas branches for the purpose of familiarisation with operations of these branches and also for the purpose of review of their operations and inspection of their branches. Any such visits by the Chief Executive namely Chairman and Managing Director or by the Executive Director of any nationalised banks are approved by Government. The visits of the other top executives namely, Deputy General Manager and General Manager are approved by the Chief Executive or the Executive Director.

(b) and (e). Information regarding details of visits and the expenditure involved, etc. in respect of visits made by Chairman and Managing Director, Executive Director, General Manager and the Deputy General Manager is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Appointment of General Manager in Prathma Bank

7405. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is one post of General Manager in Regional Rural Bank approved by Government;

(b) whether Prathma Bank created two posts of General Managers;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the action taken against the persons responsible for creating two posts of General Managers;

(e) the security cost, advertisement cost and publicity cost of this bank upto 1986, year-wise; and

(f) the amount of loan advanced by the bank to borrowers who pay income-tax ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) A post of General Manager can be created in a regional rural bank having more than 50 branches and loan business of over Rs. 3 crores with the prior approval of NABARD.

(b) to (d). It has been reported by Syndicate Bank, the sponsor bank of Prathma Bank that the second post of General Manager was needed due to administrative expediency as an inquiry had to be carried out expeditiously against a Manager who had also made allegations against the existing General Manager and filed an appeal in the Supreme Court. Though the case is still pending in the Court, the second post has since been abolished.

(e) and (f). It has also been reported that Prathma Bank has not granted loans to persons who pay income-tax. The information regarding the advertisement/publicity cost and security cost incurred by the Prathma Bank is set out in the following Table :

(Rs in thousand)

Year	Advertisement/ publicity cost	Security cost
1980	2.33	—
1981	13.92	—
1982	13.73	—
1983	55.15	—
1984	53.00	26.62
1985	15.25	35.89

“Environmental Clearance of Government Flats”

7406. SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the designs and plans of the flats for Government employees need clearance from the point of view of environment;

(b) if not, the reasons for not making it obligatory for securing such clearance from his Ministry;

(c) whether a study has been conducted on the environmental suitability of Government flats in different localities of Delhi and the problems of residents;

(d) if so, the outcome of such study; and

(e) if no such study has been carried out so far, whether Government propose to undertake such a study and as a result of such study any guidelines are proposed to be issued to the Ministry of Urban Development for making necessary provisions in the flats already constructed as well as in the future constructions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). Designs and plans of the flats for Government employees are not assessed from the environmental angle by this Ministry. Environment related aspects, to some extent, of such projects are examined by the agencies under the aegis of the Ministry of Urban Development.

(c) to (e). No such study has been carried out. The Ministry of Urban Development have formulated norms, guidelines and standards for the design and construction of public buildings in the country which cover the landscape and environmental aspects as well.

[Translation]

Plots to Scheduled Caste Families in Tihar Village, Delhi

7407. SHRI BHARAT SINGH : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in 1971 the Welfare Department of the Delhi Administration had made an announcement to allot plots to

85 Scheduled Caste families of Tihar Village in West Delhi for construction of houses and the allotment letters in this regard were also given to them;

(b) whether the possession of plots has been given to those Scheduled Caste families so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c). According to the information made available by the Union Territory Administration of Delhi, forty Scheduled Caste families were given allotment letters for house-sites. Subsequently, however, the land was included in the "Green-belt" by the Delhi Development Authority and hence possession could not be given. Moreover, on further enquiry it was revealed that these people were not eligible for allotment of house-sites.

[English]

Raising Financing from Money Lenders by Private Sector for their Capital Issue

7408. DR B L SHAILESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that with the capital market turning distinctly bearish for the private corporate sector, several companies, are now turning to the money lenders to buy up their public issues;

(b) whether this financing is normally arranged by certain powerful brokers of the Stock Exchanges for a commission;

(c) whether the 'investment' is essentially "benami" and made on express understanding from the promoter that he will buy back the shares later with the result that at the end, a Rs. 10 share is bought back at Rs. 13 giving the "investor" a clear 30 per cent return; and

(d) if so, steps proposed to stop such malpractices which are ingenuously aimed at converting black money into white ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) to (c). Government have not come across any investment of this nature.

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

Loans to Weaker Sections in Towns and Cities

7409. SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to issue loans to the weaker sections under Special Component Plan in towns and cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). The banks have been advised that the outstanding advances to weaker sections under various schemes and programmes including loans given under Special Component Plan shall be at least 10 per cent of the total outstanding advances. As at the end of September 1986 outstanding advances to weaker sections by public sector banks stood at Rs. 5470 crores representing 10.8 per cent of their total advances.

Identification of Wastelands

7410. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the area of wastelands found (i) cultivable by modern methods of agriculture, (ii) fit for grasslands, (iii) fit for afforestation and (iv) useful for other purposes, State-wise;

(b) the progress made so far in each respect, State-wise; and

(c) the targets fixed for each for the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) The National Commission of Agriculture (1976) estimated an area of about 175 million ha. as being degraded of which 150 million ha. are subject to water and wind erosion and about 25 million ha. are degraded through special problems. Statement-I indicates the estimates of

wastelands States and Union Territory-wise in hectares given below. Some of these would be suitable for afforestation.

(b) and (c). The progress of afforestation during 1985-86 is shown in Statement II and that for 1986-87 with the targets for 1987-88 is shown in Statement III given below.

Statement-I

(Area in Lakh ha.)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total Problem Area		
		Due to Soil erosion	Land Degradation	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	115.02	7.29	122.31
2.	Assam	22.17	7.82	29.99
3.	Bihar	42.60	22.92	65.52
4.	Gujarat	99.46	26.40	125.86
5.	Haryana	15.91	26.71	41.62
6.	Himachal Pradesh	19.14	—	19.14
7.	J and K.	8.83	0.10	8.23
8.	Karnataka	109.89	4.14	114.03
9.	Kerala	17.57	1.78	19.35
10.	Madhya Pradesh	196.10	14.07	207.17
11.	Mahrashtra	191.81	6.65	198.46
12.	Manipur	3.74	3.60	7.34
13.	Meghalaya	8.37	2.65	11.02
14.	Nagaland	4.05	0.77	4.82
15.	Orissa	45.78	32.25	78.03
16.	Punjab	10.07	22.23	32.30
17.	Rajasthan	119.02	174.92	373.94
18.	Sikkim	3.03	—	3.03

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Tamil Nadu	36.40	1.82	38.22
20.	Tripura	1.67	1.12	2.79
21.	Uttar Pradesh	71.10	60.05	131.15
22.	West Bengal	10.33	32.70	43.03
23.	A and N Islands	2.59	—	2.59
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	24.44	2.10	26.54
25.	Chandigarh	0.01	—	0.01
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10.12	—	0.12
27.	Delhi	0.74	0.01	0.75
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	2.00	—	2.00
29.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—
30.	Mizoram	4.21	1.89	6.10
31.	Pondichery	0.03	—	0.03
		1,266.20	449.99 14.65	1,716.19 14.65
		1,266.20	464.16	1,730.84

Source : Developing India's Wasted Lands, A Briefing Paper, Centre For Science And Environment, 1986.

Statement-II

Targets and Achievements under Afforestation for 1985-86

State/UT	Targets (Seedlings in Lakhs)	Achievements	
		Seedlings in Lakhs	Area in Ha.
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	2600	3156	157800
2. Assam	400	396	19800
3. Bihar	1500	1523	76150
4. Gujarat	2550	2497	124850
5. Haryana	950	937	46850
6. Himachal Pradesh	550	672	33600

1	2	3	4
7. Jammu and Kashmir	350	467	23350
8. Karnataka	2500	2546	127300
9. Kerala	600	1166	58300
10. Madhya Pradesh	3500	3501	175050
11. Maharashtra	2000	2165	108250
12. Manipur	120	125	6250
13. Maghalaya	130	111	6550
14. Nagaland	180	269	13450
15. Orissa	2142	1930	96500
16. Punjab	527	590	29500
17. Rajasthan	820	958	47900
18. Sikkim	82	82	4100
19. Tamilnadu	1100	1215	60750
20. Tripura	150	200	10000
21. Uttar Pradesh	3250	3548	177400
22. West Bengal	1100	1115	55750
23. A and N Islands	95	95	47500
24. Arunachal Pradesh	100	103	51500
25. Chandigarh	2.9	1.52	76
26. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	30	31	1550
27. Delhi	25	25	1250
28. Goa, Daman, Diu	32	45	2250
29. Lakshadweep	0.04	0.25	12.5
30. Mizoram	700	700	35000
31. Pondicherry	10	11	550
Total	28095.94	30200.77 —1.51 Million Hectares	1514538.5 —1.51 Million Hectares

Note : Achievements have been reported by the Ministry of Programme Implementation.

Statement-III*Targets and Achievements 1986-87—Proposed targets for Afforestation 1987-88*

S. No.	State	Seedlings in Lakh		Targets for Afforestation 87-88		
		Target	Achievements upto Jan.	Farm Forestry (Seedlings in lakhs)	Block Plantations (ha)	Total Afforestation (Seedlings in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3000	2747	2520	54000	3600
2.	Assam	400	625	490	10500	700
3.	Bihar	2600	2711	2450	52500	3500
4.	Gujarat	1631	2271	1750	37500	2500
5.	Haryana	725	644	507	10900	725
6.	Himachal Pradesh	625	567	630	13500	900
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	522	244	490	10500	700
8.	Karnataka	2500	2279	2240	48000	3200
9.	Kerala	1200	1519	1260	27000	1800
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3700	3920	3500	75000	5000
11.	Maharashtra	2400	2352	2240	48000	3200
12.	Manipur	160	144	140	3000	200
13.	Meghalaya	150	158	140	3000	200
14.	Nagaland	350	403	420	9000	600
15.	Orissa	2400	2161	2240	48000	3200
16.	Punjab	550	502	525	11250	750
17.	Rajasthan	1100	1315	1120	24000	1600
18.	Sikkim	110	114	105	2250	150
19.	Tamil Nadu	2400	1711	2240	48000	3200
20.	Tripura	320	268	280	6000	400
21.	Uttar Pradesh	4500	4865	4200	9000	6000
22.	West Bengal	1400	1365	1260	27000	1800

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	A and N. Islands	120	116	91	1950	10
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	125	26	87.5	1875	125
25.	Chandigarh	3.40	3.6	3.5	75	5
26.	Delhi	50	44	44.8	960	64
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	30	31	28	600	40
28.	Goa, Daman, Diu	75	68	70	1500	100
29.	Lakshadweep	0.12	0.27	0.21	4.5	0.30
30.	Mizoram	1128	1284	1120	24000	1600
31.	Pondicherry	10	8.93	7.49	160.5	10.70
Total		34284.52	34460.80	32199.5	690025	46000

Full Pay as Pension to Retiring Employees

7411. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government purpose to formulate a scheme to enable the retiring employees to draw full pay as pension;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c) No Sir The feasibility of a Contributory Pension Fund Plan which allow the payment of pay last drawn as pension is however being explored. Hence, its is premature to furnish any details at this stage.

Reservation for SC/ST in Punjab National Bank

7412. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of appointments/Promotions made in the posts of MMG Scale II in each Region/Zone/State of Punjab National Bank since 1984 till date and how many of them belong to SC and ST, year-wise;

(b) the number of posts which were earmarked as reserved quota posts for persons belonging to SC and ST according to roster in each Regional/Zone/State of Punjab National Bank, year-wise, since 1984 till date;

(c) the efforts made by the bank to wipe out the backlog in promotion for SC/ST officers since 1979 till date; and

(d) whether the strength of officers of SC/ST officers is maintained to the extent of 15 per cent to Scheduled Caste and 7½ per cent to Scheduled Tribe on All India basis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). Punjab National Bank has reported that it recruits officers in Middle Management Grade Scale-II, only for Specialist Cadre posts, on All India basis. During the period 1984-1986 the bank recruited six

such officers, all in the general category, although one post each had been reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe categories. The bank has further reported that promotions in the bank to Middle Management Grade Scale-II are made by selection method on All India basis and as such there is no reservation in promotions for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes. The details of the total promotions made from Junior Management Grade Scale-I to Middle Management Scale-II and the number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes among them for the years 1984, 1985 and 1986, as reported by the bank, are as under :

Year	Total promoted	No. of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe out of column No. 2	
		Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
1	2	3	4
1984	650	12	1
1985	712	36	2
1986	403	35	9

Since there is no reservations for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes in promotions from Junior Management Grade Scale-I to Middle Management Grade Scale-II, there is no backlog. The bank has, however, drawn up a programme for imparting a pre-promotional training to eligible Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates to improve their chances of promotion.

(d) The bank has further reported that it has provided reservations; in direct recruitment, to the extent of 15% and 7½% for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes respectively with effect from the date of its nationalisation *i.e.* 19th July, 1969. Although it could recruit sufficient number of candidates belonging to Scheduled Caste category, there is a backlog in the Scheduled Tribe category as sufficient number of such candidates are not available,

Financial Assistance for Fishing Activity

7413. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether fishing activity is termed as an agricultural activity with respect to financial assistance available from nationalised banks and financial institutions;

(b) the concessional rate of interest that can be charged for fishing activity by nationalised banks;

(c) whether RBI guidelines exist for such interest fixation for fishing activity; and

(d) the steps taken to increase such assistance so as to increase employment potential ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that fishing activity is considered as an activity allied to agriculture and financial assistance for this activity is available from commercial banks and Regional Rural Banks. The financial assistance by way of investment credit is available from commercial banks for the development of fisheries as per RBI's directives at the concessional interest rate as under :

	% per Annam
(i) Small farmers	10.0
(ii) Others farmers	12.5

(d) RBI has issued general guidelines to all scheduled commercial banks regarding advances to priority sector including fisheries. According to these guidelines advances to fishery activities such as fish catching, export of fish, finance required for equipment for deep sea fishing, rehabilitation of banks (fresh water fishery), fish breeding etc. are all included under priority sector as activities allied to agriculture. The concessions in rate of interest, margin, security norms etc. applicable to activities allied to agriculture are available to borrowers under fishery

schemes also. Commercial banks and Regional Rural Banks are entitled to refinance from the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) under schematic lending for loans given for fishing. Encouragement is given by NABARD for formulation of schemes designed for traditional fishermen who are economically backward and who need financial assistance.

Concessions to Industrial Units in Karnataka

7414. SHRI H.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has directed the banks in Karnataka to provide loans at concessional rates to the industrial units in view of the prevailing drought conditions in that State; and

(b) if so, the details of the directions issued in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that it had already issued guidelines to the banks to provide relief and rehabilitation assistance to persons affected by natural calamities such as droughts, floods, cyclones on the 2nd August, 1984. These guidelines envisage conversion and rescheduling of existing loans, provision of additional working capital facilities, condonation or waiver of shortfalls of margins and giving time to borrowers to provide margins from the future cash generation, relaxation of security criteria etc.

Reserve Bank of India has reported that it has not issued any other instructions to Banks in Karnataka State to provide concessional finance to the industrial units affected by drought.

Parts of India Exempted from Payment of Excise Duty

7415. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was/is any part of India which was/is exempt from the pay-

ment of excise duty or other taxes; and

(b) if so, details thereof and for what period this exemption was given and also the justification therefor ?

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

[*Translation*]

Excise Duty Outstanding on Tobacco in Madhya Pradesh

7416. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount collected as excise duty on tobacco used in beedis in Madhya Pradesh during 1986-87 and in the current year 1987-88 so far; and

(b) the amount of excise duty on tobacco used in beedis outstanding in Madhya Pradesh during the aforesaid period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Excise duty on unmanufactured tobacco was withdrawn with effect from 1st March, 1979. Hence the question of collection of excise duty on tobacco used in beedis during 1986-87 or 1987-88 does not arise.

(b) Amount of arrears of central excise duty outstanding on unmanufactured tobacco in Madhya Pradesh relating to the period prior to 1.3.1979 is Rs. 24 lakhs as on 31.3.1987.

[*English*]

Negotiations with Pakistan for Checking Drug Smuggling

7417. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any negotiation is going on with Pakistan Government to have joint check on drug smuggling;

(b) if so, the details of agreements arrived at thereof; and

(c) to what extent drug smuggling across the borders has been checked and brought under control ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). At the Secretary level discussions held between India and Pakistan in December, 1986, it was decided to constitute a joint Committee to combat drug trafficking and smuggling. The first meeting of the Committee, constituted in accordance with this decision, was held in New Delhi on 26-27 March, 1987. The discussions covered a wide range of subjects including identification of nodal agencies, in both the countries, through whom information would be exchanged; steps to be taken to neutralise the activities of drug traffickers and smugglers; new means or methods used for smuggling and drug trafficking and exchange of information in a variety of areas related to such activities. Both sides also reiterated their firm resolve to intensify efforts to check the drug menace.

(c) Consequent on the enforcement of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 and, as a result of the vigorous drive launched by various enforcement agencies in the country, specially in the border area, huge quantities of drugs have been seized.

Loans to Farmers for Purchase of Tractor, Pump Sets etc.

7418. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme to grant loans by the nationalised banks to farmers for the purchase of tractor and pump sets, etc.;

(b) if so, the amount of money given by the banks to the farmers in Gujarat State during the last three years under the scheme;

(c) the number of farmers who have been benefited during the last three years by the banks;

(d) whether any provision has been made to grant loans to medium and poor farmers also; and

(e) if so, the number of such farmers benefited during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the public sector banks provide loans to farmers for purchase of tractors and pumpsets under the schemes for farm mechanisation and minor irrigation respectively.

(b) and (c). RBI has reported that the present data collection system does not yield separate information relating to the amount of bank advances for purchase of tractors or pumpsets. However, details of the number of accounts and amounts disbursed in Gujarat by the banks under the farm mechanisation scheme and the minor irrigation scheme during 1983, 1984 and 1985 are indicate below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year ended (June)	Farm mechanisation scheme		Minor irrigation scheme	
	No. of Accounts	Amount disbursed	No. of Accounts	Amount disbursed
1983	5199	1697	9916	674
1984	7018	2838	17733	1099
1985	7316	3680	17187	1451

(d) and (e). In order to ensure that the loan proposals under the farm mechanisation scheme and the minor irrigation scheme are viable, the financing banks stipulates certain minimum land holding norms. However, small farmers and other farmers having medium size land holdings who may not individually possess the stipulated minimum land holdings can however avail of assistance under the farm mechanisation/minor irrigation schemes provided a group of such farmers together, fulfil the stipulated norms. The present data collection system does not, however, yield information relating to the number of persons assisted under the farm mechanisation/minor irrigation schemes on the basis of individual land holdings.

Guidelines Issued to stop Felling of Trees

7419. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the guidelines issued for ecological balance in the backward Konkan region of Maharashtra envisaged stoppage of cutting of trees for production of charcoal,

(b) whether the production of charcoal was accordingly stopped;

(c) whether the activity has been restarted; and

(d) if so, steps taken to protect the environment of this region ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (d). Guidelines issued to States to identify critical areas which require protection from felling of forests and to protect them totally, cover the Konkan Region of Maharashtra.

The guidelines cover felling of trees and not any particular use such as the manufacture of charcoal.

The Western Ghat Development Programme has been formulated, in addition to other general measures to protect the environment of this region.

Excise Duty on Fruit Juice Beverages

7420. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the excise duty rate on 'Ready to Serve' fruit juice beverages like Rasika, Froot, iFunday, Mazza etc.;

(b) tax incentives proposed to encourage production of fruit juice beverages; and

(c) whether Government propose to exempt the value of the packaging from excise in the case of fruit juice beverages ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Fruit juices put up in unit containers and ordinarily intended for sale are chargeable to excise duty at the rate of 10% ad valorem.

(b) In the 1987 Budget MODVAT was extended to fruit juices without increasing the rate of duty on the final product. Besides, import duty on specified items of food packaging machinery and aseptic packaging was reduced to 50%.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

Opening of Bank Accounts

7421. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether several branches of nationalised banks in various parts of the country permit opening of accounts without proper verification of the persons opening accounts;

(b) whether most of these accounts are benami accounts which are used by black money operators;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details so far as the question of frauds, if any, detected in this regard is concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). The banks have been advised by Reserve Bank of India to lay down procedures in the matter of opening of new accounts to ensure genuineness of the account holders so that opening of benami accounts is not facilitated. Whenever instances of non-observance of prescribed procedures for obtaining proper introduction at the time of opening of new accounts come to the notice of the banks, the matter is looked into and appropriate punitive action is taken against the concerned banks' officials for their lapses. However, no general enquiry as such has been conducted by Reserve Bank of India in the matter.

Recovery of Loans by Banks

7422. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Bank managers in dilemma' appearing in "Tribune" of 30 March, 1987;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to help the bank managers in tiding over the difficulties vis-a-vis the recovery of loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Credit camps are organised as part of overall measures taken by banks to bring about accelerated credit assistance to weaker section under various schemes.

(c) All loans including those disbursed in credit camps are to be recovered as per norms set down by Reserve Bank of India. However, with a view to improving recovery performances, the Reserve Bank of India has issued various guidelines to the banks for taking effective measures like strengthening of the organisational structure at the controlling offices and at field level, adopting schematic appraisal systems and post lending supervision and launching of recovery drives with the help of State Government.

Demand from Tribals for Education through Mother Tongue

7423. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will

the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether persons belonging to Santhal tribal and living in Orissa, Bihar and West Bengal have been demanding to give education to them through their mother tongue;

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide education to them through their mother tongue; and

(c) the details of the Central guidelines sent to State Governments in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). The need to provide facilities for instruction in tribal dialects at the primary stage of education has been recognised. West Bengal Government is understood to have recognised "OL CHIKI" script for Santhali language and issued guidelines to teachers to teach the Santhali pupils through that script. The programme of action on National Policy on Education, 1986 envisages preparation of primers in tribal dialects for Class I and II having more than one lakh speakers by the end of Seventh Plan. The National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi has addressed to the State Governments in this regard.

Separate Cells to Monitor Flow of Credit to SC/ST Beneficiaries

7424. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any separate cells have been created at the head offices and regional/ Zonal/divisional offices of nationalised banks to monitor the flow of credit to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries; and

(b) if so, the functions of such cells?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Reserve Bank of India has reported that public sector banks have made necessary arrangements by setting up special cells at their Head Offices for monitoring the flow of credit to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries.

(b) The functions of such cells besides monitoring the flow of credit to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries also include collection and compilation of statistical returns from branches and submission of returns to Reserve Bank of India and also to ensure implementation of Reserve Bank of India guidelines relating on this subject.

Debt Equity Ratio for New Fertilizer Plants

7425. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering higher debt-equity ratio for new fertilizer plants, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether allowing higher debt-equity ratio for fertilizer plants will help in reduction of subsidies in fertilizers;

(c) whether Government are considering higher debt-equity ratio in other industries also with a view to bring down the debt-servicing cost of the industry, if so, details thereof; and

(d) whether Government are proposing to give income-tax and other incentive to the industries with higher debt-equity ratio, if so ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) The existing policy already permits a higher debt-equity ratio than the norm of 2 : 1 for certain types of capital intensive projects, including fertilizers.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

White Tiger Population in India

7426. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of white tigers in the country both in zoos and also in forests;

(b) whether the white tiger population in India is facing extinction; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to save this race species ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z R. ANSARI) : (a) There are 34 white tigers reported in various zoos in the country. At present no white tigers are reported in the forests.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Kolaghat Thermal Power Project

7427. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has refused permission to a consortium of banks led by the State Bank of India to lend Rs. 70 crores to the Kolaghat Thermal Power Project for its second stage construction;

(b) if so, the R.B.I.'s objection to the idea of SBI led consortium lending Rs. 70 crores for Kolaghat's second stage construction; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to provide funds for second stage construction of Kolaghat Thermal Power Project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). The Reserve Bank of India has reported that normally, banks are not expected to finance creation of infrastructure facilities including power. However, as a special case, Reserve Bank of India allowed a term loan of Rs. 25 crores to be shared by a consortium of banks led by the State Bank of India to meet a part of the project cost of Kolaghat Thermal Power Project Phase II. While authorising this amount, Reserve Bank of India, *inter-alia*, stipulated that

the gap of Rs. 45 crores should be taken up by term lending institutions or Government of West Bengal. The Industrial Development Bank of India has reported that the financial institutions have since sanctioned assistance to cover the gap of Rs. 45 crores.

Assistant General Managers in Punjab National Bank

7428. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) year-wise details from 1984 to 1986 of Assistant General Managers posted in Delhi Zone of Punjab National Bank; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes among them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The information furnished by Punjab National Bank is as under :

Sl. No.	Period	Name	Designation	Posting
1.	7.12.1981 to 31.08.1984	Shri S.A. Puri	Assistant General Manager	Zonal Manager
2.	9.8.1984 to 1.1.1985	Shri H.C. Jain	Assistant General Manager	Senior Regional Manager New Delhi
3.	2.1.1985 till date	Shri H C. Jain	Assistant General Manager	Zonal Manager

(b) None.

Loss of Revenue due to Budgetary Modifications in Customs Duties on Chemicals

7429. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the estimated net loss of revenue due to various modifications made in the tariff rates of customs duties on organic and inorganic chemicals announced in the budget for 1987-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : The estimated net effect on revenue due to various modifications made in the rates of customs duties on organic and inorganic chemicals taken together as announced in the budget for 1987-88 has resulted in a net gain in revenue.

Classification of Pattukottai Town in Tamil Nadu

7430. SHRI S. SINGARAYADIVEL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the request of the Central Government employees of Pattukottai Town, Tamil Nadu, to classify that town as 'C' class city on the ground that the population has exceeded 50,000, has been turned down saying that the population was only 49,484 as per 1981 Census and that the mid-term Census cannot be taken as the basis;

(b) whether the population of Pattukottai town exceeded 50,000 and was 51,000 as per 1982 Census;

(c) whether Chidamparam, Kovilpatti, Mettupalayam, Paramakudi; Shivakasi and Thindivanam towns in Tamil Nadu were classified as 'C' class Town in the year 1979 only on the basis of mid-term census; and

(d) whether Government are considering to classify Pattukottai town as a 'C' class city on the same principle ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). The classification of various cities/towns for the purpose of grant of House Rent Allowance to the Central Government employees is done on the basis of decennial population census. Mid-term increase is not considered for this purpose. According to the last census in 1981 the population of Pattukottai was 49,484. On this basis Pattukottai did not qualify for classification as a 'C' class city for which a minimum population of over 50,000 is required.

(c) and (d). Cases of certain cities/towns were considered in the past for their classification on the basis of mid-Census population estimates in consultation with the staff side of the National Council (JCM). Classification on this basis was accordingly made in some cases.

Government have, however, not taken any decision on the question of upward classification of cities/towns whose population fall short by a short margin on the basis of the last decennial Census.

Allocation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Kerala

7431. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the

Statement

Details of Outlays approved by the Planning Commission for Annual Plan 1987-88 under Welfare of Backward Classes Sector for State of Kerala

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Programme/Sub-Head	1987-88 Outlays
1	2
I. Direction and Administration	—
II. Scheduled Castes :	
(a) Education	65.00
(b) Economic Develoment	35.00
(c) Health, Housing etc. and others	103.00
Total	203.00

Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the annual plan outlay for 1987-88 for welfare of Scheduled States Schedule Tribes and other backward classes for the State of Kerala has been finalised; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir. An outlay of Rs. 475.00 lakhs for the welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other of Backward Classes for the annual plan 1987-88 under welfare of Backward Class sector for the State of Kerala has been approved by the Planning Commission as per details given in the statement given below.

The Government of Kerala has also quantified a sum of Rs. 4054.00 lakhs and Rs. 806.85 lakhs as flows to Special Component Plan (SCP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) respectively from State Plan for 1987-88.

In addition, a tentative provision of Rs. 400.04 lakhs and Rs. 80.00 lakhs has been made as SCA to SCP and SCA to TSP respectively during 1987-88.

1	2
III. Scheduled Tribes :	
(a) Education	32.50
(b) Economic Development	35.25
(c) Health, Housing etc.	52.25
Total	120.00
IV. Other Backward Classes :	
(a) Education	6.00
(b) Economic Development	14.00
(c) Health, Housing etc. and Others	—
Total	20.00
V. Centrally Sponsored Scheme (State Share) :	
1. Book-banks for Medical and Engg.	5.00
2. Girls' Hotels	35.00
3. Coaching and Allied Scheme	4.00
4. Research and Training	10.00
5. Implementation of PCR Act	3.00
6. SCs Dev. Corporation	75.00
Total—V	132.00**
Grand Total : 475.00**	

**The corresponding share of the Central Government will also be provided.

Establishment of National Park in Andhra Pradesh

7432. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of national parks, wild life sanctuaries and bird sanctuaries in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether Andhra Pradesh Govern-

ment have sought assistance for any such park to be set up in the State during Seventh Plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z R. ANSARI) : (a) There are 15 wildlife sanctuaries notified under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 in Andhra Pradesh. There are at present

no national parks in Andhra Pradesh and no sanctuaries specifically notified as Bird Sanctuaries.

(b) and (c). The establishment of national parks and sanctuaries is the responsibility of State Government. The Central Government gives financial assistance for better conservation in national parks and sanctuaries after they have been established.

[*Translation*]

Plots to Scheduled Castes

7433. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Administration has recently allowed plots to Scheduled Castes for the construction of houses;

(b) if so, whether it is the policy of Government to allot small plots with a view to give benefit to maximum number of persons belonging to weaker sections of the society;

(c) whether Government propose to allot more such plots to Scheduled Castes and landless persons; and

(d) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). There is such a decision of the Union Territory Administration of Delhi; and it proposes to allot more such plots to the Scheduled Castes in the Seventh Five Year Plan period (1985-90).

[*English*]

Re-Employment of Retired Government Servants

7434. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the guidelines on re-employment of retired Government servants and on grant-

ing extension to Government servants after the age of superannuation;

(b) whether Government propose to ban the re-employment of retired Government servants in Government service or in public undertakings; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Extension in service/re-employment after superannuation to a Government servant is to be granted in very rare and exceptional circumstances, purely in public interest when either another officer is not ripe enough to take over the job or the retiring officer is of outstanding merit.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There may be situations when, due to exigency of work, it may become necessary for the Government to retain in the public interest the services of retired Government servants of exceptional merits. A ban as envisaged in part (b) would cause administrative difficulty and inconvenience in meeting such situations.

Opening of Bank Branches

7435. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5097 on 1 April, 1987 regarding opening of bank branches and state :

(a) the break up of 128 new branches by bank and location in lead district or otherwise;

(b) the names of banks and their locations in case of 14 branches opened in Bihar; and

(c) the total number of officers, clerical personnel and sub-staff recruited by the public sector banks during 1985 and the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Reserve Banks of India (RBI) has reported that out of 128 branches opened by the 28 Public Sector Banks during 1986, the banks had opened 26 branches at centres located within their lead districts and 102 branches at centres located outside their lead district.

(b) Details of location of the 14 branches

opened in Bihar during 1986 and the names of the concerned banks are indicated in the statement given below.

(c) Details of total number of officers, clerical staff and sub-staff recruited by the Public Sector Banks during 1985 and the percentage of Scheduled Castes (S.Cs) and Scheduled Tribes (S.Ts) among them are indicated below.

Category	Total recruitment	% of SCs recruited to total recruitment	% of STs recruited to total recruitment
Officers	4235	14.82	5.24
Clerical Staff	29228	17.10	5.93
Sub-Staff	11499	24.89	4.73

Statement

Location of Branches opened in Bihar during 1986 and names of the Concerned Banks

Sl. No.	Name of Centre	Name of District	Name of Bank
1.	Banmankhi	Purnea	Central Bank of India
2.	Patepur	Vaishali	Central Bank of India
3.	Korkaghat	Godda	State Bank of India
4.	Bhelatand	Dhanbad	State Bank of India
5.	Basantimata Colliery	Dhanbad	State Bank of India
6.	Nirsha	Dhanbad	State Bank of India
7.	Radhia	Purabi Champaran	Central Bank of India
8.	Krishnanagar	Purabi Champaran	Central Bank of India
9.	Andauli	Saharsa	Central Bank of India
10.	Gisara	Sitamarhi	Central Bank of India
11.	Kawachakjadaw Ba Adurpur Chiknauta	Vaishali	Central Bank of India
12.	Ambatari	Gaya	Punjab National Bank
13.	Bhandar	Purabi Champaran	Punjab National Bank
14.	Pandaul	Sitamarhi	Punjab National Bank

Missing of Files of Fraud Case

7436. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some important files and documents pertaining to over three crore vital fraud case in a branch of the State Bank of India in Gujarat involving some senior officials detected during the country-wide raids in January, 1986, are missing and that attempts are being made to hush up the case; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to trace the missing files and to fix responsibility ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). State Bank of India has reported that some files containing copies of documents, which are relevant to the case, are reported to have been misplaced and are not traceable in its Laghu Udyog Branch. The Bank has further reported that it has taken steps to trace the files. Further action, as appropriate, will be taken by the Bank after investigations by the C.B.I. have been completed in a case under sections 120(b), 420, 467, 471, 477 A of the IPC read with section 5(2) and 5(1) (d) of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947, against the Managing Director and other Directors of M/s Meghdoot Dyeing and Printing Mills Ltd. Navsari and M/s Gita Frabricks (P) Ltd. alongwith two officials of the State Bank of India.

Working of NCCF

7437. SHRI K S. RAO :
SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI
KHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE [be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4934 on 5 December, 1986 regarding losses in National Consumers Co-operative Federation and state :

(a) whether investigation into the matter has been completed;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and if

not, the reasons for the delay in completion of investigation;

(c) whether a change in the management/board of NCCF is required to be made as per the instruction of the Reserve Bank of India;

(d) if so, the changes made and if not the reasons for not making the required changes; and

(e) the amount of loan/advances made by the lead bank concerned during the last three years, year-wise stating the amount of interest accrued thereon and the recovery made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d). Government of India have from time to time reviewed the working of the National Consumers Co-operative Federation (NCCF) and impressed upon its management to expand and diversify its business activities, reduce the overhead expenditure, improve the financial liquidity by speedy recovery of outstanding dues etc.

In view of the unsatisfactory performance and the economic problems faced by the NCCF, the Central Registrar of co-operative societies issued a show-cause notice to the NCCF for the supersession of its Board of Directors. Two members of the Board of Directors of the NCCF filed a Write Petition against this show-cause notice in the Delhi High Court which has since been dismissed. The Central Registrar of Cooperative Societies has now initiated further action in the matter.

As regards the complaints of irregularities and malpractices against some of the employees of the NCCR, departmental enquiries have been instituted against the persons alleged to have been involved in these irregularities. Certain cases of irregularities, alleged to have been committed by some officers of the NCCF including diversion of controlled cloth to unauthorised channels have been referred to the CBI for investigations.

(e) In accordance with the statutes governing the public sector banks and as

per the Customs and Usages prevalent amongst the bankers the information relating to an individual constituent of a bank cannot be divulged.

[*Translation*]

Assistance to Priority Sector in U.P.

7438. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the branches of State Bank of India are providing need based assistance to priority areas of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, amount of loan given as need-based assistance to priority areas of Uttar Pradesh by the State Bank of India during the last year and the number of persons to whom loans were given; and

(c) the number of persons engaged in agricultural and small industries and the number of small entrepreneurs in Muzaffar Nagar and Bijnor given loans by the Bank and the amount of loans so given ?

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

(b) As on 30th June, 1986 the loans to priority sector in Uttar Pradesh by State Bank of India stood at Rs. 1004 crores in 11.91 lakh borrowal accounts.

(c) As at the end of December 1986 the outstanding advances of State Bank of India to agricultural and small industries including the services were Rs. 5.01 crores and Rs. 4.71 crores respectively in Muzaffar Nagar and Bijnor districts.

[*English*]

Central Grant to Karnataka State
Minorities Corporation

7439. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of central grant asked by the Karnataka State Minorities

Corporation during 1985-86 and 1986-87; and

(b) the amount of grant sanctioned during 1985-86 and 1986-87 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) At present no Central Grant is being given to any of the State Minorities Financial Corporations.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Insurance of Journalists

7440. SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI :
SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the demand made by the Journalists Federation of Punjab that every journalist should be insured for an amount of Rs. one lakh under the insurance scheme;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The LIC and GIC have reported that they have not received any demand from the Journalists' Federation of Punjab for introduction of an Insurance Scheme for journalists.

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

[*English*]

Bank Accounts of Chit Funds

7441. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a ban on opening

of bank accounts of chit funds or private chit companies;

(b) whether a large number of chit companies have accounts in commercial Nationalised Banks and transaction worth lakh of rupees take place daily all over the country; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to stop these transactions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have reported that Chit Funds Companies/firms can open and operate bank accounts other than savings bank accounts.

The data reporting system does not yield information separately about the number of accounts held by Chit Fund Companies with nationalised banks and quantum of transactions in these accounts.

Unless the accounts or transactions therein are specifically shown to be illegal, question of stopping of operations of such accounts does not arise.

Deputation of IAS Officers to National Textile Corporation

7442. **SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had agreed to make exception to the rules regarding appointment of IAS officers as chief executives in the National Textile Corporation Limited and its subsidiaries on the representations from the Department of Textiles;

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

(c) efforts being made to reverse such exception to the rules pertaining to deputation of officers belonging to IAS ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). There has been considerable difficulty in filling the posts of Chief Executives in the National Textile Corporation under the existing procedure. It has, therefore, been decided to exempt the Chief Executives in the National Textile Corporation from the condition of 'immediate absorption'. Accordingly, officers from the Organised Services may be deputed to National Textile Corporation for a period of three to five years.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

Radioactive Containment Facilities in Nuclear Power Ships/Submarines

7443. **SHRI H.M. PATEL :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether nuclear powered ships and submarines visiting Indian Ocean and Indian ports are well equipped to prevent the escape of radio-active materials in the event of power malfunction; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). No foreign nuclear-powered ships or submarines have visited Indian ports. Government are not in a position to say whether foreign nuclear-powered vessels passing through international waters of the Indian ocean are well-equipped to prevent escape of radioactive materials in the event of malfunction.

Human Excreta a Health Hazard in Metros

7444. **SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARTHANAN :** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the dangers of pollution caused by human excreta in the open especially in metropolitan cities; and

(b) the steps taken to stop this pollution in the metropolitan cities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The steps taken include the following :

- (i) Provision of low cost sanitation facilities like pour flush latrines and community latrines;
- (ii) Augmentation and improvement of sewerage facilities in the urban areas; and
- (iii) Campaigns for public awareness.

Fourth Pay Commission Recommendations for All India Services

7445. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have sent the proposed pay scales recommended by the Fourth Pay Commission to the State Governments in respect of All India Services; and

(b) whether Union Government have since got the comments of the State Governments regarding the proposed pay scales of All India Services, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The State Governments agreed to the introduction of the Junior Administrative Grade in the three All India Services. Suggestions were also made for reducing the disparity between the Indian Police Service and the Indian Forest Service and modifications in the proposed pay scales for the three All India Services.

Loans to Farmers

7446. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the institutions which give loans to farmers and the details of the loans received by each institution from the World Bank during last three years;

(b) the amount of loans these institutions have taken from the Indian and other foreign sources during last three years; and

(c) the amount of loan given by these institutions to farmers during the last three years and at what rate of interest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Primary Land Development Banks/Cooperative Societies provide agricultural credit to farmers. These institutions which provide loan directly to farmers do not receive any loans directly from World Bank or other bilateral donor countries.

(c) The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House to the extent possible.

Dead Savings Bank Accounts

7447. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the amount lying in dead accounts in the country during the last three years giving yearly figures for each circle;

(b) the average yearly income from these accounts to the Government and how this amount is being utilised or accounted for;

(c) the number of cases of fraudulent withdrawal from such accounts during last three years; and

(d) the steps being taken to check fraudulent withdrawal from dead accounts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). The amount of unclaimed deposits as defined in section 26 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, laying with banks (other than Regional Rural Banks) as on 31st December, 1983, 31st December, 1984 and 31st December, 1985 were Rs. 2305.66 lakhs, 2623.61 lakhs and 3157.39 lakhs respectively. The data reporting system does not yield information circle-wise or zonal-wise of banks. Reserve Bank of India has reported that these amounts form part of banks' overall funds and are not invested separately.

(c) and (d). The present data reporting system does not yield information in the manner asked for. There are certain guidelines regarding operations of dormant accounts so as to prevent fraudulent withdrawals.

Nomination to Parliament of Anglo Indian from South

7448. SHRI NARSING SURYAVANSI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the nominated Anglo Indian MLAs from Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu have urged Union Government to extend the period of nomination for Anglo-Indians in Parliament and State Assemblies beyond 1990 for a further period of 25 years and also to ensure that nomination to Parliament should be from Anglo Indians in the South; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction in this regard ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
Statement**

Names of Units in the Organised sector which have been given Licences to manufacture Tape Recorders and Combinations thereof

Sl.No.	Party	Item	Letter of Intent (LI)/ Industrial Licence (IL)/DGTD Registration
1	2	3	4
1.	Dalmia Electronics Corpn., Ballabgarh	Tape Recorders	IL

MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Licences to Large Houses to Manufacture Tape Recorder

7449. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of large houses which have been given licence to manufacture tape recorder;

(b) whether the licences have also been issued to the medium and small scale units; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The names of the units in the organised sector which have been given licences of manufacture Tape Recorders and its components are given in the statement given below.

(b) and (c). Approvals for manufacture of Tape Recorders in the small scale sector upto an annual capacity of 25,000 nos. per annum are given by the State level Technical Committee/Director of Industries. The total number of approved units in small scale sector is expected to be very large. Specific information for a particular State, can, however, be collected and provided, if so desired.

1	2	3	4
2.	Jupiter Radios (Regd.) New Delhi	Audio Cassette Tape Recorders	IL
3.	Peico Electronics and Electricals Ltd., Bombay at Pune	Tape Recorders	IL
4.	Peico Electronics and Electricals Ltd., Bombay at Salt Lake and Pune	Rodio/Tape Recorders combination sets	IL
5.	Binatone Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Sahibabad	(i) Tape Recorder (ii) Two-in one (Radio and Cassette or clock)	LI
6.	Electrovision (India) Gorakhpur	Tape Recorders, Stereo/Mono	LI
7.	G.S. Trakral, Bombay	(i) Tape Recorders (ii) Two-in-ones	LI
8.	Kalyani Telecommunication Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Pune	Radio-cum-cassette Recorders	LI
9.	BPL Systems and Projects Ltd., Palghat	Tape Recorders	DGTD Regd.
10.	Bush India Ltd, Bombay	Tape Recorders	DGTD Regd.
11.	Murphy India Ltd., Thane	Tape Recorders	DGTD Regd.
12.	National Radio and Electronics Co. Ltd., Bombay	Tape Recorder Assembly	DGTD Regd.
13.	Enfield India Ltd., Madras	Mono/Stereo/Radio cum Cassette Players	IL
14.	United Diamond Ltd, Ghaziabad	Radio Cassette Recorders/Car Stereo	IL
15.	Western Electronics Ltd., New Delhi	(i) Two-in-one (ii) Tape Recorder/Car Stereos	IL
16.	Continental Device India Ltd. New Delhi	Car Stereo and Radio Cassette Players	IL
17.	Olympia Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Gurgaon	Radio Double Cassette Recorders	IL
18.	Television and Components Pvt. Ltd., Naroda	Tape Recorders, Two-in-one	IL
19.	Dynavision Ltd., Madras	Radio Cassette Recorders	IL
20.	Electronics Ltd., Faridabad	Tap Recorder	IL
21.	Indo-National Ltd., Nellore	Tape Recorder	IL

Finance Constraints of Commercial Banks

7450. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some commercial banks are facing constraints of finance;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to overcome the cash constraints ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POJARY) : (a) to (c). Individual banks at certain stages may find some resource constraint. However, such instances are not representatives of the overall banking system and the liquidity position of the banking system as a whole is quite comfortable. The growth of non-food credit excluding petroleum credit in the current financial year upto March 13, 1987 was Rs. 6762 crores (13.5 per cent) as against Rs. 5733 crores (13.3 per cent) in the corresponding period of the previous year.

[*Translation*]

Foreign Exchange Transactions

7452. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some anti-social elements in the country are active in illegal foreign exchange transactions;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government against the persons involved there in Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, and the number persons apprehended during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Directorate of Enforcement (FERA) conducted 11266 searches during 1984 to 1986 for detecting the suspected violations of the F.E.R. Act, 1973. As a result of the searches, besides incriminating documents, Indian currency of Rs. 987.70 lakhs and foreign exchange worth Rs. 563.98 lakhs were seized. In this connection, 741 persons were arrested.

[*English*]

Licences for Setting up Electronics Factories in A.P.

7453. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated amount of assistance that Union Government propose to provide to Andhra Pradesh for setting up the newly cleared electronic projects in the State; and

(b) the time by which necessary funds will be made available and when the factories will start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) It is the policy of the Government of India to assist all states to increase electronics production in the country. In the matter of setting up of electronic units and providing facilities, Government Policy is uniform for all states including Andhra Pradesh. As a general policy, State Governments endeavour to create climate conducive to setting up industries. Department of Electronics gives necessary guidance whenever required.

However, Department of Electronics is setting up a Mainframe Computer manufacturing facility in Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL) with a total project cost of Rs. 35.68 crores. It has also set up an Electronics Test and Development Centre (ETDC) in Hyderabad for the Electronics Industry,

(b) The first instalment of funds of Rs. 5 crores has already been released in March, 1987 for the Mainframe Computer project at ECIL. An amount of Rs. 10.00 crores has been projected for 1987-88. This will be released in a phased manner depending on the progress of the project.

[*Translation*]

Growth of National Income

7454. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMED :
CHAUDHARY RAM
PRAKASH :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the growth rate of national income in 1986-87 and target for 1987-88; and

(b) the steps proposed to increase the growth rate ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) According to the latest Economic Survey, the economy is expected to grow between 4.5 and 5.0 per cent during the year 1986-87. No year-wise targets of growth rate in national income have been fixed.

(b) With the launching of the Seventh Five Year Plan in 1985-86, certain major policy initiatives were taken to promote growth, implement development programmes, reinforce anti-poverty programmes and give a new direction to fiscal policy. These policy initiatives and vigorous implementation of development programmes in different sectors are expected to help in achieving the targetted growth rate of 5 per cent per annum envisaged in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

[*English*]

Decrease in Collection of Taxes from Oil Sector

7455. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a big jump in

collection of both direct and indirect taxes from April to December, 1986 while there is decrease in taxes from the oil sector;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps initiated to improve the tax collection from the oil sector; and

(d) how far they have been effective ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POJARY) : (a) Yes, Sir. There is a big jump in collection of both direct and indirect taxes from April to December, 1986. There was no decrease in gross taxes from oil sector.

(b) to (d). In view of (a) above does not arise.

Depreciation Allowance in Taxes for use of Indian Technology

7456. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is difference in depreciation allowed for companies which use foreign technology and those which use Indian technology;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) steps proposed to provide tax incentive to encourage use of Indian technology ?

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

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

[*Translation*]

Facilities to Dusadh (Paswan) in Delhi

7457. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain facilities are provided to persons belonging to various Scheduled Castes in the educational institutions in Delhi;

(b) whether persons belonging to Dusadh (Paswan) community are provided with similar benefits in educational institutions in Delhi on the basis of Scheduled Caste certificates issued to them by the concerned district-authorities of Bihar;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether Union Government have issued instructions to the Delhi Administration to provide all the benefits available to Scheduled Castes under the rules to certified persons belonging to Scheduled Castes who have migrated to Delhi from other States ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Community 'Dusadh' is in the list of Scheduled Castes in relation to the State of Bihar. A person belonging to Dusadh community in Bihar is not entitled to get benefits as admissible to the Scheduled Castes specified in relation to the Union Territory of Delhi in educational institutions maintained by the U.T. Administration of Delhi. Such a person, however, is entitled to the benefits of Post-matric Scholarships and reservation of seats in educational institutions maintained by the Central Government.

(d) No, Sir.

[*English*]

Non-Plan Expenditure

7458. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the non-plan expenditure of the Central Government during 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86; and

(b) steps Government propose to take to curtail the increase on non-plan expenditure ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). The information is contained in Annexure

3 to the document "Expenditure Budget 1987-88, Vol. I" of the Central Government 1987-88 which was circulated to members of Parliament on 28th February, 1987. The nature and the main components of non-plan expenditure are explained on pages 7 to 15 of the same document. The measures for curbing unproductive expenditure have been outlined in the Budget Speech of the Prime Minister.

Memorandum by Bhabha Atomic Research Centre Officers Association

7459. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre Officers association has presented any memorandum to the Government regarding the lack of adequate scientific work and the difficulties of attaining the 10,000 MW nuclear power generation target; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Corruption Charges Against Income Tax Employees

7460. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees of the Department of Income Tax against whom charges under prevention of Corruption Act, 1947, were investigated during the last three years;

(b) the number of employees charge-sheeted under the Act; and

(c) the number of employees convicted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Thirty
Seven.

(b) Ten.

(c) Three.

Items Pending with National Council of
Joint Consultative Machinery

7461. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR :
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to
state :

(a) the details of items relating to
Central Government employees pending with
the National Council of Joint Consultative
Machinery and since when they are pending;
and

(b) when decision on each of the items
is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY
OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.
CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) A list of items
pending with the National Council of Joint
Consultative Machinery and Compulsory
Arbitration for Central Government Em-
ployees, indicating the dates since when these
items are pending is given in the statement
given below.

(b) These items are at various stages of
negotiation and consideration, and though
efforts are being made to get them finalized
early, no firm date for final decision is
possible to be indicated.

Statement

List of Items pending arising out of the Last National Council Meeting Held on 7.2.1987

Sl. No.	Item in Brief, Pending in National Councils	Since when pending
1.	Payment of HRA and CCA based on 1981 Census.	
2.	Dearness Allowance and Additional Dearness Allowance are not to be treated as pay for the purpose of calculation of Income Tax—Judgement delivered by Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, Madras.	
3.	Rule 7 of Central Civil Services (Revised Pay) Rules 1986—Unfair deal to those in receipt of personal pay in the old scales of pay. Notification No. 15(i)-IC/86, dated 13.9.86.	
4.	Promotion of staff facing DAR cases. Disciplinary cases coming in the way of promotion of the staff.	National Council of February, 1987.
5.	Counting of service rendered as Casual Labour paid from Muster roll/contingencies for retirement benefits.	
6.	Machinery to review periodically the pay and allowances of Central Government employees.	
7.	D.A. Formula.	
8.	Risk Allowance to various categories of employees exposed to hazards.	
9.	Selection Grade.	

Sl. No.	Item in Brief Pending in National Councils	Since when Pending
10.	Date of effect of implementation of Award of the Board of Arbitration.	
11.	Maternity Leave.	
12.	Liberalisation in the Scheme of stepping up.	
13.	House Building Advance.	
14.	Leave entitlement for industrial staff-liberalisation therein.	
15.	Dispensing with security from Cashiers and insuring them against losses in transit.	
16.	Grants-in-aid for recreation clubs.	National Council of July, 1986.
17.	Age relaxation for nursing staff for direct recruitment against higher posts.	
18.	Administrative Tribunal Amendment.	
19.	Improper implementation of Award of Board of Arbitration in C.A. Reference No. 2 of 1983. Parity in the matter of half-pay-leave between industrial and non-industrial employees in Central Government other than Railways.	
20.	Non-implementation of five Awards in the Ministry of Defence.	
21.	Promotional prospects of Senior Investigators.	
22.	Methodology of placing the matter before Parliament in respect of two Awards where modification/rejection was sought by Government.	
23.	Allotment of land for Trade Unions of Government employees.	
24.	Working hours for sanction of staff.	
25.	Compensatory/Tribal Area Allowance to Central Government employees posted in Tribal Areas (M.P.)	
26.	Long leave after child-birth.	National Council of January, 1986.
27.	(i) Medical Allowance to staff in the interior.	
	(ii) Establishment of Central Government hospitals under Central Government Health Scheme.	

Sl. No.	Item in Brief, Pending in National Councils	Since when Pending
28.	Payment of HRA to Central Government employees working in Sultanpur (U.P.)	
29.	Bonus formula in respect of Departments in which formulae have not been finalised.	
Items Pending in the Committee on National Council.		
30.	Supply of liveries to various categories of employees.	July, 1986.
31.	Grant of family pension to the families of C.G.E. absorbed permanently in the autonomous bodies and Public Sector Undertakings.	July, 1986.
32.	(i) 40 hours—5 days week. (ii) 40 hours a week for industrial and operative staff of Central Government.	
33.	Working hours, OTA, Weekly off, holidays for excluded/common categories.	
34.	O.T.A. Rates.	National Council of January, 1986.
35.	Welfare measure.	
36.	Housing for Central Government Employees.	
37.	Construction of houses for the retired and retiring Central Government servants who do not own any house in Delhi/New Delhi.	
38.	Labour Laws.	
39.	Allowances, etc. for North Eastern Regions.	May, 1982.
40.	Recognition Rules.	April, 1979.
41.	Self-Financing Scheme to increase pension to the level of the last pay drawn for Central Government employees.	January, 1977.

Monitoring of Loans by Nationalised Banks

7462. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are monitoring the facilities being granted by nationalised banks to industries seeking to meet their loan obligations;

(b) whether banks are not very responsive to requests from companies for flexible fixation of interest rates and re-scheduling of loans;

(c) whether any special facilities exist for the shipping industry by nationalised banks; and

(d) whether any special guidelines exist for the shipping industry as also for the

sailing vessels operating off the Gujarat Coast ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) It is for the commercial banks to monitor the credit facilities granted by them to the industrial units in their portfolio.

(b) Banks are bound by the directive issued by RBI from time to time as regards interest rates on various advances. In case of sick units, however, banks may charge lesser rate of interest on existing credit facilities in accordance with the parameters laid down by the RBI. The past dues may also be rescheduled by banks in such cases depending on merits of each case.

(c) and (d). The RBI has reported that there are no special facilities or special guidelines for sanction of financial assistance by banks to the shipping industry or for the sailing vessels operating off Gujarat Coast.

Setting up of Mint at Salboni, West Bengal

7463. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to set up a Mint at Salboni, Midnapore, West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has received clearance from the Planning Commission to set up the proposed Mint there; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Seizure of Gold from Gujarat Coast

7464. SHRI RANJITSINGH

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

(a) the number of cases of gold smuggling detected in the West Coast of Gujarat during 1986;

(b) the quantity and the value of gold seized in each case;

(c) whether the cases of gold smuggling are increasing on the Gujarat coast in comparison to those in the past three years;

(d) if so, reasons thereof; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to strengthen the smuggling preventive agency on the West Coast of Gujarat ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). During the year 1986, 19 cases of gold smuggling were detected within the jurisdiction of Customs (Preventive) Collectorate, Ahmedabad. As a result, 28.1 Kgs. of gold valued at Rs. 58.34 lakhs was seized under the customs Act.

(c) and (d). Smuggling being a clandestine activity, no reasonable estimate regarding the quantum of gold smuggled into the country is feasible and hence no comparison of the extent of smuggling during the last 3 years is possible.

(e) Anti-smuggling drive in the entire West Coast region, including the Gujarat sector, has been intensified. Close co-ordination is maintained with the concerned Central and State Government enforcement agencies deployed in the region for taking appropriate measures in this regard.

[Translation]

Funds under Special Component Plan to States

7465. SHRI R.P. SUMAN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount asked for by each state in the country under the Special Component Plan during the last three years and the amount allocated to each state;

(b) the state-wise number of families belonging to Scheduled Castes benefited under the said plan during each of the aforesaid years;

(c) whether the amount allocated to all the States has been utilised by them during each financial year; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (c). The Special Component Plan of the State/Union Territories comprises of the funds earmarked out of the total States plan for the schemes formulated for development of Scheduled Castes exclusively. The

amounts allocated under the Special Component Plan of various States/Union Territories for the last three years and the expenditure thereon are as given in the Statement-I below.

(b) A Statement-II is given below.

(d) Some State Governments/Union Territory Administrations could not utilise the Special Component Plan funds fully due to certain problems and difficulties being faced by them such as delay in the mobilisation of agencies in the field, improper allocation of beneficiaries and drawing of unsuitable schemes, weak monitoring and the unsatisfactory functioning of the Scheduled Caste Development Corporations.

Statement-I

(Rs in crores)

Sl.No.	State/UT	1984-85		1985-86		1986-87	
		SCP outlay	Expdr. on SCP	SCP outlay	Expdr. on SCP	SCP outlay	Expdr. on SCP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	127.51	102.47	120.64	105.65	142.04	154.39
2.	Assam	7.72	7.75	10.44	3.86	13.95	14.95
3.	Bihar	76.77	45.94	67.27	56.21	84.25	96.05
4.	Gujarat	26.90	26.90	25.87	24.92	29.82	23.19
5.	Haryana	31.07	22.18	30.33	29.11*	32.33	32.33@
6.	Himachal Pradesh	15.75	15.75	19.49	19.49*	22.55	22.56@
7.	J and K	9.50	9.25	9.56	9.56*	10.90	10.90
8.	Karnataka	70.20	70.07	67.93	67.17	104.14	103.24
9.	Kerala	28.74	20.74	29.58	28.85	35.81	35.01
10.	Madhya Pradesh	59.10	60.04	62.32	63.40*	76.66	75.59
11.	Maharashtra	43.91	43.91	42.87	62.32	57.38	57.92
12.	Manipur	8.12	1.00	1.42	1.42	1.89	1.09
13.	Orissa	31.81	31.58	36.51	38.85*	47.09	44.92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Punjab	23.33	23.33	21.87	17.76	24.79	24.79
15.	Rajasthan	53.62	48.54	66.47	66.47*	69.29	69.29
16.	Sikkim	0.74	0.05	0.46	0.46*	0.42	0.42@
17.	Tripura	8.04	8.11	7.55	6.86	10.71	10.84
18.	Tamil Nadu	123.01	N.A.	126.16	126.16	128.05	128.04@
19.	Uttar Pradesh	135.90	162.99	172.67	175.82*	199.44	205.41@
20.	West Bengal	57.00	57.06	65.42	65.41*	71.92	71.15
21.	Delhi	21.35	21.35	16.43	15.83	18.50	21.16
22.	Chandigarh Admn.	1.54	1.55	1.98	1.98*	1.83	1.86
23.	Pondicherry	4.82	4.04	5.20	4.78	6.09	6.25
24.	Goa, Daman and Diu	7.67	0.43	0.83	0.63	0.82	0.67

*Figures are Provisional.

@Planning Commission.

Statement-II

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of SC families benefited		
		1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 (upto. Feb. 87)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	259631	288242	234745 (P)
2.	Assam	32437	13604	8893
3.	Bihar	320463	258549	203937 (P)
4.	Haryana	52824	46054	38239 (P)
5.	Gujarat	70328	51550	37535
6.	Himachal Pradesh	34606	27042	28703 (P)
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	3814	4297	1687
8.	Karnataka	157817	102960	83619 (Jan.)
9.	Kerala	63836	37741	57063
10.	Madhya Pradesh	193392	187203	141071 (P)
11.	Maharashtra	106440	111058	84435

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Manipur	1409	300	233 (Sept.)
13.	Orissa	102624	78658	62533
14.	Punjab	85083	61044	45107
15.	Rajasthan	122802	120607	82601 (Jan.)
16.	Sikkim	1131	1168	719
17.	Tamil Nadu	219913	208206	193186
18.	Tripura	7538	4367	4489
19.	Uttar Pradesh	479635	379639	314770
20.	West Bengal	290017	278054	199485
21.	Chandigarh	617	488	515
22.	Delhi	9192	8346	5900
23.	Goa, Daman and Diu	2123	1409	966 (Jan.)
24.	Pondicherry	4661	2344	1985
Total		2622383	2272930	1832416

(P)—Provisional figures.

[*English*]

Early Disposal of Public Letters

7466. SHRI R.S. MANE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued guidelines to all the departments to reply to letters from public within 15 days of receipt of such letters; and

(b) if so, details thereof and also details of evaluation, if any, done in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI B.S. ENGTI) : (a) and (b). Ministries/ Departments have been urged to deal with references from public promptly and to respond to those as far as possible within a period of 15 days. While no comprehensive evaluation as such has been made in this regard, supervising officers

have been enjoined to regularly monitor the arrears statements and to ensure speedy disposal of such references.

Candidates in I.A.S. with Technical Qualifications

7467. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a good number of successful candidates in the Civil Services examinations are engineering, medical and Ph.D degree-holders and other professionals;

(b) if so, the percentage of successful candidates with the above qualifications during the last three years, discipline-wise;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to discourage the practice of switching over by candidates having technical and professional qualifications to non-technical side, particularly Civil Services;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b).
The number of successful candidates who
took the Civil Services (Main) Examinations
with technical qualifications during the last
three years *i.e.* 1983, 1984 and 1985 is as
under :

Civil Services (Main) Examination

Degree	1983		1984		1985	
	No. of candidates	%	No. of candidates	%	No. of candidates	%
B.E./B.Sc. (Engg.)/ B.E. (Hons.)/M.E./ M. Tech.	113	13.37	134	16.46	128	16.20
MBBS/BDS/BVS/AH/ MD/MDS/MVSC.	21	2.48	28	3.43	44	5.56
Ph.D.	5	0.59	10	1.22	7	0.88
B. Sc. (Agl.)/M.Sc. (Agl.)	19	2.24	19	2.33	12	1.51

(c) to (e). The Government do not have any such proposal under consideration.

Old Age Homes

7468. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of 'old age homes' in the country, State-wise;

(b) number of such homes proposed to be set-up during the Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose in the Seventh Plan; and

(d) the steps taken for welfare of the aged persons ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI
GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) A
statement showing. State-wise number
of old age homes as per available infor-
mation is given below.

(b) There is no proposal to set up
old age homes in the Seventh Plan, under
the Central Sector.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) While aged in the organised sector are protected through administrative and legislative measures, eligible destitute old and infirm in the unorganised sector are given non-contributory cash assistance by the State Governments.

Statement

Number of Old Age Homes in the Country
State-wise

S. No.	Name of State/U.T.	No. of old age homes
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9
2.	Assam	1
3.	Bihar	2
4.	Gujarat	12
5.	Haryana	1
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1

1	2	3
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
8.	Karnataka	19
9.	Kerala	53
10.	Madhya Pradesh	21
11.	Maharashtra	25
12.	Manipur	—
13.	Meghalaya	1
14.	Nagaland	—
15.	Orissa	3
16.	Punjab	6
17.	Rajasthan	2
18.	Sikkim	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	40
20.	Tripura	1
21.	Uttar Pradesh	8
22.	West Bengal	9
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	—
25.	Chandigarh	1
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—
27.	Delhi	6
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	11
29.	Lakshadweep	—
30.	Mizoram	—
31.	Pondicherry	3

Profit Earned by Nationalised Banks

7469. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some nationalised banks have earned profit during 1986-87;

(b) if so, the details of those banks;

(c) the profit earned by New Bank of India during the abobe year; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). 27 of the 28 Public Sector Banks (other than United Bank of India), have finalised their accounts for the year 1986. The Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts of these 27 banks indicate that all of them have earned profits. The total published profits of these 27 banks were Rs. 192 crores.

(c) and (d). The Published profit of New Bank of India for the year 1986 was Rs. 1,41,45,896.60.

Allocation for Tribal Sub-Plan/Special Component Plan

7470. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state the amount earmarked to each State/ Union Territory for implementing Tribal Sub-Plan and Special Component Plan programmes for 1987-88 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : The tentative amounts earmarked to each State/U.T. as Special Central Assistance for Tribal Sub-Plan/Special Component Plan for 1987-88 are given in the Statement given below.

Statement

State/UT	Special Central Assistance (1987-88)	
	T.S.P. Provisional	S.C.P.
		(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Andhra Pradesh	821.11	1250.60
2. Assam	712.08	201.60
3. Bihar	2085.92	1752.80
4. Gujarat	1250.00	365.74
5. Haryana	—	358.76
6. Himachal Pradesh	230.00	164.84
7. J and K	—	78.06
8. Karnataka	122.06	882.00
9. Kerala	84.36	400.04
10. Madhya Pradesh	4400.00	1220.10
11. Maharashtra	1155.68	1255.80
12. Manipur	282.00	3.50
13. Orissa	2125.00	633.14
14. Punjab	—	637.70
15. Rajasthan	1054.12	952.34
16. Sikkim	39.92	3.16
17. Tamil Nadu	179.86	1407.00
18. Tripura	260.00	49.00
19. Uttar Pradesh	35.08	3860.84
20. West Bengal	755.81	1837.46
21. Andaman and Nicobar	50.00	—
22. Delhi	—	158.90
23. Chandigarh	—	9.10
24. Pondicherry	—	14.00
25. Goa, Daman and Diu	7.00	3.16
Reserved for Special Scheme	1200.00	Nil
Total	16850.00	17500.00

Irregularities by Bombay Electric Supply Ltd.

7471. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-SEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of irregularities involving huge amounts have been detected in Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Limited, Bombay;

(b) whether the financial institutions such as GIC, LIC, UTI and IDBI are the major shareholders of M/s. Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Limited, Bombay; and

(c) steps Government propose to take against the officials of the firm responsible for violating the norms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) It has been reported by UTI that no such irregularities have come to the notice of public financial institutions.

(b) LIC, GIC, UTI and nationalised banks hold 66% of the share capital of the Bombay Sub-Urban Electric Supply Ltd.

(c) UTI has reported that the Institutions are not aware of any officials the company having violated the norms.

Opening of Branches of Bank of Baroda

7472. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of branches of the Bank of Baroda in the country state-wise;

(b) whether there is proposal to open more branches of Bank of Baroda in 1987-88 and

(c) if so, the number of new branches of Bank of Baroda proposed to be opened in 1987-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Bank of Baroda has reported that as at the end of March, 1987, it had 1911 branches functioning in different States/Union Territories as per details given below :

Name of State/ Union Territory	No. of branches
Andhra Pradesh	46
Assam	8
Bihar	61
Gujarat	600
Haryana	12
Himachal Pradesh	5
Jammu and Kashmir	4
Karnataka	30
Kerala	28
Madhya Pradesh	58
Maharashtra	237
Manipur	1
Meghalaya	2
Nagaland	4
Orissa	8
Punjab	32
Rajasthan	238
Tamil Nadu	74
Tripura	1
Uttar Pradesh	326
West Bengal	72
Chandigarh	3
Delhi	34
Goa, Daman and Diu	26
Pondicherry	1
Total :	1911

(b) and (c). On the basis of lists of identified centres for opening branches received so far from State Governments under the current Branch Licencing Policy for 1985-90, Reserve Bank of India has allotted 111 eligible centres to Bank of Baroda for opening branches in rural and semi-urban areas in a phased manner during the remaining part of the Policy period in different States/Union Territories.

Wasteland Development

7473. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) total area of wasteland identified in Maharashtra, district-wise;

(b) whether any programme has been drawn up for development of wasteland in Maharashtra;

(c) the details thereof; and

(d) the amount earmarked for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The estimated area of wasteland in Maharashtra is 198.46 lakh ha. Under the National Wasteland Identification Project, identification of wasteland is being carried out in respect of Ahmednagar, Nasik, Ratnagiri, Satara, Pune, Sangli, Thana, Kolhapur, Jalagadh and Dhule and is expected to be completed by 31st December, 1987.

(b) and (c). The total afforestation is done under 20 Point Programme wherein in addition to State Plan Scheme, afforestation is also done under Centrally Sponsored Schemes of forestry and Rural Development sectors. The achievements made under 20 Point Programme in Maharashtra are as under :

1985-86	2165 lakh seedlings equivalent to 1.08 lakh hectares
1986-87	2353 lakh seedlings (upto Feb., 1987) equivalent to 1.18 lakh hectares,

(d) The amount earmarked in Maharashtra for 1986-87 under forestry and rural development afforestation schemes was Rs. 3698 lakhs.

District Rehabilitation Centres in Rural Areas

7474. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of district rehabilitation centres launched in rural areas in the country and in Andhra Pradesh in 1986-87, and the amount sanctioned to each centres;

(b) the performance of these centres; and

(c) the number of disabled persons benefited under this scheme in rural areas in 1986-87 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) 10 Districts Rehabilitation Centres have been set up, on a pilot basis, to provide comprehensive rehabilitation to the handicapped in rural areas. The location of these centres are as follows :

- (1) Virar Distt. Thana (Maharashtra)
- (2) Bhubaneswar, Distt. Puri (Orissa)
- (3) Kharagpur, Distt. Midnapore (West Bengal)
- (4) Sitapur, Distt. Sitapur (U P.)
- (5) Chengalpattu, Distt. Chengalpattu, (Tamil Nadu)
- (6) Mysore, Distt. Mysore (Karnataka)
- (7) Kota, Distt. Kota (Rajasthan)
- (8) Bhiwani, Distt. Bhiwani (Haryana)
- (9) Bilaspur, Distt. Bilaspur (Madhya Pradesh)
- (10) Vijaywada, Distt. Krishna (A.P.)

As the scheme is on a pilot basis, no

new centres have been sanctioned during 1986-87.

(b) and (c). A statement is given below :

Statement

10 district rehabilitation centres have been set up on a pilot basis to provide comprehensive services from prevention and early detection of disabilities to provide economic rehabilitation to the disabled persons. These centres have been established in two phases. In the first phase six centres were set up at the following places which have started providing services to the disabled population in the area in their location.

These centres are :

- (1) DRC Virar, Thana Distt., Maharashtra
- (2) DRC Sitapur, Sitapur Distt., Uttar Pradesh.
- (3) DRC Bhubaneswar, Puri Distt., Orissa
- (4) DRC Kharogpur, Midnapore Distt., West Bengal
- (5) DRC Chengalpattu, Chengalpattu Distt., Tamil Nadu
- (6) DRC Mysore, Mysore Distt., Karnataka

In the second phase four district centres which have been sanctioned are at :

- (1) DRC Bilaspur, Bilaspur Distt., Madhya Pradesh
- (2) DRC Kota, Kota Distt., Rajasthan
- (3) DRC Bhiwani, Bhiwani Distt., Haryana
- (4) DRC Vijayawada Krishna Distt., Andhra Pradesh

Each of these four centres have been sanctioned a sum of Rs. 15.60 lakhs which was placed at the disposal of the centres

during 1985-86. A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is meant for construction of building. In each of these District Rehabilitation Centres which are attached to the District Hospitals, free services are provided to the disabled from 2 Primary Health Centres. In the District Rehabilitation Centres set up in the first phase, house to house surveys of the disabled have been completed. On the basis of regular assessment clinics comprehensive services to the disabled are provided in the areas of physical restorative services viz. surgical correction, fitments of aids and appliances physio-therapy and occupational therapy. Services are also provided for the education, vocational training and self-employment. The project envisages the involvement of the community by arranging community awareness programmes and counselling of parents and family members through the field staff. The functionaries attached to the District Rehabilitation Centres are trained at the Regional Rehabilitation Training Centres which have been located at Madras, Bombay, Cuttack and Lucknow respectively.

The District Rehabilitation Centres set up in the second phase have initiated the process of recruitment of the staff at the District level, Primary Health Centre and village level. The recruitment of the staff of the Centre at Andhra Pradesh has nearly completed and the training of the staff is expected to commence from the last week of April, 1987. The delivery of services by these District Rehabilitation Centres will commence as soon as the training is over.

According to available information, 4720 handicapped persons have benefited under the scheme till 31.12.1986.

Centrally Aided Schemes in Orissa

7475. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Centrally aided schemes introduced in Orissa during the last three years; and

(b) the progress made in the implementation of those schemes in Orissa during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) and (b). A list of centrally sponsored schemes introduced in Orissa during the last three years from 1984-85 to 1986-87 together with expenditure/allocation thereon is given in the statement below.

Statement

Centrally Aided (Sponsored) Schemes Introduced in Orissa during the Last 3 years 1984-85

(Expenditure/allocation in Rupees lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Pattern of funding (%age share of		Central share of expenditure/allocation		
		Centre	State	1984-85 Expenditure	1985-86 Expenditure	1986-87 Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Decentralised Nurseries	100	—	—	—	60.00
2.	Silvi-Patural Farms	50	50	—	—	7.88
3.	Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme	100	—	—	—	1.26
4.	Thrift Fund Scheme (Handlooms)	50	50	—	1.00	8.00
5.	Workshed-cum-housing (Handlooms)	50	50	—	0.50	7.50
6.	National Oilseeds Development Project					
	(a) 1984-85 and 1985-86	100	—	} 25.76	142.54	44.00
	(b) 1986-87	50	50			
7.	Special Rice Production Programme	50	50	28.90	90.59	140.00
8.	National Watershed Development Programme for rainfed agriculture	50	50	—	—	3.17
9.	Renovation and modernisation of Thermal Power Stations (Talcher)	67.8	32.2	—	238.77	650.00
10.	Rural low-cost sanitation	100	—	—	—	17.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Strengthening of groundwater and surface water (MI) Organisations in States/UTs	50	50	—	—	24.25
12.	Construction of a bridge over river Vansadhara near Gunupur-Parlekhsmundi-Rayagoda Road in Koraput District in Orissa	100	—	108.00	}	130.00
13.	Construction of a High Level Bridge over river Brahmani including approaches on either side on Dhenkanal-Yamakhyanagar Road	50	50	150.00		
14.	Improvement of Balasore-Jeleshwar Road (Part length in Orissa)	100	—	199.97		
15.	Wheat-based Supplementary nutrition	*	*	—	49.94	471.50
16.	Urban Basic Services (40% by UNICEF)	20	40	—	—	2.00
17.	Upgradation of ITIs for improving quality of training (Replacement of machinery)	50	50	—	—	2.00
18.	Scheme to strengthen employment exchanges/UEIGB for promotion of self-employment (Expenditure on salaries of additional staff upto Rs. 60.800 per District per annum to be met by Centre)	—	—	0.60	0.60	0.60
19.	Strengthening of the enforcement machinery in the States for implementation of Minimum Wages in respect of agricultural workers	100	—	—	—	9.67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	Strengthening of facilities and services for monitoring work environment in hazardous chemical industries in States/UTs (Introduced in 1986-87 for which year Rs. 11.90 lakhs were to be spent on 18 States/UTs including Orissa. Statewise break up not available)	100	—	—	—	N.A.
21.	Organising rural workers	100	—	—	—	2.67
22.	Rehabilitation of bonded labourers (Statewise distribution not available)	50	50	302.44	70.03	66.98
23.	Computerised rural information system (100% Central funding in first two years, thereafter 50:50 basis)	—	—	—	Nil	1.50

* 50 paise per beneficiary per day to be met by Centre and rest by State.

Machine Producing Electricity from Absolute Vacuum

7476. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTHAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a machine that produces electricity from absolute vacuum, built by an engineer of the Department of Atomic Energy has been sent to West Germany for show; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). We have seen reports that at a seminar in West Germany. Shri Paramahansa Tewari, an engineer of the Department of Atomic Energy, demonstrated a machine that claims to produce power from empty space. Although, the theory conflicts with currently

established laws of physics, certain experiments using unconventional ideas are being carried out around the world.

Financial Aid by NABARD for Fisheries Development

7477. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the total amount of financial aid extended by NABARD for fisheries development in Kerala during 1986; and

(b) whether NABARD has fixed targets for advances for fisheries development in Kerala for 1987 and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). NABARD has reported that it has released refinance of the order of Rs. 66.792 lakhs for fisheries development in the State of Kerala during 1986. NABARD has

further reported that the target fixed for advances for fisheries development in Kerala for 1986-87 (July-June) is Rs. 40.00 lakhs.

Collection of Customs Duty from Kerala

7478. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of customs duty collected in Kerala during 1986-87;

(b) the proportion this bears to the corresponding National figures; and

(c) the State/Union Territory from where the highest amount of customs duty was collected during 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POJARY) : (a) The total amount of customs duty collected in the State of Kerala during 1986-87 is provisionally placed at Rs. 206 37 crores.

(b) The customs duty collected from Kerala during 1986-87 is 1.8% of the All India collections.

(c) Maharashtra.

Research Vessel for Oceanography

7479. SHRI H.B. PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Technological Institute of Oceanography for Research and Development;

(b) if so, its locations;

(c) whether research vessel for this programme is proposed to be manufactured indigenously or it is to be procured from any other country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof with cost involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R.

NARAYANAN) : (a) There is no proposal to set up a Technological Institute of Oceanography for Research and Development during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(b) to (d). Therefore, these questions do not arise.

Addicts to Hard Drinks

7480. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment has been made in respect of the number of addicts in Delhi taken to hard drinks, the number of deaths attributable to such addiction and the number of families rendered destitute and disrupted; and

(b) if so, when such an assessment was made last, the period of survey and the result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as and when available.

Import of Computer Aided Design and Computer Aided Manufacturing Equipments

7481. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the particular of the applications currently pending/under consideration for the import of computer aided design and computer aided manufacturing equipments and systems (other than those from the Defence side); and

(b) the amount involved in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) There is no application currently pending/under consideration of the Department of Electronics

for import of Computer Aided Design and Computer Aided Manufacturing Equipments and systems. However, the Department of Electronics has given clearance to float global tender for import of computer-aided design equipment for two companies. It is understood that the tenders are under evaluation by those companies.

(b) The approximate amount involved in the above two cases is Rs. 3000 lakhs and Rs. 590 lakhs respectively.

International Monetary Fund Interim Committee Meeting

7482. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India participated in the International Monetary Fund's Interim Committee meeting held in Washington recently in focus attention on the outlook for the world economy;

(b) if so, whether some of the important issues like the question of SDR allocation, debt strategy and growth in developing countries were discussed at the meeting; and

(c) if so, the outlook of the two main Advisory Groups of the International Monetary Fund towards the economy of the developing countries like India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). The Interim Committee of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund at its meeting held in Washington, D.C. on April 9-10, 1987 deliberated on the World Economic Outlook, question of allocation of SDRs, Fund Surveillance and Debt Strategy.

The gist of discussions and conclusions reached at the meeting are set out in the form of Press Communique, which is given in the statement given below.

Statement

International Monetary Fund

Press Release No. 87/5 April 10, 1987

Communique of the Interim Committee of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund

1. The Interim Committee of the

Board of Governor of the International Monetary Fund held its twenty-eighth meeting in Washington, D.C. on April 9-10, 1987, under the chairmanship of Mr. H. Onno Ruding, Minister of Finance of the Netherlands. Mr. Michel Camdessus, Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, participated in the meeting, which was also attended by observers from a number of international and regional organizations and from Switzerland. The members of the Committee took the occasion warmly to welcome Mr. Camdessus to his initial meeting as Managing Director and wished him well in fulfilling his important duties in the coming years.

2. Committee members noted that the recent performance of the world economy has been mixed. Economic activity in the industrial countries expanded moderately for the fourth consecutive year and inflation continued to recede, but many developing countries, particularly, exporters of oil and other primary products, experienced again a sharp weakening of their terms of trade. Moreover, exchange markets have been subject to considerable uncertainty, payments imbalances have remained large, and only limited progress has been made in reducing unemployment in the industrial countries. It was generally agreed that output is likely to continue to expand in 1987 at approximately the same pace as in 1986. Domestic demand would probably grow faster in Europe and Japan than in the United States, thus contributing to an improvement in the pattern of payments balances. However, the current account deficit of the United States, and the surpluses of Japan and to a lesser extent Germany and some other countries, are at the present time unsustainably large.

In view of recent developments, members stressed the need for policies conducive to noninflationary growth in the world economy, stable exchange markets, and a gradual reduction in payments imbalances among the largest industrial countries. In this context, they welcomed the recent Louvre accord among major industrial countries and the confirmation this week by the Group of Seven of their commitment to cooperate in fostering the stability of exchange rates. They underlined the need for firm action to deal with the U.S. fiscal deficit, and for other industrial countries

with large surpluses to ensure an adequate rate of growth of domestic demand. In this context, they noted that certain other industrial countries and some newly industrialized countries might have room for maneuver in their economic policies with a view to encouraging a more rapid growth of imports. The Committee also stressed the need for all members to pursue structural measures aimed at removing market rigidities and, in this way, improving economic efficiency and encouraging resistance to protectionism.

The Committee examined the situation resulting from the sharp decline in the terms of trade of the developing countries entailing a transfer of resources of about \$100 billion to developed countries and noted that many of the had responded by adjusting their policies, especially to strengthen the volume of exports. As a result, output growth in the developing countries as a group had accelerated moderately, to some 3½ per cent; while fuel exporting countries generally experienced stagnant or falling GNP, output growth in other developing countries strengthened to about 5½ per cent. Committee members noted that the situation of many heavily indebted developing countries remained extremely difficult. Flows of finance from private sources declined further in the past year, and the ratios of debt service to exports generally deteriorated despite a lowering of interest rates, because of lower export earnings. In 1987, the growth of output in developing countries as a group is expected to decline somewhat.

3. The Committee strongly welcomed recent improvements in the international coordination of economic policies, especially among major countries. They discussed ways in which the process of policy coordination and multilateral surveillance could be strengthened through further development of the use of economic indicators. The application of indicators in the Fund's review of the world economic outlook was viewed as extremely useful in clarifying the interactions between national economics and in identifying potential sources of tension. Committee members considered that actual policies should be looked at against an evaluation of economic variables that could be considered desirable and sustainable. They encouraged the

Executive Board to examine the ways in which the existing principles and procedures for Fund surveillance could be updated to incorporate the use of indicators; to explore a strengthened use of indicators; and to submit a progress report to the Committee at its next meeting. In pursuing this work, the Executive Board was encouraged to focus on a limited set of key indicators and to appraise the international interactions of domestic policies and performance in the light of alternative medium-term scenarios. Indicators would also be designed for use in the assessment of World economic developments; including the impact of industrial countries' policies on developing economies, and in the Fund's continuing analysis and policy advice in the context of regular Article IV consultations.

4. The Committee expressed its concern about the increase in protectionist actions and stressed the need to resist these and to maintain an open trading system as an essential condition for safeguarding world economic growth and for the management of the debt situation. The Committee believed that there was need for early and specific action to reduce restrictions and thereby support the adjustment process. It stressed the need for industrial countries to provide better access for exports from developing countries. In addition, the Committee considered that in the current economic climate, all countries must at a minimum refrain from actions that would increase trade tensions and make it difficult to achieve progress toward trade liberalization. In this context, the Committee welcomed the recent establishment in the GATT of the negotiating structure for the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations, which should help to open the way for substantive intergovernmental discussions to strengthen and liberalize the trading system.

5. The Committee noted that the debt strategy has been largely effective in meeting its objectives, thanks to international cooperation between debtors, creditors, and the multilateral institutions. However, Committee members noted that many deep problems remain. Weak commodity prices and slower world economic growth have exacerbated the financial difficulties of many debtor countries. The time needed for countries that have experienced debt servicing difficulties to regain normal market

access has proved to be longer than earlier expected and private lenders have often been reluctant to provide funds, even where appropriate policies are in place. In this context, Committee members reiterated that the Fund has a central role in assisting countries to design adequate growth-oriented adjustment programmes, in the provision of financial support on a case-by-case basis, and in helping to mobilize external financing. They also noted the continuing need for the Fund's involvement to be supported fully by other partners in the debt strategy.

The Committee stressed three elements needed to lay the basis for the resolution of debt servicing difficulties and for a gradual return to normal debtor-creditor relations. These were : a favourable world economic environment, with stable financial conditions and a access for debtor countries to expanding export markets; the tenacious pursuit of needed economic reforms in debtor countries to mobilize and retain domestic savings; and the timely provision of adequate financing on appropriate terms to support these reforms. In this connection, the Committee expressed concern over delays in the assembling and implementation by commercial banks of concerted financial packages. The Committee welcomed the exploration of a wider range of procedures and financing techniques by commercial bank creditors as appropriate, such as debt-equity swaps, exit bonds, and greater securitization with a view to expediting the mobilization of financial support for indebted countries.

Committee members expressed special concern about the plight of low-income countries. The Committee emphasized that it is crucial for these countries to implement major reforms which to be fully effective, will need to be accompanied by additional financing on concessional terms. In this connection, the progress with operations under the Fund's Structural Adjustment Facility was welcomed. Committee members noted the forthcoming review by the Executive Board of the Structural Adjustment Facility and they expressed their hope that arrangements under the Facility would serve to elicit from bilateral and multilateral donors the necessary additional financial support. In this general context, the Committee also

urged creditor governments, as a matter of priority, to consider means for granting exceptional financial relief with respect to official credits in cases, including particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa, where such relief is necessary to support and encourage far reaching economic reforms in highly indebted low-income countries.

Close cooperation between the Fund and the World Bank was welcomed. Committee members noted that increased lending from multilateral development banks had contributed importantly to debtor country financing. They noted with appreciation the continuing efforts and new initiatives of the Paris Club to tailor rescheduling agreements to the circumstances of individual countries and stressed the importance of necessary flexibility on the part of export credit agencies in resuming or increasing cover for countries that are implementing comprehensive adjustment programmes.

6. The Committee considered the question of an allocation of SDRs in the current, *i.e.*, the fifth, basic period. Most Committee members reiterated the view that there is a long-term global need to supplement existing reserve assets and that many countries have a need for reserve supplementation. They stressed the costs to members and the risks to the efficient functioning of the international monetary system of building reserve holding through borrowing on international credit markets or through current account surpluses. Some other members of the Committee, however, continued to believe that the condition for an SDR allocation, *i.e.* the existence of a long-term global need, had not been demonstrated. The Committee asked the Executive Board to continue its examination of the question of allocation of SDRs and welcomed the Board's intention to continue its examination of the functioning of the SDR with a view to enhancing its attractiveness as a reserve asset.

7. The Committee noted that its last communique urged the Executive Board examine to expeditiously the role of the Fund as referred to in the reports of the Group of Ten and the Group of twenty-Four. It welcomed the recent extensive discussions by the Executive Board of a number of these

issues, including the continuing review of the compensatory financing facility. The Committee requested that deliberations in the coming months cover any additional suggestions on the role of the Fund included in the forthcoming report of the Group of Twenty-Four, as well as any outstanding issues from these raised in earlier reports of both the Group of Ten and the Group of Twenty-Four.

The Committee welcomed the increased emphasis being placed in adjustment programmes on establishing conditions for sustainable growth and stressed that it is critical for adjustment to be implemented in such a manner as to promote savings, investment, and efficiency in resource use. The Committee added that a strong political commitment to comprehensive growth-oriented adjustment programmes is essential to their success and noted that increased financing on appropriate terms by private as well as official creditors, donors, and multilateral institutions would facilitate such adjustment. The Committee stressed that all these factors were essential to ensure that members' access to Fund resources is consistent with their revolving character and with the ability of the institution to continue assisting members by its advice and finance. The Committee encouraged the Executive Board, in its forthcoming discussions, to conduct a thorough review of adjustment programmes and their supporting Fund arrangements in order to ensure that they are appropriate to conditions now facing member countries.

8. The Committee noted the establishment by the Executive Board of a Committee of the Whole to conduct the work on the Ninth General Review of Quotas.

9. The Committee agreed to hold its next meeting in Washington, D.C. on September 27, 1987.

Writing off Loans by Nationalised Banks

7483. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to exercise any check over writing off of loans by

public sector banks beyond a particular amount;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). All Public Sector Banks, over a period of time, have laid down detailed procedures for writing off of advances which are considered bad.

Recently Reserve Bank of India had advised all Public Sector Banks that proposals for write off of bad debts/losses of amounts upto Rs. 50,000 may be disposed of by the Chairman/Managing Director with suitable lower limits for other top executives/Committee of Executives. Proposals involving more than Rs. 50,000 are to be put up to the Board of Directors for approval. Reserve Bank of India have also advised the banks that write offs are to be considered after proper evaluation of circumstances of each case and only after all avenues of recovery have been exhausted. Banks have also been asked to evolve a strict time discipline so that irregular and sick accounts are discovered earlier and the need for write offs are avoided as far as possible.

Capitalisation of Accumulated Losses by Public Sector Undertakings

7484. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any norms or guidelines have been laid down for the capitalisation by a public sector undertaking its accumulated loss; if so, what;

(b) the names of Undertakings which have been allowed to capitalise more than 50 per cent of their accumulated losses; and

(c) the manner in which this mechanism will ultimately help such undertakings to improve their efficiency and become viable in due course of time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Capitalisation of accumulated losses of a public sector undertaking is considered on the basis of its past performance, projections for the future, its capacity to service liabilities in respect of interests and loans, its equity base and fixed assets etc.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

(c) Capitalisation of accumulated losses helps the undertaking to improve its liquidity position and provide relief in payment of interest charges and servicing of loans.

Contraband Confiscated from Foreign Travellers

7485. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the value of contraband goods confiscated from the foreign travellers at

Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras airports during 1986;

(b) the value of contraband goods confiscated from Indian travellers at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras airport during the said period;

(c) details of arrests made;

(d) the action taken against the offenders; and

(e) the steps taken to have strict check without harassing the passengers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). The statistics pertaining to value of contraband goods confiscated at the airports from Indian and foreign nationals are not maintained separately. However, the total value of contraband goods seized at the following airports from the passengers, including foreign nationals and the number of persons arrested in connection with smuggling activities during the year 1986 are given below :

Name of the airport	Value of goods seized (Rs. in crores)	Number of persons arrested at the airports	
		Indians	Foreign
Bombay	20.21	281	128
Calcutta	1.72	53	21
Delhi	5.75	82	35
Madras	4.72	249	52

(d) Stringent action is taken departmentally as well as through prosecutions in a Court of Law against those involved in smuggling activities at the airports. Apart from confiscation of contraband goods and imposition of penalties, preventive detention under COFEPOSA is also resorted in suitable cases. During the year 1986, the number of persons detained under COFEPOSA Act in connection with smuggling activities at the following airports is given below :

Name of airports	Number of persons detained under COFEPOSA
Bombay	122
Calcutta	11
Delhi	30
Madras	50

(Figures are provisional).

(c) The drive against smuggling activities at international airports has been intensified. A separate set of Air Intelligence Officers are posted in the airports to discreetly watch the movements of passengers and their luggage. Further, anti-smuggling equipments such as metal detectors and X-ray baggage scanners are also used to detect concealment of contrabands on persons/inside baggage/cargo.

Loans to Tribals

7486. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the Government's policy to get the tribals free from the clutches of money-lenders by giving them loans from banks;

(b) whether any instructions have been issued to the banks in this respect;

(c) whether Government propose to open branches of nationalised banks in rural and adivasi areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India has issued instructions to all commercial banks that 10 per cent of their total advances should go to the weaker sections, which among others includes Scheduled Tribes also.

(c) and (d). The aim of the current branch licensing policy for 1985-90 is to have one bank office for every 17,000 population in the rural and semi-urban areas of each development block and also at least one bank office within a distance of 10 kms. from each village.

Malpractices in Adoption of Orphans

7487. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the various malpractices reported to by the social workers involved in

cases of adoption of orphans by well to do families;

(b) if so, the facts of such cases;

(c) whether it has come to notice that grants have been given by Government to such social workers or organisations on the basis of false information submitted to Government; and

(d) if so, the corrective steps taken or proposed by Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). The Government have not received any such report.

(c) No grant is sanctioned by Government of India to any social worker or organisations for adoption work.

(d) Does not arise.

'Dharna' by Award Staff Employees of Nationalised Banks

7488. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether award staff employees of Indian Overseas Bank did not attend to their normal duties on 11 December, 1986 in Delhi, Madras and other major centres;

(b) whether officers and award staff employees of Indian Overseas Bank staged a day long 'dharna' outside the office of Banking Division; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken by Government in the matter ?

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

(c) The agitation was to protest against the killing of the Branch Manager and a clerical staff of the Ulkottai Branch by some miscreants. Families of the deceased employees have been given Rs. 1 lakh each in accordance with Government guidelines

The bank has advised that the police is reported to have arrested 3 of the suspected assailants.

Agreements between Indian and US Companies for Upgrading the Quality of Indian Rock Phosphate

7489. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreements were signed recently between Indian and U.S. Companies for upgrading the quality of Indian rock phosphate, manufacture of compressed air dryers and purchase of technology by an Indian Company;

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement reached;

(c) to what extent the production of computer tapes, floppy discs and video-audio tapes were undertaken under these agreements; and

(d) whether the agreements reached in February have been implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (d). The information relating to the above is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Backwardness of Bihar

7490. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Planning Commission proposes to allocate more funds as a special assistance to Bihar in view of its backwardness; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Leakage of News Re : Ban on Conversion of Non-Convertible Bonds

7491. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been able to trace the source of leakage of the news of a ban on conversion of non-convertible bonds into equity;

(b) action Government proposed against persons responsible for the leakage; and

(c) the steps taken to safeguard against recurrence of such a situation in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) Government is not aware of any leakage of the news of a ban on conversion of Non-convertible Debentures into equity.

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

Central Assistance for Development of Transport Facilities

7492. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government sanction every year grants to various States for specific purpose of development of transport facilities in hill and inaccessible areas;

(b) whether there is any monitoring agency to check if the grants so sanctioned are spent for a specific purpose; and

(c) whether it lies within the discretion of the State Government to utilize the said grants for any areas which are not hilly and inaccessible ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) and (b). No Central assistance

is being granted to States for the specific development of transport facilities in hills and inaccessible areas. However, with a view to accelerating the development of designated hill areas in the country, Special Central Assistance (SCA) is being provided to the concerned States. The allocation of this SCA among various sectors, which also includes Transport and Communication sector, is approved by the Planning Commission. Any adjustment in these sectoral allocations requires specific approval of the Planning Commission.

(c) No, Sir.

T.V. Sets in India

7493. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of TV sets in use in India;

(b) how many of them are black and white and how many are in colour; and

(c) the percentage of population estimated to be covered by these TV sets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The total number of TV sets in use in India is estimated to be 10 million.

(b) 80% of these sets are Black and White and remaining 20% Colour TV sets.

(c) The total population covered by these TV sets is estimated to be 6.6 per cent.

Production of Electronic Telephone Instruments in Private Sector

7494. SHRI V S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total demand of electronic

telephone instruments and electronic private Automatic Branch Exchange; and

(b) the total number of EPABX instruments manufactured in private sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The current annual demand of Electronic Telephone Instruments is of the order of 10 lakhs and the demand during 1989-90 is expected to be of the order of 30 lakhs. The current annual demand of Electronic Private Automatic Branch Exchanges is of the order of 50,000 lines and during 1989-90 it is expected to be of the order of 100,000 lines.

(b) About 2000 lines of EPABXs have been manufactured upto December, 1986 in the private sector.

Officers Booked under Prevention of Corruption Act

7495. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of offenders booked under the Prevention of Corruption Act 1947 during the year 1986;

(b) how many out of these belonged to Income Tax Department; and

(c) the number of IAS Officers against whom cases were filed under the Prevention of Corruption Act during 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) During the year 1986, 1140 persons were involved in cases registered by the CBI under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947.

(b) Out of these, 39 belong to Income Tax Department.

(c) During 1986, the CBI registered cases against 4 IAS Officers under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947.

Issue of Bonds by Indian Telephone Industry

7496. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether bonds floated recently by the Indian Telephone Industry Ltd. have been over-subscribed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the company has been allowed to retain the excess amount ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (b). Indian Telephone Industries Limited were permitted to issue Non-convertible Bonds of Rs. 150 crores under the 14%/10% interest schemes. This issue was oversubscribed to the extent of Rs. 305.08 crores of which the subscription of 10% Bonds was 165.34 crores and for 14% bonds Rs. 139.74 crores.

(c) Yes, Sir.

[*Translation*]

Pollution caused by Small Scale Industries

7497. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme to check the pollution caused by Small Scale Industries in the country;

(b) if so, whether a copy of this scheme will be laid on the Table of the House alongwith the salient features of the scheme; and

(c) the amount earmarked by Union Government to the States for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c). No specific scheme has been formulated to check pollution caused by small scale industries. The industries are required to take necessary pollution control measures in their installations. However, fiscal incentives in terms of tax concessions and soft loans are provided for installations of pollution control devices. Financial assistance is also given for installation of common effluent treatment plants in areas with clusters of small scale industries. The Union Government has not earmarked any allocation for the States in this regard.

Environmental Clearance for Bandarleema-Swakot Motor Road

7498. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal for construction of Bandarleema-Swakot motor road has been received by his Ministry for approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980; and

(b) if so, when was this proposal received and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Environment Clearance to Potato Development Centre at Pithoragarh District

7499. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently received a proposal to accord necessary approval under the Forests (Conservation) Act, 1980 to Gambhirgaon-Champawat Potato Development Centre in Pithoragarh district of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the time by which the approval is likely to be accorded ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Increase in Rent of Balinagar Branch of State Bank of Patiala

7500. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rent of Balinagar Branch (Delhi) premises of the State Bank of Patiala has been increased;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this increase conforms to the Reserve Bank of India guidelines; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) The State Bank of Patiala has reported that subsequent to the expiry of earlier lease deed on 30.6.85 in terms of which the bank was paying a rent of Rs. 2500 p.m., a fresh lease was entered into with effect from 1.7.85 at the rent of Rs. 24,500 per month.

(c) and (d). The bank has reported that the decision to enter into new lease at the aforesaid rent was taken by it after considering the matter from all angles including the prevailing rates in the locality and observing the guidelines of Reserve Bank of India on such matters.

Board of Directors of Almora-Nainital and Pithoragarh R.R.B.

7501. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the tenure of Board of Directors of

Almora-Nainital and Pithoragarh Regional Rural Bank and when it will expire ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : In terms of section 10 of the Regional Rural Banks Act 1976, a Director other than the Chairman is appointed on the Board of Directors of a Regional Rural Bank for a period not exceeding two years from the date he assumes office. On the expiry of the said period he continues to hold office until his successor is appointed. He is also eligible for renomination. The tenure of a given period is envisaged for individual Directors and not for the Board of Directors as one unit.

[English]

Intensive Tribal Development Programme in Kerala

7502. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the targets fixed and the allocation made under Tribal Development Programme for the State of Kerala for the year 1987-88;

(b) whether any district-wise body has been set up for the implementation of this programme in Kerala; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) A target of economically assisting 4380 tribal families has been fixed for 1987-88. The tentative flow to tribal sub-plan from State Plan and Special Central Assistance for the year is Rs. 806.15 lakhs and Rs. 84.00 lakhs respectively.

(b) and (c). Tribal Development Programmes are being implemented through five Integrated Tribal Development Projects, namely, Punalur, Idukky, Nilambur, Mananthody and Attapady.

Bank Frauds

7503. SHRI MULLAPPALLY

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

(a) whether cases of bank frauds have been on the increase during the last three years; and

(b) the number of cases of frauds by bank officers brought to the notice of the Central Vigilance Commission during 1985 and 1986, separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Information regarding the total number of cases of frauds, perpetrated in 28 Public Sector Banks in India and the amounts involved therein, as reported by them to the Reserve Bank of India for the years 1984, 1985 and 1986 irrespective of the dates of occurrence is given below :

Year	No. of frauds	Amount involved (Rs. in crores)
1984	2410	45.18
1985	2157	53.48
1986	1822	44.42
(Data provisional)		

(b) The Central Vigilance Commission has intimated that it does not maintain information regarding cases of frauds by bank officers brought to its notice as such. However, during the years 1985 and 1986 the Commission had advised prosecution/major penalty proceedings in 140 and 156 cases respectively pertaining to the Banking Sector. The Commission has further stated that since there is no separate category of fraud cases, it could be said that the figures of 140 and 156 cases included cases of frauds brought to its notice because in fraud cases generally major penalty proceedings/prosecution would follow.

Shortage of Indira Vikash Patras at Post Offices

7504, SHRI YASHWANTRAO

GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the shortage of Indira Vikas Patras at post offices in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the measures taken to improve their availability ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). There was some shortage of Indira Vikas Patras in Delhi in the initial stages. Adequate stocks are now available.

Automatic Stand-by Credit Scheme for Customs Duty on Project Imports

7505. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce an Automatic Stand-by Credit Scheme for payment of enhanced customs duty on project imports;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the objective of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). The All-India term lending institutions, viz. IDBI, IFCI and ICICI have formulated a scheme for providing credit for enhanced customs duty on project imports as proposed in the Central Government Budget for 1987-88. The scheme would be available for projects which have been sanctioned assistance by the above mentioned term lending institutions prior to 1st March, 1987 and where the capital goods/equipments have not been cleared through customs prior to that date. Assistance would normally be available to the extent of 90% of the additional duty payable on account of increase made in the Budget for 1987-88. Assistance would be on an automatic basis with a ceiling of Rs. 5 crores and for larger project imports, the lead institution would take a decision, on a case to case basis. The rate of interest and other terms and conditions of the stand-by credit would be

the same as applicable to the rupee loan assistance granted for the project. No commitment charge will be levied on this assistance, and the period of repayment of stand-by credit will normally be synchronised with the period of repayment specified for the rupee loan sanctioned for the project.

**Executive Committee Meetings of CSIR
Laboratories**

7506. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of meetings of the executive committee of the various laboratories of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research held during the year 1986;

(b) the number of research projects approved and of those dropped at these meetings;

(c) the names of the laboratories where meetings of the executive committees were not held at regular intervals as laid down in the rules; and

(d) the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The number of meetings of Executive Committee/Management Committee of various Laboratories/Institutes is given in the statement I given below.

(b) The total number of Research Projects approved at these meetings during the year 1986 was 870 and the number of those dropped was 108.

(c) The bye-laws of CSIR provide for not less than 4 meetings in a calendar year. The list of Laboratories/Institutes where less than 4 meeting were held in 1986 is given in the statement given II below.

(d) The reason stated is that prescribed number of meetings could not be held in these Laboratories/Institutes due to non-availability of adequate agenda items. Instructions have been issued to Laboratories to ensure that provisions of bye-laws are strictly followed.

Statement-I

*Details of meetings of the Executive
Committee of various Laboratories/
Institutes of CSIR*

There are 40 Laboratories/Institutes working under the aegis of CSIR. Out of these 37 Laboratories/Institutes have Executive Committees and the remaining 3 have Management Committees. During the year 1986 :

- (i) 14 Laboratories/Institutes held 4 Executive Committee meetings;
- (ii) 2 Laboratories/Institutes held more than 4 Executive Committee meetings;
- (iii) 9 Laboratories/Institutes held 3 Executive Committee meetings;
- (iv) 15 Laboratories/Institutes held 2 Executive Committee meetings.

Statement-II

Details of the Laboratories/Institutes where the meetings of the Executive Committees were not held at regular intervals during '86 as laid down in the CSIR rules.

Sl. No.	Name of the Labs./Instts.	Number of EC meetings held during 1986
1	2	3
1.	Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology, Hyderabad,	3

1	2	3
2.	Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad.	3
3.	National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur.	3
4.	National Aeronautical Laboratory, Bangalore.	3
5.	Regional Research Laboratory, Trivandrum.	3
6.	Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee.	3
7.	National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow.	3
8.	Industrial Toxicology Research Centre, Mahatma Gandhi Marg, Lucknow.	3
9.	Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute, Karaikudi.	3
10.	CSIR Centre for Biochemicals, Deihi.	2 (M.C)
11.	Institute of Microbial Technology, Chandigarh.	2 (M.C)
12.	Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu.	2
13.	National Chemical Laboratory, Pune.	2
14.	Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehra Dun.	2
15.	Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat.	2
16.	Central Leather Research Institute, Madras.	2
17.	National Institute of Science Technology and Development Studies, New Delhi.	2
18.	Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre, New Delhi.	2
19.	Publications and Information Directorate, New Delhi.	2
20.	National Institute of Oceanography, Goa.	2
21.	Indian Institute of Chemical Biology, Calcutta.	2
22.	Regional Research Laboratory, Bhubneswar.	2
23.	Regional Research Laboratory, Bhopal.	2
24.	CSIR Complex, Palampur (HP).	2 (M.C)

Reduction in Software Exports

7507. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent software exports were reduced during 1986; and

(b) the likely position in 1987?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI

K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Software export increased during the year 1986 as compared to 1985.

(b) The computer software exports are expected to grow at the rate of 60% during 1987 as compared to that in 1986.

Discussions with French Foreign Minister

7508. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether French Foreign Minister visited India during March, 1987 and had discussions on economic relations between the two countries;

(b) whether the projects on which France has agreed to help and assist were discussed; and

(c) if so, the details of the projects that will be assisted by France and to what extent France has agreed to finance the projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) France Foreign Minister Mr. Jean Bernard Raimond visited India in March, 1987 and had discussions with the Minister for External Affairs.

(b) Discussions with Minister Raimond were of a general character and no specific project or the financing thereof came up for discussion.

(c) Does not arise.

Opening of Representative Office of Sanwa Bank in India

7509. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU : SARI S.M. GURADDI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether world's fifth largest bank Sanwa has decided to open a representative office in India;

(b) if so, the main objective of the Sanwa Bank;

(c) whether this is the third Japanese bank which will operate in India;

(d) whether this bank will also extend loans to Indian Government; and

(e) the other organisations to which this bank proposes to provide loans and the conditions thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (e). Sanwa Bank Ltd., a Japanese Bank, has opened its Representative Office at New Delhi on 27.3.1987. Sanwa Bank Ltd. is the fourth Japanese Bank having presence in India.

The Representative Offices of foreign banks in India are not permitted to carry out any banking business in India. Their function is mainly to promote the services of their parent offices in India and work as Liaison Offices. The Representative Office of Sanwa Bank Ltd. at New Delhi is not permitted to extend any loans or advances to the Government of India or to any other organisations in India.

Fraud in Lashker-Gwalior Branch of State Bank of Indore

7510. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a fraud through an alleged wrong advance by the State Bank of Indore Lashker-Gwalior Branch has been detected recently;

(b) if so, the details of the amount and bank officials involved; and

(c) the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) State Bank of Indore has reported that a fraud of Rs. 0.58 lakhs approximately took place at its Lashkar (Gwalior) Branch in the year 1981. However, the fraud had taken place not through wrong advance but withdrawal by collecting a fraudulently altered draft.

(b) The Bank has reported that a draft for Rs. 57,525.05 reported to have

been issued by Canara Bank on its Rajkot Branch was taken into possession by some impostor who managed to get an aggregate payment of Rs. 57,500 by opening a fictitious account at the Lashkar Branch of State Bank of Indore.

(c) State Bank of Indore has reported that departmental action has been taken against the Accountant, who was found negligent in this case. The Bank has further reported that the paying bank had lodged an FIR with the Central Kotwali, Lashkar. However, the Police had closed the case on 24.4.85, since the culprit could not be apprehended.

[*Translation*]

Expenditure on De-Addiction Measures

7511. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated to each State and registered voluntary organisations in the country for de-addiction measures during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87;

(b) the amount spent by each State and registered voluntary organisations; and

(c) the number of persons benefited, State-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c). During 1984-85 no grant-in-aid was given to any organisation for de-addiction measures. During 1985-86 and 1986-87 grant-in-aid was given under the Central Scheme of "assistance to voluntary organisations for education work for prohibition, counselling and rehabilitation work for alcoholics, drug addicts and other victims of social crime. Under this scheme grants were given for setting up or running counselling and guidance centres, for organising de-addiction camps, and de-addiction centres. Since the problem is largely manifested in metropolitan cities and large towns, assistance is given under the Scheme to voluntary organisations on the basis of the proposals submitted by them. Details of the assistance given by Government of India, expenditure incurred and persons benefited is given in the statement given below.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Organisation	Purpose for which the grant is given	Amount sanctioned		Amount Spent		No. of beneficiaries	Remarks
			1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Indian Council of Education, New Delhi	Counselling Centres (2)	0.92	1.68	0.92	N.A.	1700*	*The figures indicate the number of drug addicts registered during the period April '86 to Feb. 1987. Besides, a large number is likely to have been benefited by education and publicity programmes whose numbers cannot be estimated.
2.	Delhi Women's League, New Delhi	Counselling Centres (1)	0.14	1.13	0.14	N.A.	126*	
3.	Home Economics Education Society, New Delhi	Counselling Centres (1)	0.03	0.86	0.03	N.A.	180*	
4.	Association for Social Health in India, Delhi	Counselling Centres (3)	0.72	2.00	0.67†	N.A.	419*	
5.	Opium De-addiction Treatment, Training and Research Trust, Distt. Jodhpur, Rajasthan	De-addiction Camps	3.45	5.30	3.30†	N.A.	549 (85-86) 750 (86-87) approx.	
6.	Nasha Nivaran Pariwar Kalyan Parishad, Barmer, Rajasthan	De-addiction Camps	—	0.45	—	N.A.	100 approx.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	Gramin Vikas Vigyan Samiti, P.O. Jelugagadi Distt. Jodhpur (Rajasthan)	De-addiction Camps	0.68	0.72	0.68	N.A.	204 (85-86) 200 (86-87) approx.	
8.	Swavalamban Shikshan Sansthan, Inside Jallori Gate, Jodhpur (Rajasthan)	De-addiction Camps	1.28	0.81	1.28	N.A.	242 (85-86) 225 (86-87) approx.	
9.	Delhi Women's League, New Delhi	De-addiction Camps	0.99	—	0.87†	N.A.	31	
10.	Indian Council of Education, New Delhi	De-addiction Centre	—	3.19	—	N.A.	446	

Note : †Unspent balance was adjusted/refunded.

[English]

**Schemes Submitted by Karnataka
Government**

7512. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Karnataka Government have submitted any schemes including industrial ones to the Planning Commission for implementation during the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKHRAM) : (a) to (c). Subsequent to the finalisation of the Seventh Plan of the State, the Planning Commission have approved 2 schemes suggested by the State of Karnataka for implementation during the Seventh Plan. Another proposal from the State Government, is presently pending for clearance. Requisite details of these scheme are given below :

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Estimated Cost (Rs. crores)	Status of the Project
1.	Cauvery Water Supply Scheme (Stage III)	240.00	Cleared in September, 1986 posed for World Bank/ IDA Assistance.
2.	Diesel Generating sets at Kolar, Bidar, Jamkandi and Indi.	50.81	Cleared in February 1987.
3.	Sharavati Tail Race HEP	182.55	Approval pending for want of environmental clearance.

Micro Projets for Denotified Tribes

7513. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Governments have sought additional assistance to implement more micro projects to uplift the denotified primitive tribes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) No proposal for Denotified primitive Tribe Project (Micro Project) from the State Governments is pending with the Ministry.

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

**Coaching Centres for SC/STs in
Sikkim**

7514. SHRIMATI D K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether students belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes category are given free/stipendary special coaching at different places in different States for banking services examinations;

(b) if so, whether this facility has been extended to Sikkim;

(c) if since when; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (d). Any candidate belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes from anywhere in India, Sikkim included, can avail of the facilities of such special coaching in any of the existing Centres. There is, however, no Centre set up in Sikkim as there is no proposal in the matter from the State Government of Sikkim.

**Financial Assistance to Women
Entrepreneurs**

7515. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India has formulated certain scheme to provide training and financial assistance to women entrepreneurs;

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

(c) the terms and conditions of financial assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has a scheme for women entrepreneurs with the twin objectives of providing training and extension services support and for extending financial assistance on concessional terms to them for setting up of industrial units in the small scale sector. The programmes for training and extension services are to be organised by IDBI through identified agencies and a subsidy upto Rs. 10,000 per beneficiary is available to such training agencies to cover their training expenses.

All projects in SSI sector (including cottage, village and tiny industries) promoted and managed by women entrepreneurs are eligible for assistance under the scheme. The minimum promoters contribution would be 12.5% of the project cost for units set up in 'A' category, backward districts and 15% of the project cost in other areas. The debt-equity ratio for such units would 3 : 1. The rate of interest would be 9% p.a. on IDBI refinance with corresponding rate on the loans of the primary lenders not to exceed 12.5%, and the repayment of the

loan is to be over a period not exceeding 10 years including a moratorium of 2 years.

Bank Loans in Sikkim

7516. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the lead bank functioning in Sikkim;

(b) since when it is functioning and what are its functions;

(c) whether the bank has sponsored certain beneficiaries for financial assistance during 1985 and 1986;

(d) if so, number of beneficiaries sponsored in each year; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor and by which time the bank is likely to start sponsoring beneficiaries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the State Bank of India has the lead responsibility for the entire State of Sikkim since April, 1985. The Lead Bank has to act as a leader for coordinating the efforts of all credit institutions for expansion of the branch banking facilities and for meeting the credit needs of the rural economy.

(c) to (e). The Lead Banks are not required to, and do not therefore, sponsor individual beneficiaries for bank assistance. As per the latest data available outstanding priority sector advances of Public Sector Banks in the State of Sikkim as on 31.12.1985 was Rs. 473.76 lakhs in 7542 borrowal accounts.

[*Translation*]

Self Employment Scheme

7517. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of the urban poor in Delhi and in Bahabanki District of Uttar Pradesh

who have been advanced loans under the Self Employment Scheme for Urban Poor;

(b) whether the scheme is likely to continue during the current financial year also;

(c) if so, the provision made/proposed to be made for this Scheme during the current financial year;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether complaints have been received regarding irregularities in making the loans available; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the Self-Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP) which was launched on 1st September, 1986. Reserve Bank of India has reported that the complete State-wise data under Self-Employment Programme for Urban Poor have not yet become available. However, as per the information available with Reserve Bank of India, 16,882 cases have been sanctioned loans under SEPUP in the Union Territory of Delhi.

As per the data reporting system from banks under SEPUP, banks are required to furnish State/Union Territory-wise performance data. Hence separate data in respect of Barabanki District, Uttar Pradesh are not available with RBI. However, as per the information available with them, 14124 cases have been sanctioned in Uttar Pradesh upto December, 31, 1986.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). An increased provision has been made in current financial year for meeting towards the capital subsidy component under the programme.

(e) and (f). In a Scheme/Programme which is being implemented throughout the country there may be a few complaints regarding implementation of the Scheme. However, whenever any specific complaint

is received by the Government, the same is referred to Reserve Bank of India/concerned commercial banks for taking remedial action.

[English]

Banking Service Commission

7518. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to wind up the Banking Service Commission;

(b) if so, the other systems for recruitment considered by Government; and

(c) by when these new systems are likely to be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Banking Service Commission has not been set up and therefore, the question of winding it up does not arise.

(b) Recruitment of officers cadre and clerical cadre personnel in the public sector banks is being done by various Banking Service Recruitment Boards and the Central Recruitment Board. Recruitment in Subordinate Cadre is done through local Employment Exchanges.

(c) Does not arise.

Salary Savings Scheme

7519. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that premium receipts are not acknowledged nor periodical statements of accounts sent to the LIC policy-holders under Salary Savings Scheme; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to send premium receipts to the policyholders under Salary Savings Scheme regularly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b) Under the Salary Savings Scheme policies, by its very nature, the premiums are paid through salary disbursement made by the employer to the employees, who are the LIC policyholders. The premiums are received by the LIC by one remittance and only one consolidated receipt is issued to the paying authority. There is, thus, economy in the administration of such policies, saving the extra charge of 5% of the premium levied for monthly payments, where individual receipts are required to be issued to the policyholders. It has, therefore, been laid down in the Scheme that no individual premium due notice or receipt will be issued by the LIC. If, however, a policyholder desires a statement of premiums paid by him during the course of a year, the statement is being sent to him on request.

Cheque Books

7520. **SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the present cheque books issued by nationalised banks do not have counterfoils;

(b) if so, whether it is causing much inconvenience to the customers in making necessary entries regarding money drawn from their accounts;

(c) the total amount saved by the nationalised banks on account of introducing the new cheque books without counterfoils; and

(d) whether Government propose to re-introduce the old type of cheque books with counterfoils ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d). Banks have been advised by Reserve Bank of India to contain the cost of issuing new cheque books by eliminating counterfoils and providing instead record slips for keeping record of the deposits and withdrawals. This measure has already been implemented in respect of MICR cheques in whose case cost of paper and printing is much higher

than in the case of ordinary cheques. Banks issue cheque books to their account holders free of any charge and it is essential that they contain the cost involved within reasonable limits. The precise savings on account of dispensing with the counterfoils have not been estimated.

There is no proposal to reintroduce counterfoils in MICR cheques.

Investment in Electronic Industry in India by Multi-National Foreign Companies

7521. **SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether multinational companies have shown their interest to enter the electronic industry in India;

(b) if so, the names of those companies;

(c) the Government's reaction thereon; and

(d) Government's policy in regard to allow foreign companies into electronic industry in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The names of the companies are given in statement-I given below.

(c) and (d). The cases are examined on their merits within the overall framework of policy on foreign technology/investments (statement-II below) and decisions taken from time to time.

Statement-I

1. M/s. Phillips, Holland.
2. M/s. Marconi Instruments Ltd., U.K.
3. M/s. Tektronix Ltd., U.S.A.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>4. M/s. Gould Inc., U.S.A.</p> <p>5. M/s. NEC, Japan.</p> <p>6. M/s. Italtel, Italy.</p> <p>7. M/s. Granger Associates Ltd., U.S.A.</p> <p>8. M/s. Harris Corporation., U.S.A.</p> <p>9. M/s. NERA, Norway.</p> <p>10. M/s. Toshiba, Japan.</p> <p>11. M/s. Fujitsu, Japan.</p> <p>12. M/s. Brown Boveri Corporation, Switzerland.</p> <p>13. M/s. Ericsson, Sweden.</p> <p>14. M/s. Bell Telephone Manufacturing }
(ITT), Belgium.</p> <p>15. M/s. Siemens, West Germany.</p> <p>16. M/s. CIT-Alcatel, France.</p> <p>17. M/s. GTE, Belgium.</p> <p>18. M/s. OKI, Japan.</p> <p>19. M/s. FACE, (ITT), Italy.</p> <p>20. M/s. Sagem, France.</p> <p>21. M/s. Sanyo Electric Co. Ltd., Japan.</p> <p>22. M/s. Sanyo Electric Trading Co. Ltd., Japan.</p> <p>23. M/s. Mitsubishi Corporation, Japan.</p> <p>24. M/s. Technico Co. Ltd., Japan.</p> <p>25. M/s. Metalvooto Film SPA, Italy.</p> <p>26. M/s. Sanyo Electronic Co. Ltd., Japan.</p> <p>27. M/s. Horex International Inc., USA.</p> <p>28. M/s. Stability Electronics Components Ltd., UK.</p> <p>29. M/s. Packaging Industries Group Inc., USA</p> <p>30. M/s. Instagraphic Products Ltd., UK.</p> | <p>31. M/s. Verbatim Corporation, USA.</p> <p>32. M/s. Omni Resources Corporation, USA.</p> <p>33. M/s. Phoenix, West Germany.</p> <p>34. M/s. Cinaprint Holding PLC, UK.</p> <p>35. M/s. Corning Glass Works, USA.</p> <p>36. M/s. Akustische Ukinograte Gmbh, Austria.</p> <p>37. Burrouns Corporation USA.</p> <p>38. Control Data Corporation, USA.</p> <p>39. Digital Equipment Corporation, USA.</p> <p>40. Hewlet Packard Co., USA.</p> <p>41. Olivetti, Italy.</p> <p>42. NCR Corporation, USA.</p> <p>43. Asea, Sweden.</p> <p>44. General Electric Company, UK.</p> <p>45. Siemens, FRG.</p> <p>46. M/s. Marconi Communication System, UK.</p> |
|---|--|

Statement-II

Policy on Foreign Technology/Investments

Import of technology and foreign collaboration (technical) is permissible in all areas of electronics. Foreign collaboration approvals will be issued on examination for satisfaction of the following criteria :

1. Technology is not readily available to the party within the country.
2. Technology is contemporary and appropriate for the country.
3. The technology offers significant cost/indigenisation advantage.
4. Ability of the party to absorb and update the imported technology.

For certain items, the government has decided to acquire technology on a centralised basis; because a variety of technologies might render the indigeneous product costly in comparison to international prices. Presently, the items covered under this scheme are : (i) telephone instruments (ii) electronic PABX systems, and (iii) rural automatic exchanges.

Foreign equity holding upto 40 per cent is allowed in all areas of electronics. The following areas in electronics are open for majority foreign investments (either existing or new more than 40 per cent foreign equity companies) :

1. Electronic components.
2. Materials (for electronic industry).
3. Closely-held high technology items in other sectors of electronics industry.

Allowing majority equity as above will be subject to : (a) merit of the case, (b) such technology is not available to Indian companies (including upto 40 per cent foreign equity), and (c) where the country has not been able to invest significantly in R and D to provide timely and competitive knowhow to the entrepreneurs.

Establishment of Marine Park in Andhra Pradesh

7522. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Marine Park in Mahboob Nagar district of Andhra Pradesh;

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

(c) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred on the marine park ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Frauds in Branches of R.B.I.

7523. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will

the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cases of fraud and cheating in the Reserve Bank branches have been on the increase during the last three years;

(b) if so, the number of such cases, branch-wise during the last three years;

(c) the number of persons found involved in these frauds; and

(d) the action taken against them so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d). The R.B.I. has reported that cases of fraud and cheating are not on the increase in the Bank. The R.B.I. has further reported that during the years 1984, 1985 and 1986 there was only one case of fraud involving an amount of Rs. 7,600 where paid defective notes in the Chest Notes Remittance received at its Jaipur Office was detected. The case was referred by the Bank to the C.B.I.

As regards cases of cheating during the above period, the R.B.I. has reported that it had taken note of 19 cases which mainly pertained to abuse of various facilities provided by the Bank to its employees, such as, LFC. Conveyance Allowances/Charges, Travelling Allowance, etc. Office-wise information in respect of these cases is given below :

Office	No. of cases	No. of employees involved
Bombay	12	12
New Delhi	2	2
Nagpur	1	1
Madras	1	1
Trivandrum	1	1
Jammu	1	1
Kanpur	1	1
	19	19

The R.B.I. has reported that the following action has been taken against the concerned employees :

Nature of action taken	No of employes taken
(a) Dismissal	2
(b) Reduction of pay	6
(c) Popri.	5

The Bank has also instituted disciplinary proceedings against the remaining 6 employees.

Seizure of Gold at Bombay by Customs Preventive Collectorate

7524. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether gold worth Rs. 2.71 crores weighing 171 kgs. and also worth Rs. 2.11 crores weighing 84.22 kgs has been seized on 23 January, 1987 and 25 January, 1987, respectively, by the Customs Preventive Collectorate of Bombay;

(b) whether any incentives and rewards have been announced for the staff responsible for the seizures and if so, details thereof; and

(c) action taken against the offenders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (c). Reports received by the Government indicate that on 23rd January, 1987, the Officers of Customs Preventive Collectorate Bombay, seized gold of foreign origin weighing 87.45 Kgs. and valued at about Rs. 2.18 crores from a country craft M.S.V. "AL MAMUN". On 25th January, 1987, in another case, gold weighing 43.415 Kgs. valued at about Rs. 1.09 crores was recovered and seized from a country craft M.S.V. "AL HIRAMOTI".

In this connection, 8 crew members of the crafts have been arrested.

(b) Advance rewards amounting to Rs. 7.55 lakhs have been sanctioned to the staff who participated in both the seizure operations.

Afforestation Programme

7525. SHRI H.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any targets were fixed for the Sixth Five Year Plan for bringing wasteland under fuel and fodder Plantations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) to what extent the targets were achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Repayment of National Defence Gold Bonds

7526. SHRI H.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India has decided to discontinue the present arrangements of repayment of National Defence Gold Bonds, 1980, from some of its branches; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the policy in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). The bonds are now repayable through eleven branches of Reserve Bank of India. In view of the problems involved in stocking gold in various places it is proposed to make repayments only through two offices viz. Bombay and Delhi from 1-7-1987.

Persons Assisted under Self Employment Schemes

7527. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI :
SHRI A.C. SHANMUGAM :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons assisted under self-employment schemes and the total amount disbursed during 1986-87, State-wise;

(b) the total number of applicants; and

(c) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons out of the beneficiaries particularly in the State of Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the Scheme for providing Self-Employment to the Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY) which was introduced during the year 1983-84. Under the Scheme, with effect from 1986-87, the Government of India has decided that atleast 30% of the sanctions shall be for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries. It has been reported that the progress of the Scheme for the year 1986-87 will be known after sometime when the final information from all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations is received.

Rise in Consumer Price Index

7528. SHRI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated rise in the consumer price index with 1960-61 as the base year, in the first six months of 1987; and

(b) the impact of such rise in each year of the Seventh Plan on :

(i) Plan projects estimates and

(ii) Persons below poverty line ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) The Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (Base 1960=100) stood at 688 in

January 1987 and 686 in February, 1987 (latest available). The Index for January 1987 did not show any increase while for February it has declined by 2 points or by 0.3 per cent compared with December 1986 level. In the absence of the Consumer Price Index for subsequent months it is not feasible to estimate the increase in the first six months of 1987.

(b) does not arise.

Promotion of MMG Scale-II Officers in Punjab National Bank

7529. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS :
SARI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether appointments are made in Punjab National Bank in accordance with the roster points;

(b) the total number of vacancies in MMG Scale-II filled up since 1984 upto date, year-wise by promotion according to roster points in Punjab National Bank;

(c) the number of posts in MMG Scale-II kept reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, year-wise;

(d) the number of SC/ST candidates working on the post of MMG Scale-II at Meerut and the steps being taken to wipe out the backlog, if any; and

(e) the number of SC/ST and general candidates, separately posted in Delhi Zone after promotion as MMG Scale-II since 1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) As per the Brochure on Reservations for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe in services, all appointments to which reservations are applicable, are to be made in accordance with the rosters subject to suitable candidates becoming available, Punjab National Bank has reported that appointments to all the posts in the bank to which reservations

apply, are being made by it in accordance with these principles.

(b) and (c). The bank has reported that since promotions to Middle Management Grade Scale-II in Punjab National Bank are based on selection method only, the reservations for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled

Tribe do not apply to such promotions. However, the details of total promotions made from Junior Management Grade Scale-I to Middle Management Grade Scale-II and the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes among them during the years 1984, 1985 and 1986 were as reported by the bank, as under :

Year	Total promoted	No. of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe out of colum No. 2	
		Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
1	2	3	4
1984	650	12	1
1985	712	36	2
1986	403	35	9

(d) As reported by the bank, as on 31.12.86, four officers, in Middle Management Grade Scale-II, belonging to Scheduled Caste category were posted in Meerut Zone of the Bank. Since there is no reservation for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe in

promotions to Middle Management Grade Scale-II, the question of backlog and its clearance does not arise.

(e) The information, furnished by Punjab National Bank is as under :

Year	Total No. promoted to MMG Scale-II and posted to Delhi Zone	General	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
1984	34	34	—	—
1985	84	84	—	—
1986	44	41	3	—

New Plan to Attract Indian Talents from Abroad

7530. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to evolve a new plan to attract back Indian scientists and technologists who during the past few years had gone to other countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). The Government is trying to workout methods of attracting Indian scientists and technologists who during the past few years have gone to other countries. However, a number of measures had been taken from time to time in the past to attract Indian

scientists and technologists settled abroad to come back to the country. Some of these are :

Programmes have been launched through which 'core' groups of scientists are created in the country with all necessary modern facilities required for pursuing research in new and frontier areas of science.

There is a provision for temporary placement of scientists and technologists under the scheme for Scientists Pool.

A provision has also been made for creation of supernumerary posts.

Facilities to import equipments have been provided to the scientists and technologists returning from abroad.

With a view to assisting non-resident Indians to secure expeditious clearance of their applications for setting up of industrial units in the country, a Special Cell has been created in the Ministry of Industry.

Delegations of enhanced administrative and financial powers have been made to scientific institutions to improve working conditions of scientists.

New scientific departments/organisations such as Departments of Biotechnology, Ocean Development, Environment, Non-conventional Energy Sources, Centre for Development of Telematics (CDoT) etc. have been set up and some of these are in high technology areas, which are likely to provide opportunities for scientists and technologists and attract them into the country.

Total outlay for science and technology has been increased in the successive Five Year Plans.

Industrial Development Fund to Mobilise N.R.I. Investment

7531. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any project from Kerala Government to constitute an Industrial Development Fund

on the pattern of Unit Trust of India to mobilise investment by Non-Resident Indians for the Industrial Development of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have given clearance for this project; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of Kerala have forwarded a proposal to set up a Public limited company for mobilising funds from Non-resident Indians. It is proposed that funds so mobilised from Non-resident Indians would be invested in the primary and secondary capital markets and the Non-resident Indians would be offered an assured return of 10% on their investments.

(c) Not yet, Sir.

(d) The proposal is still under consideration.

Amendment of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

7532. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to bring forward legislation to amend Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for effective implementation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take for effective environment protection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise,

(c) The provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, and all the other Acts in regard to Environment protection such as the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 will be implemented effectively to protect and conserve the environment.

**Centralised Purchase of Technology for
Manufacture of VCRs in the
Country**

7533. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given up plans for centralised purchase of technology for manufacture of VCRs in the country;

(b) if so, whether it will promote new ventures for their manufacture at a viable level of production; and

(c) the steps proposed to bring down the prices of VCRs to be within the reach of common man ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Government vide Press note No. 30 (1985 series) dated 25.10.1985 invited composite applications (Industrial Licence and Foreign collaboration) for the manufacture of VCR/VCP from units which were prepared to commit sizeable investments for suitable vertical integration with an accelerated phased manufacturing programme and which have requisite in-built capacity to keep pace with the changing technology. Applications received are under consideration. It is the objective of the Government to have VCRs produced at competitive prices.

Atomic Power Plant in Midnapore

7534. SHRI SATYAGOPAL

MISRA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has dropped the idea of setting up of an Atomic Power Plant in Midnapore district, West Bengal;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) if not the present position of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (c). Site Selection Committee of the Department of Atomic Energy has examined sites in the Eastern Electricity Region, including West Bengal, to evaluate their suitability for setting up Nuclear Power Stations. Report of the Site Selection Committee is under consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

**Committee to Review Schemes under
Special Component Plan**

7536. SHRI R.P. SUMAN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased the state :

(a) whether Government have constituted any Committee at State and district level to review the progress of the various schemes under the Special Component Plan;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps propose to set up such Committees on priority basis in those States and districts where they have not been set up so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c). The review of Special Component Plan is done at various levels from field to the State level. At the field level it is done by the District Collector and at the State Governments. The arrangement for this purpose

various from State to State depending upon the local situations. However, the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations are being impressed upon during the discussions on their Special Component Plans to constitute review committees at the State and District level if not already done.

[English]

Pre-Budget Hikes

7537. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of instances when Government resorted to pre-budget hikes through Gazette notification since 1984;

(b) the reasons for such hikes; and

(c) the steps contemplated, if any, to avoid such pre-budget hikes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) to (c). Revisions in administered prices of important commodities produced by the public sector enterprises are effected by the Government as needed on the basis of commercial/economic considerations. They generally reflect the impact of cost escalations and are intended to maintain the viability of the production units. Since, such price revisions cannot be regarded as revenue measures they do not form part of the budget exercises. The adjustment in the prices of some important items such as coal, fertilizer, steel, cement and petroleum products since 1984 are given in the statement given below.

Statement

A. Coal

Date of Revision	Average pit-head price (per tonne) of coal produced by	
	Coal India Ltd.	Singareni Collieries Co Ltd.
27.5.1982	Rs. 145.90	Rs. 154.75
8.1.1984	Rs. 183.00	Rs. 192.00
9.1.1986	Rs. 210.00	Rs. 219.00

Source : Department of Coal.

B. Steel

Prices (for) of Certain Steel Categories as Revised by Joint Plant Committee

(Rs. per tonne)

Effective Date	Plates	Structurals	Upto 25mm	Above 25mm	G.C. Sheets	H.R. Coils	C.R. Coils
24.7.1983	4360	4260	4340	4190	6210	4300	5320
22.6.1984	On An average 15% increase.						
21.2.1985	On An average 15% increase.						

C. Petroleum*Ex-Storage Point Prices (Inclusive of Excise Duty) of Major Petroleum Products at Bombay*

Date	Motor Spirit 83/87 Per KL	HSDO Per KL	SKO Per KL	LDO Per KL	F.O. Non-Fert) Per KL	L.P.G. Per MT
15.2.1983	5438	2849	1644	2655	2525	2633
17.3.1985	6369	3078	1892	3054	2903	3028
26.3.1985	—	3008	1822	No ch.	No ch.	No ch.
1.2.1986	6869	3188	2047	No ch.	No ch.	3729
6.2.1986	6769	3116	1957	No ch.	No ch.	3449

Source : Department of Petroleum.

D. Fertilizers*Cultivators Prices of Some Major Fertilizers*

(Rs. Per Tonne)

Effective from	Urea	Ammonium Sulphate 100 Kg. each pack	Can 26% (Calcium) Ammonium	DAP (Dia-Ammonium Phosphate)	MOP (Moriote of Potash 100 Kgs Pack)
21.8.1984	2150	1500	1615	3350	1200
31.1.1986	2350	1650	1770	3600	1300

Source : Department of Fertilizers.

E. Cement*F.O.R. Prices of Ordinary Portland Cement, Portland Slag Cement, Portland Pozzolana Cement, Excluding Excise Duty and Packing Charges*

Effective Date	F.O.R. Price (Rs. per tonne)
2.7.1983	492.00
18.7.1984	532.00

Source : Department of Industrial Development.

Hemlock Silicon Technology

7538. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred

Question No. 2377 on 19 November, 1986 regarding deal for Hemlock Silicon Technology and state :

(a) whether the production unit of

25 TPA set up by the Mettur Chemicals has started giving results;

(b) if so, effective steps taken in the development of indigenous process on a commercial scale; and

(c) investment made in the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). Metkem, a wholly owned subsidiary of Mettur Chemical and Industrial Corporation, have installed the 25 tonnes per annum polysilicon plant and have started production since April, 1986. For the past few months, the production is around 60% of the installed capacity. The polysilicon material has been converted into silicon wafers for photovoltaic application and Central Electronics Ltd. have been placing orders on Metkem for such wafers.

(c) Metkem have indicated that until May 1986, investment in the plant has been Rs. 3,865 crores.

[*Translation*]

Recovery of Loans by Nationalised Banks in Haryana

7539. SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI :
SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether recovery of loans given by nationalised banks to unemployed youth for starting business is the poorest in Haryana;

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

(c) the steps proposed to effect recoveries of such loans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c).

Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the loans sanctioned under the Scheme for providing Self-Employment to the Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY). The existing data reporting system of the banks does not generate the information in the manner asked for. However, whenever any borrower avails bank credit under any Scheme including SEEUY he is required to repay the loan amount as per the terms of repayment. In the case of any default, the banks take recourse to various remedies including legal action available to them for the recovery of their dues.

[*English*]

Dhauldhhar Project

7540. SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI :
SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Dhauldhhar project for integrated development of Dhauldhhar range is being implemented with the assistance of Federal Republic of Germany;

(b) the details thereof;

(c) whether there are any hurdles in implementing the project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Project is spread over 8 years beginning from 1980-81 at a total cost of Rs. 10.6 crores. It envisages (i) afforestation of slopes threatened with erosion; (ii) regulation of torrents and partitioning of slopes; (iii) progressive elimination of activities by the local population conducive to erosion and (iv) applied research in ecology, forestry, pasture development and horticulture.

(c) and (d). This Project had been jointly evaluated by the Governments of

Himachal Pradesh and the Federal Republic of Germany in February/March, 1986. The evaluation indicates that on the whole, by the end of the Implementing Phase, the Project had made a successful contribution to the protection of natural resources in the Western Himalayas in Himachal Pradesh.

[*Translation*]

Impact of Pollution on Beas-Sutlej Project

7541. SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI :
SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been conducted recently to assess the impact of pollution on Beas-Sutlej Project;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND

FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) No. Sir.

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

[*English*]

Outlay for Various Schemes in Orissa

7542. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :
Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the extent to which the amount proposed to be sanctioned to Orissa during 1987-88 is likely to meet the requirements of various schemes proposed by the Orissa Government; and

(b) the details regarding the allocations for various schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI
SUKH RAM) : (a) and (b). A statement is given below. It may be added that the size of the State's Annual Plan (1987-88) has been fixed on the basis of the State's own resources and the Central assistance admissible to it under the modified Gadgil Formula as approved by the National Development Council.

Statement

Annual Plan, 1987-88—Orissa

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub-Head of Development	Proposed outlay by State Government	Agreed Outlay
1	2	3
A. Economic Services		
I. Agriculture and Allied Services		
Crop Husbandry	2370	2287
Soil and Water Conservation	270	270
Animal Husbandry	457	440

1	2	3
Dairy Development	130	130
Fisheries	610	525
Forestry and Wild Life	2020	2026
Food, Storage and Warehousing	20	20
Agricultural Research and Education	150	132
Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	75	50
Other Agricultural Programmes	26	26
Marketing and Quality Control Cooperation	1600	1290
Total-I	7728	7196
II. Rural Development		
Special Programme for Rural Development		
(a) I R.D P. (Integrated Rural Development Programme)	1700	1662
(b) D.P.A.P. (Drought Prone Area Programme)	300	292
(c) I.R E.P. (Integrated Rural Energy Programme, (IREP)	16	20
Rural Employment		
(a) N R.E.P. (National Rural Employment Programme)	1140	1060
(b) Other Programmes E.R.R.P. (Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor)	500	500
Land Reforms	895	995
Other Rural Development Programmes :		
Community Development and Panchayat	169	189
Total-II	4720	4718
III. Special Area Programme		
IV. Irrigation and Flood Control		
Major and Midium Irrigation	12680	13913
Minor Irrigation	2725	2625
Command Area Development	350	375
Flood Control Projects	300	400
Total-IV	16055	19313

1	2	3
V. Energy		
Power	16927	18472
Non-conventional Source of Energy	89	85
Total-V	17016	18557
VI. Industry and Minerals		
Village and Small Industries	1261	1282
Industries (other than Village and Small Industries)	2486†	2486†
Mining	735	735
Total-VI	4482	4503
VII. Transport		
Ports and Light Houses	677	677
Civil Aviation	70	70
Roads and Bridges	2785	2585
Road Transport	1400	1400
Inland Water Transport	27	27
Total-VII	4959	4759
VIII. Science Technology and Environment		
Scientific Research (including S and T)	75	72
Ecology and Environment	38	33
Total-VIII	113	105
IX. General Economic Services		
Secretariat Economic Services	1215	58
Tourism	200	250
Surveys and Statistics	40	36
Civil Supplies	10	10

1	2	3
Other General Economic Services		
Other (Distt. Planning)	—	900
Total-IX	1465	1254
Total A : Economic Services	56538	60405
B. Social Services		
X. Education Sports, Art and Culture		
General Education	4174	4001
Technical Education	429	429
Art and Culture	142	135
Sports and Youth Services	310	368
Total-X	5055	4933
XI. Health		
Medical and Public Health	1664	1602
XII. Water Supply, Housing and Urban Development		
Water Supply and Sanitation	2189	2189
Housing (incl. Police Housing)	820	820
Urban Development (incl. State Capital Projects)	1140	940
Total-XII	4149	3949
XIII. Information and Publicity		
	108	108
XIV. Welfare of SC/ST/OBCS		
	1693	1521
XV. Labour and Labour Welfare		
	297	314
XVI. Social Welfare and Nutrition		
Social Security and Welfare	143	144
Nutrition	350	350
Total-XVI	493	494
Total (B) Social Services	13459	12921
C. General Services		
Stationery and Printing	70	70
Public Works	1289	1292
Other (Development Schemes of Police Department)	312	312
Total (C) General Services	1671	1674
Grand Total	71668	75000

†Inclusive of Rs. 11 lakhs for 'Weights and Measures'

Appointment of Director Belonging to SC/ST on Boards of Directors of Nationalised Banks

7543. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a policy decision to appoint one director belonging to SC/ST on the boards of nationalised banks;

(b) if so, the names of banks on boards of which persons belonging to SC/ST have been appointed as directors;

(c) the names of banks which do not have any director belonging to SC/ST on their boards and the dates since when the vacancies are lying; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to appoint directors belonging to SC/ST on boards of all nationalised banks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d). Appointment of non-official directors on the Boards of Nationalised Banks is made in accordance with the provisions of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Schemes, 1970/1980. Although, there is no specific provision in these Schemes for appointment of representatives of persons belonging to SC/ST, it has been the endeavour of Government to provide due representation, as far as possible, to these communities on the Board of Directors of Nationalised Banks. At present there are vacancies of non-official directors on all the 20 nationalised banks. These vacancies have arisen since January, 1985. The process of identifying suitable persons for these vacancies has not yet been completed.

Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Employees in Nationalised Banks

7544. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees working as officers, clerical and sub-staff categories

in the 20 nationalised banks, separately as on 31 December, 1986;

(b) the number of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the said categories as on 31 December, 1986;

(c) the number of employees recruited in the last three years in various cadres; and

(d) the number of reserved vacancies occurred, filled and dereserved in various cadres in the last three years ?

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

Drug Addiction

7545. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK :
SHRI S.M. GURADDI :
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the steps taken so far have not made any headway in checking drug addiction;

(b) whether Government propose to re-evaluate the model plan chalked out to curb drug abuse and also the role of voluntary agencies in this field;

(c) if so, when such study is to be undertaken; and

(d) further steps envisaged to curb drug abuse ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (d). The containment of drug addiction requires an integrated approach involving programmes for treatment, rehabilitation, prevention, educative publicity etc. Since the problem is multi-dimensional, involvement of voluntary organisations and community at large is very essential.

Government is taking steps to curb drug-addiction through voluntary action and support. The programmes are being constantly reviewed.

Launching of Science and Technology Research Projects

7546. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a launched some science and technology research projects with the help of Soviet Union;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) when such projects were launched ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (c). Joint research and exchange of scientists in the identified areas has been taking place between India and USSR in since 1972 under the existing programme of Cooperation between the two countries in the field of Science and Technology. Discussions on strengthening the existing arrangements, which may lead to initiation of some additional research programmes, are under way.

VCR (Tape Deck Mechanism) Unit at Bhubaneswar, Orissa

7547. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a tape deck mechanism VCR unit at Bhubaneswar;

(b) whether a few other satellite component manufacturing units through Electronic Trade and Technology Development Corporation as are also proposed to be set up at Bhubaneswar; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Centre to clear those proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). No, Sir,

(c) Does not arise.

Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks and Regional Rural Banks in Bihar

7548. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of branches of nationalised banks and regional rural banks, separately opened during the years 1985 and 1986 in the rural areas in Bihar;

(b) the amount of loans sanctioned by these branches to the various categories of businessmen/farmers during the year 1986;

(c) whether there is any proposal to open more branches of nationalised banks and regional rural banks in the various districts and village areas in Bihar; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Number of branches opened by Public Sector Banks and Regional Rural Banks during 1985 and 1986 in Bihar are given below :

Name of the bank	No. of branches opened	
	1985	1986
Public Sector Banks	422	13
Regional Rural Banks	286	2

(b) The present data reporting system of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) does not generate information regarding loans sanc-

tioned from new branches opened. However, as per the available information as at the end of December, 1985 the outstanding priority sector advances comprising advances for agriculture, retail trade, small business and small scale industries etc. of commercial banks in Bihar was Rs. 861 crores. The amount of outstanding Direct Agriculture Advances for the corresponding period was Rs. 303 crores.

(c) and (d). The aim of the current Branch Licensing Policy for 1985-90 is to achieve a coverage of 17,000 population in the rural and semi-urban areas of each development block and location of at least one bank office within a distance of 10 Kms. from each village. Under the Policy, the task of identification of centres was entrusted to Lead Banks and State Governments. After scrutiny of lists of identified centres for opening branches received from the State Government of Bihar under the current Branch Licensing Policy, RBI has so far allotted 89 eligible centres to commercial banks and 64 centres to Regional Rural Banks for opening branches in the rural and semi-urban areas of Bihar. There branches are required to be opened in a phased manner during the remaining part of the Policy period.

National Rural Development Fund

7549. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Rural Development Fund has been set up by Government for giving facilities to the farmers/labourers in the rural areas; and

(b) if so, the details of its working ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). The National Fund for Rural Development (NFRD) was set up by Government of India on 10th February, 1984. The contributions to the Fund can be made by all categories of tax payers and also non-tax payers interested in joining the national efforts for bringing about a general improvement in rural life. The donations to the Fund will have to be specifically made out

in the name of National Fund for Rural Development (NFRD) and the donors may recommend their preference for an area or locality and the rural development programme for which the donation/(s) may be utilised, as also the implementing agency through which the programme may be undertaken and implemented. Donations made to the Fund will be eligible deductions for computing the taxable income. The recommendations if any of the donors are given due consideration to the extent deemed appropriate by the Committee of NFRD.

Resources for Nuclear Power Generation

7550. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether existing resources in the country are not adequate for increase of nuclear power generation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). The Nuclear Power Profile envisages an installed capacity of 10,000 MWe by 2000 AD. requiring a resource input of nearly Rs. 14,000 Crores based on 1983 price level, over a period of fifteen years. Adequate resources are available in the country to meet this target.

Indigenisation Programme of Electronic Industry in Maharashtra

7551. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) details of electronics goods produced in Maharashtra in each year from 1983 to 1986;

(b) whether indigenous production of electronics goods requires imported components;

(c) if so, percentage of such components

in electronics goods produced in Maharashtra during the last three years; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to accelerate this programme in future in Maharashtra ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Value of electronic goods produced in Maharashtra from 1983 to 1986 is given below :

	(Value Rs. Crores)			
	1983	1984	1985	1986
Maharashtra	237	308	437	603
SEEPZ	75	103.5	84	103.5
Total	312	411.5	521	706.5

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The percentage of imported components in electronics goods produced in Maharashtra during the last three years is estimated to be approximately 25% on an average.

(d) In the matter of setting up electronics units and providing facilities, Government's policy is uniform for all states, including Maharashtra. State Government has set up a state-level Advisory Committee for Development and promotion of electronics in the state. Department of Electronics is giving necessary assistance wherever required.

Health Hazard from Silicon Based Units

7552. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether silicon based units cause pollution;

(b) if so, whether such a pollution is a health hazard;

(c) the names of the industrial units which are engaged in silicon manufacturing, State-wise;

(d) whether the units are regularly inspected to check anti-pollution measures; and

(e) the details of action taken against defaulting units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) A list of silicon manufacturing units in different States is given in the statement given below.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The industries have been directed to comply with the prescribed effluent and emission standards on a time bound basis.

Statement

List of Silicon Manufacturing Units in Different States

I. Orissa

1. Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Limited, Bhubaneswar.
2. Ispat Alloys, District Balasore.

II. Tamil Nadu

1. Siltronics (India) Ltd, Dharamapuri District.
2. Mettur Chemical and Industrial Corporation Ltd., Salem District.

3. METKEM Silicon Limited, Mettur Dam.
4. Siltronics India Limited, Hosur.

III. West Bengal

1. Super Semi Conductor Limited, Calcutta.

IV. Andhra Pradesh

1. V.B.C. Ferro Alloys, Hyderabad.
2. Ferro Alloys Corporation, Gari-vedi.
3. Nava Bharat Industry, Hyderabad.

V. Karnataka

1. Sandur Manganese Industry, Bellary.

Supply of Hearing Aids

7553. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons suffering from deafness in the country;

(b) the extent to which the existing medical facilities are able to cover the affected population;

(c) whether the cost of the hearing aid is beyond the reach of the common man in the villages; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to supply this equipment at a subsidised rate ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) A National Sample Survey was undertaken during 1981 which estimated among other things the prevalence of deafness in the country. The Survey was undertaken in the age group of 5 years and above. According to this survey there were 3.02 million persons suffering from disabilities.

(b) All medical colleges and most major hospitals have an ENT department to cater

to the needs of persons suffering from diseases relating to the loss of hearing. All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore, under Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Bombay under Ministry of Welfare are two national level institutes engaged in activities relating to education, training and research in the field.

(c) and (d). Yes Sir. Keeping in view this fact, Government of India started a scheme in 1981 under which aids and appliances, including hearing aids, are given free of cost to those whose income is below Rs. 1200 p.m. and at 50% of the cost to those whose income is between Rs. 1201 to Rs. 2500 p.m. Hearing handicapped persons from rural areas are also eligible to avail of this facility.

Space Exhibition

7554. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has any proposal to hold space exhibition in every district of this country; and

(b) the details with respect to the exhibition plans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal to hold Space exhibitions in every district of the country. However, depending upon the support and invitation from the different State Governments and other agencies, efforts are made to hold Space exhibitions in as many places as possible. A Mobile Space Exhibition has also been designed to explain the basics of the Space Programme to the public and is utilised to cover as many places as possible.

Regional Research Laboratory in Goa, Daman and Diu

7555. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK ;

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government propose to establish a Regional Research Laboratory in Goa, Daman and Diu to promote local technologies;

(b) if so, the time by which it is proposed to be established;

(c) the nature of research work likely to be entrusted to it; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Sevanjali Yojna Scheme

7556. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5060 on 5 December, 1986 regarding special loan scheme launched by Indian Overseas Bank and state :

(a) the names of 17 villages/clusters adopted by Indian Overseas Bank, Delhi Zone under special loan scheme called 'Sevanjali Yojna';

(b) the minimum number of required borrowers in a cluster/village for Sevanjali Yojna scheme; and

(c) the percentage of recovery of advances under the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The names of villages/clusters adopted by Indian Overseas Bank under their special scheme 'Sevanjali Yojna' are ;

State	Name of the Cluster/ Village
Punjab	Hamidwaa Uttar, Fari- dewala, Dhilwan, Lidhram-Nussi.
Uttar Pradesh	Siroli, Bhagot, Malkpur Latiffur, Chail, Chilwara, Damri, Dond Nagla Raithli and Godi, Manoharpur.
Rajasthan	Herli Syed, Lalkhan.

(b) The minimum number of borrowers expected in a cluster is 50. Where the number available is far less than 50, a nearby villages can be added to the cluster.

(c) Indian Overseas Bank has reported that percentage of recovery to demand under the scheme is not available. However, the percentage of overdues to outstanding under the scheme is 32.2 per cent.

[Translation]

Malpractices in Sale of Gold Ornaments

7557. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to amend the Gold Control Act, 1968 to check malpractices in sale and purchase of gold ornaments;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). The Gold Control Act, 1968 contains adequate provisions for checking malpractices in sale and purchase of gold ornaments. Hence there is no need for amendment of the existing provisions in this regard.

Working of Stock Exchanges

7558. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to run stock exchanges under the supervision of the Securities and Exchange Commission as is the practice in developed countries like the USA with a view to ensuring their smooth functioning; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (b). Government have decided to set up a separate Board for the regulation of Stock Exchanges and the securities industry. The Board will work to ensure, *inter-alia*, the protection of investors' rights, the prevention of trading malpractices and the regulation and orderly functioning of the Stock Exchanges and the securities industry.

[*English*]

Loss of Foreign Exchange through Bogus Imports

7559. SHRI RAM DHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are cases of bogus imports where goods for export did not reach India though foreign exchange had been sent out;

(b) if so, the number of such cases detected in the past two years; and

(c) action taken against the offenders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Exemption to Labour Cooperatives under Clause 80 (C) of Income Tax Act

7560. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Labour Cooperative Societies have been exempted from levy of income tax under clause 80(c) of the Income Tax Act;

(b) whether 2 per cent amount is deducted from the Bills of the Labour Cooperative Societies for the work done by them;

(c) whether the Labour Cooperative Societies have to go to court to recover this 2 per cent deducted amount; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to discontinue the practice of deducting 2 per cent of amount from the Bills of the Labour cooperatives ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Section 80C of Income Tax Act permits a deduction from gross total income of individual or any H.U.F. in respect of an amount paid towards Life Insurance Premia, Provident Fund, National Saving Certificates etc. There is no question of exempting the income of any cooperatives society under the said Section.

(b) According to Section 194C of the Income Tax Act, a deduction of an amount equal to 2 per cent of the sum payable to any resident (contractor including labour contractor), for work done by them, in pursuance of a contract between him on one part and Central or State Government; or local authority or corporation under a Central, State or Provincial Act, or company; or cooperative society, on the other part, has to be made. However, the Income-tax Officer can permit deduction at lower rate or on deduction of tax under Section 194C (4) of Income-tax Act on an application made to him under the said Section.

(c) No, Sir. The excess of tax deducted over the tax payable if any is refunded by

the assessing Income-tax authority after the completion of assessment.

(d) No, Sir.

**Extension of Jurisdiction of
Administrative Tribunals to
ICAR Employees**

7561. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to bring the employees of Indian Council for Agricultural Research in the purview of Central Administrative Tribunals;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c). A Notification under Section 14 (2) of the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985 has been issued on 20.4.1987 bringing the employees of Indian Council for Agricultural Research within the purview of the Central Administrative Tribunal with effect from 15th May, 1987.

**Extension of Income-Tax Amnesty
Scheme**

7562. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether Government have taken any decision to extend the amnesty scheme for Income-tax payers till 30 June, 1987 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : It has been decided not to extend the Amnesty Scheme beyond 31st March, 1987.

**Rewards to Income Tax Officials for
Voluntary Disclosure by Assesseees**

7563. SHRI ANOOP CHAND SHAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether reward is payable to Income Tax Authorities in cases where tax payers have disclosed concealed income under amnesty scheme after initiation of probing enquiries by the Income Tax Authorities and such returns of income have been accepted under the Scheme;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) if so, the number of cases where claim for reward had been made before respective commissioners upto 31 December, 1986;

(d) how many cases out of them have been forwarded to the Central Board of Direct Taxes;

(e) how many cases out of them have been decided by Central Board of Direct Taxes;

(f) the quantum of income subject to reward in those claims and the quantum of reward payable paid to the claimants till 31 December, 1986;

(g) whether any target for finalization of reward claims has been set;

(h) whether Inspecting Assistant Commissioners (Range) be entitled to such rewards; and

(i) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) No rewards is payable to Income Tax Assessing Authorities in cases where returns have been accepted under the Amnesty Scheme.

(b) The rationale behind this policy is that only such returns were accepted under the Amnesty Scheme where no concealment had been detected by the Department. In such cases where, due to intensive investigation by the Department, an assessee files a return, the Assessing Officers are entitled to reward only if prosecution proceedings are launched for concealment of income. To accept returns under amnesty in such cases would be a contradiction because such voluntary returns accepted under the Amnesty Scheme are entitled to immunity from penalty and prosecution.

(c) to (i) In view of the reply on para (a) and (b) above, the question of Commissioners of Income Tax or Central Board of Direct Taxes entertaining any claims of reward for Assessing Authorities in cases where returns have been filed under the Amnesty Scheme does not arise.

Tiger Population

7564. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is decline in tiger population in the country;

(b) the number of tigers at present; and

(c) the reasons of decline, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) According to the last enumeration carried out in 1984, the tiger population in the country is estimated at 4005.

(b) Does not arise.

Permission to Companies for Public Issue

7565. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of companies which were allowed public issue for more than Rs. 50 crores during 1986-87;

(b) the names of companies which were allowed public issue companies shares in the ratio of 1 : 1;

(c) if so, the other details thereof; and

(d) whether it is true the permission was granted to some companies against the prescribed norms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) to (c). Statement I and II are given below.

(d) No, Sir.

Statement-I

Names of the companies which were allowed Public Issue of more than Rs. 50 crores during 1986-87

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Amount (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3
1.	J K. Synthetics Ltd.	50.00
2.	Century Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd.	100.00
3.	Nagarjuna Fertilizers Ltd.	130.16
4.	Indian Rayon Corpn. Ltd.	216.81
5.	The Industrial Credit and Investment Corpn. Ltd.	58.50
6.	Tata Chemicals Ltd.	116.00
7.	Reliance Textiles Ltd.	400.00
8.	Aravali Fertilizers Ltd.	551.40
9.	The Shipping Credit and Investment Co, of India Ltd.	50.00

1	2	3
10.	Tata Engineering and Locomotive Co. Ltd.	106.00
11.	Reliance Industries Ltd.	100.00
12.	Neyveli Lignite Corpn. Ltd.	50.00
13.	National Hydro Electric Power Corpn. Ltd.	125.00
14.	Indian Petrochemicals Corpn. Ltd.	60.00
15.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	150.00
16.	Indo Petro-chemical Corpn. Ltd.	50.00
17.	Rural Electrification Corpn. Ltd.	50.93
18.	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.	150.00
19.	Indian Railway Finance Corpn.	250.00
20.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	50.00
21.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	75 00
22.	Housing and Urban Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	50.00
23.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam	158.85
24.	National Thermal Power Corpn. Ltd.	250.00

Statement-II

Names of companies which have been permitted to issue shares in the ratio of 1 : 1 during 1986-87

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Existing paid-up	capital consented
1	2	3	4
1.	Lionel Edwards Ltd. (F)	10.00	14.00
2.	Me Dowell and Company Ltd. (B)	320.00	320.00
3.	Ahmednagar Forgings Ltd. (B)	15.20	15.20
4.	Mangla Udyog Pvt. Ltd.	2.55	2.55
5.	E. Merck Services and Agencies Pvt. Ltd. (B)	1.00	1.00
6.	Technoyab Engg. Pvt. Ltd. (B)	10.00	10.00
7.	Sharda Sugar and Industries Ltd. (F)	100.00	100.00

1	2	3	4
8.	Deepak Woollens (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	4.60	4.60
9.	Modern Woollens Ltd. (E+NCD)	40.00	40.00
10.	Hindustan Development Corpn. Ltd. (B)	410.00	410.00
11.	Bangalore Body Builders (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	6.00	6.00
12.	Driescher Panicker Switchgear Pvt. Ltd. (B)	1.00	1.00
13.	Garg Associates (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	4.00	4.00
14.	Ramtirtha Foundations and Engg. (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	5.05	5.05
15.	Trinity Engg. (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	49.20	49.20
16.	Appolo Industrial Production (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	10.00	10.00
17.	Bharat Pipes and Fittings Ltd. (F)	118.75	118.75
18.	Bagga Engg. Company Ltd. (B)	10.00	10.00
19.	Khandelwal Herrman Electronics Ltd.(F)	214.65	214.65
20.	Southern Petrochemicals Industrial Corpn. Ltd. (B)	1700.00	1700.00
21.	Roadmaster Industries of India Ltd. (B)	8.02	8.02
22.	Control and Switchgear Co. (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	6.86	6.86
23.	Kasturi and Sons Ltd. (B)	44.00	44.00
24.	Florind Shoes Ltd. (B)	40.00	40.00
25.	Lingapur Estate Ltd. (B)	19.17	19.17
26.	Mathodex System Ltd. (B)	13.50	13.50
27.	Satwik Electric Controls Ltd. (B)	1.804	1.804
28.	Jayswal Chemicals (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	10.00	10.00
29.	Sirhind Steel (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	27.85	27.85
30.	I.A.E.C. India Ltd. (C.D.)	74.10	74.10
31.	Hindustan Dorr-Oliver Ltd. (B)	118.80	118.80
32.	Bindal Agro-Chemicals Ltd. (F)	20.00	20.00
33.	Southern Sea Foods (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	7.50	7.50
34.	S.T. Property Development (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	7.50	7.50
35.	Roadmaster Gears of India Ltd. (B)	0.91	0.91
36.	C. Krishmiah Chetty and Sons (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	3.04	3.04

1	2	3	4
37.	Relectronics (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	12.00	12.00
38.	Jallan Galaghat Tea Co. (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	4.50	4.50
39.	Ingerroll Land (India) Ltd. (B)	394.60	394.60
40.	FAG Precision Bearings India Ltd. (MCD)	167.05	167.05
41.	Eagle Flask (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	24.56	24.56
42.	K.B.B. Pumpe Ltd. (B)	217.54	217.54
43.	United Bearing Ltd. (B)	200.00	200.00
44.	Srinivasa Hatcherices (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	10.00	10.00
45.	Sri Kaliswari Fireworks Pvt. Ltd. (B)	2.10	2.10
46.	Southern Pressings (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	1.10	1.10
47.	Port Shipping Co. Ltd. (F)	26.39	26.39
48.	Punjab Ginning Pressing Co. Ltd. (B)	2.04	2.04
49.	Televista Electronics (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	16.38	16.38
50.	Mainni Precision Products (Pvt.) Ltd.	1.00	1.00
51.	Sundram Finance Ltd. (B)	300.00	300.00
52.	Balsava Hygiene Products Ltd. (B)	8.08	8.08
53.	Patelnagar Minerals and Ind. Pvt. Ltd. (B)	5.00	5.00
54.	E.W.A.C. Alloys Ltd. (B)	64.00	64.00
55.	Vora Soap (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	5.00	5.00
56.	Fine Composites (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	5.00	5.00
57.	Roplas (India) Ltd. (B)	24.00	24.00
58.	Modern Steels Ltd. (B)	32.40	32.40
59.	Tyco (India) Pvt. Ltd. (B)	3.50	3.50
60.	Kalani Asbestos Cement (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	35.00	35.00
61.	New Haven Engg. Co. Pvt. (B)	2.09	2.09
62.	Infosys Consultants (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	5.00	5.00
63.	Applied Electronics Ltd. (B)	29.68	29.68
64.	Paramount Products (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	3.50	3.50

1	2	3	4
65.	The New Rajpur Mill Co. Ltd. (B)	10.42	10.42
66.	Motor Industries Co. Ltd. (B)	1902.57	1902.57
67.	Kanpur Plasticpade Ltd. (B)	56.00	56.00
68.	Bajaj Plastics Ltd. (B)	75.00	75.00
69.	Somiaya Organo-chemical Ltd. (B)	10.00	10.00
70.	Reliance Jute and Industries (B)	106.72	106.72
71.	Henkel Chemical (India) Ltd. (B)	20.09	20.09
72.	J.P. Tobacco Products (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	1.00	1.00
73.	NGEF-AEG Engg. Co. Ltd. (B)	68.00	68.00
74.	Orient Paper and Industries Ltd. (B)	572.62	572.62
75.	United Ink and Varnish Co. (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	5.70	5.70
76.	Gharda Chemical (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	32.26	32.26
77.	Food Specialities Ltd. (B)	960.00	960.00
78.	B. Trikamlal and Company (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	0.94	0.94
79.	Indian Communications Network Ltd. (B)	23.03	23.03
80.	The Printer (Mysore) Ltd. (B)	40.00	40.00
81.	The Rubber Production (Pvt.) Ltd.	8.25	8.25
82.	The Kumarn Mills Ltd.	20.00	20.00
83.	Special Waves Ltd. (B)	33.60	33.60
84.	K. Mohan and Co. (Eyelets) Pvt. Ltd. (B)	4.49	4.49
85.	Vakils, Ferrer and Simons Ltd. (B)	1.00	1.00
86.	Impac (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	4.00	4.00
87.	Tropical Shipping Co. Ltd. (B)	6.00	600
88.	G.M. Mittal Stainless Steel (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	24.95	24.95
89.	Shree Products (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	5.00	5.00
90.	Teletube Electronics Ltd. (B)	22.10	22.10
91.	Jankiram Mills Ltd. (B)	20.13	20.13
92.	Cinni (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	3.40	3.40

1	2	3	4
93.	Vibro Pharma (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	3.00	3.00
94.	Tata Press Ltd. (CD)	125.00	125.00
95.	Damodar Ropeways and Constn. Company (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	12.02	12.02
96.	Ahuja Furnishers (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	2.00	2.00
97.	Atlas Radio and Electronic Ind. (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	5.29	5.29
98.	N.M. Nagpal Pvt. Ltd. (B)	1.53	1.53
99.	Navdeep Chemical (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	2.00	2.00
100.	Crop Health Production Ltd. (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	15.00	15.00
101.	Jayant Vitamine Ltd. (F)	135.00	135.00
102.	Gulsan Sugar and Chemical Ltd. (B)	27.50	27.50
103.	Simple Casting (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	80.00	80.00
104.	Jyoti Leather Cloth Industry (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	3.75	3.75
105.	Voltex Leasing and Finance Ltd. (F)	100.00	100.00
106.	Diamond Polyplast (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	1.26	1.26
107.	Samtal (India) Ltd. (B)	131.88	132.00
108.	Adhunik Synthetics Ltd. (B)	31 10	31.10
109.	Engineers India Ltd. (B)	50.00	50.00
110.	Tata Finance Ltd. (F)	49.80	49.80
111.	U.P. National Manuf. Pvt. Ltd. (B)	21.29	21.29
112.	Diners Club India Ltd. (B)	20.00	20.00
113.	Ajit Wire Indus. Ltd. (B)	7.00	7.00
114.	V.D. Swami and Co. Ltd. (B)	10.00	10.00
115.	Hyderabad Bottling Co. (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	12.00	12.00
116.	Chemical Terminal Trombay Ltd. (B)	24.00	24.00
117.	Terrectrial Finance Ltd. (F)	11.01	11.01
118.	Test Equipment (Electrical) Pvt. Ltd. (B)	4.10	4.10
119.	The Prabhat Silk Cotton Mills Co. Ltd. (B)	5.48	5.48
120.	Systems packging Pvt. Ltd. (B)	3.58	3.58

1	2	3	4
121.	Giri Roadlines (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	5.01	5.01
122.	Malbhoz Baruah Estate (P) Ltd. (B)	7.00	7.00
123.	Sanmarg Private Ltd. (B)	5.00	5.00
124.	Veer Chemic and Aromatics Ltd. (Pvt.) (B)	4.90	4.90
125.	Robet Systems (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	3.00	3.00
126.	Ultramarine and Pigments Ltd. (B)	90.00	90.00
127.	Singh Polntry (Pvt.) Ltd.	10.00	10.00
128.	Premier Automobiles Ltd. (B)	810.44	808.49
129.	Borex Morarji Ltd. (B)	53.33	53.33
130.	Calcutta Security Printers Ltd. (B)	14.30	14.30
131.	I.F.B. Agro Indus. Ltd. (B)	1.04	1.04
132.	Chemicrown (India) Ltd.	25.00	25.00
133.	Astra Commercial (Pvt.) Ltd.	1.00	1.00
134.	The State Trading Corp. Ltd. (B)	1500.00	1500.00
135.	Madanapalle Spinning Mills Ltd. (B)	29.99	29.99
136.	Nishit Synthetics (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	9.00	9.00
137.	Maharashtra Scooters Ltd.	142.85	142.85
138.	Davy Powergas India Pvt. Ltd. (B)	10.00	10.00
139.	Deccan Mechanical and Chem. India (Pvt.) Ltd. B)	30.00	30.00
140.	Zerith Electro Systems Pvt. Ltd. (B)	1.14	1.14
141.	Coromandel Garments Ltd. (B)	10.00	10.00
142.	Caps and Caps (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	5.00	5.00
143.	K.A. Malle Leasing Co. Ltd. (B)	28.30	28.30
144.	Elgi Equipment Ltd. (B)	50.00	50.00
145.	S.T.P. Ltd. (B)	43.64	43.64
146.	Sica Breweries Ltd. (B)	70.00	70.00
147.	Tractors and Farm Equipment Ltd. (B)	200.00	200.00
148.	Cadila Laboratories (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	37.50	37.50
149.	Rediffision Advertising Pvt. Ltd. (B)	1.00	1.00

1	2	3	4
150.	Greaves Foseces Ltd. (B)	134.11	134.11
151.	Asian Tools Ltd. (B)	50.00	50.00
152.	Mexin Medicaments Pvt. Ltd. (B)	6.00	6.00
153.	Venketeshwara Hotelieries (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	75.00	75.00
154.	Mulji V. Narsi (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	2.31	2.31
155.	Indrol Lubricants and Specialities Ltd.	254 38	254.38
156.	Chowgule and Co. (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	100.00	100.00
157.	Chhaganlal Kasturchand and Co. (Pvt.) Ltd.	12.00	12.00
158.	Ludhiana Steels (P) Ltd. (B)	25.73	25.73
159.	T.K. Steel Rolling Mills (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	5.10	5.10
160.	Solar Packaging (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	0.50	0.50
161.	British Physical Lab. Ind. Ltd. (B)	90.00	90.00
162.	High Energy Batteries (I) Ltd. (B)	44.71	44.71
163.	Shri Machammai Cotton Mills Ltd. (B)	20.00	20.00
164.	Charezi Western Ltd. (B)	7.00	7.00
165.	Monica Electronics (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	42.50	42.50
166.	Soft Barerages (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	5.00	5.00
167.	Hercules Engineering Workers (Pvt.) Ltd.	1.09	1.09
168.	Rajadhiraj Industries Ltd. (B)	36.20	36 20
169.	R.K. Swamy Adv. Associates (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	2.00	2.00
170.	Marlex Products (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	5.00	5.00
171.	K.G. Khosla Compressors Ltd.	149.79	149.79
172.	Medely Pharmaceuticals (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	5.33	5.33
173.	Southern Magneties (P) Ltd. (B)	2.10	2.10
174.	Moumchinipur Tea Co. Ltd. (B)	9.00	9.00
175.	Amzed Automotive Ltd. (B)	10.00	10.00
176.	Mysore Electroplating (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	7.02	7.02
177.	Codija Chemicals (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	10.00	10.00

1	2	3	4
178.	Usha Telehoist Ltd. (F)	147.23	147.23
179.	Bhai Sunder Dass and Sons Co. (Pvt.) Ltd.	10.00	10.00
180.	Banaras House Ltd. (B)	45.00	45.00
181.	Premier Explosive (Pvt) Ltd. (B)	11.00	11.00
182.	India Pistons Ltd (B)	160.00	160.00
183.	Furmanite Micco Ltd. (B)	20.00	20.00
184.	BRV-Air (India) Pvt. Ltd. (B)	6.00	6.00
185.	EME. Gears Pvt. Ltd. (B)	4.00	4.00
186.	MCE Products Sales Services (Pvt.) Ltd.	8.00	8.00
187.	Benazir Exports (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	4.52	4.52
188.	Mafat Lal Indus. Ltd. (F)	810.00	810.00
189.	Sharda Textiles Mills India Ltd. (C.D.)	115.00	115.00
190.	The Madras Motors Ltd. (B)	16.00	16.00
191.	Electronic Research Pvt. Ltd. (B)	25.00	25.00
192.	Karamchand Thapar and Bros. (F)	59.73	59.73
193.	Kabra Agro Industries Ltd. (F)	114.50	114.50
194.	Flex Laminators (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	8.44	8.44
195.	Super Kins Equipments (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	1.02	1.02
196.	Unitron Ltd. (F)	30.00	30.00
197.	Mahamaya Investments Ltd. (F)	66.13	66.13
198.	Dynamic Electronics (India) Pvt. Ltd. (B)	5.00	5.00
199.	Fuese base India (Pvt.) Ltd.	9.86	9.86
200.	Pooritts and Spencer (Asia) Ltd. (B)	98.04	98.04
201.	Chembond Chemicals (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	6.00	6.00
202.	Baliga Lighting Equipment (P) Ltd. (B)	9.20	9.20
203.	Alska Private Ltd. (B)	12.00	12.00
204.	Harbals (APS) Pvt. Ltd. (B)	0.60	0.60
205.	Mcleod Russel (India) Ltd. (B)	312.50	312.50

1	2	3	4
206.	Hi-Mil Accesories (P) Ltd. (B)	2.10	2.00
207.	Mazda Industrial Chem. (P) Ltd. (B)	2.40	2.40
208.	Audeo India Ltd. (B)	225.50	225.50
209.	Franco-Indian Pharma Pvt. Ltd. (B)	46.25	46.25
210.	Scientific Mes-Tech. (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	2.27	2.27
211.	Atul Glass Industries (Pvt.) Ltd. (B)	22.00	22.00
212.	Ficom Organics Ltd. (B)	64.26	64.26
213.	Resins and Plastics Ltd. (B)	12.50	12.50

(B)= Bonus.

(F)= Further.

(C.D.)= Gonvertible Debentures.

(N C.D.)= Non-Convertible Debentures.

**Guidelines regarding Transfer of Officers
in Punjab and Sind Bank**

7566. SHRI SAIFUDDIN
CHOWDHARY :
SHRI C.D. GAMIT :
SHRI RAM BHAGAT
PASWAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether the Punjab and Sind Bank
has framed transfer policy for their officers
and issued guidelines to their respective
branches in the country vide their circular
No. 1595 dated September 24, 1986; and

(b) if so, the text of the aforesaid
circular ?

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

(b) The circular in questions contains
details of the guidelines framed by the
Punjab and Sind Bank for transfer of Offi-
cers in Junior Management Grade Scale-I,
II and III. The broad features of these
guidelines are :

(i) subject to exigencies and the needs
of bank's business and interest of

administration, an officer will not
work in a branch/office for a period
exceeding 3 years;

- (ii) each officer may be required to
serve in any of the areas namely;
eastern, western, southern and
central areas for atleast two terms
of about 3 years;
- (iii) officers posted in north-eastern
states will be transferred after 2
years of service to one of the three
stations of their choice as far as
possible;
- (iv) officers posted in branches in diffi-
cult areas, in addition to branches
in north-eastern state will be trans-
ferred after 2 years of service;
- (v) officers who have completed two
terms of service in any of the areas
mentioned in (ii) and (iii) above
may be transferred to one of the
three stations of their choice in
northern area and Delhi area as
far as possible for one term of
about 3 years;
- (vi) There shall be no restriction on
posting to any place of an officer
promoted from clerical cadre after
he has put in atleast three years
service outside the station from
where he was promoted; and

- (vii) an officer on promotion will be transferred from one branch/office to another branch/office, etc.

Investment of Black Money in Leasing Companies

7567. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of public limited investment firms have invested huge sums of black money by floating some leasing and trading companies;

(b) if so, the number of such public limited companies; and

(c) the steps taken to unearth black money from these companies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) No general pattern in the formulation of such companies has been reported.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Whenever any case of using such companies as conduits for black money is discovered, necessary action under the Direct Taxes Acts by way of assessment, penalty and prosecution is taken.

Alleged Manipulation of Public Sector Bonds by Banks

7568. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the leading foreign banks and Indian Banks are not observing the Reserve Bank of India guidelines through manipulation of public sector bonds;

(b) if so, whether the scheme which was introduced by the Reserve Bank of India allowed the banks to offer lucrative interest rates for short term funds which are markedly higher than the one allowed by the RBI;

(c) the action taken in the matter; and

(d) how many banks have followed the guidelines issued by the RBI ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and to the extent available and permissible under the statutes will be laid on the Table of the House.

Seizure of Uranium by Directorate of Revenue Intelligence

7569. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether seizure of one kilogram of uranium was made by the Patna Office of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence on 10 December 1986;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the results of enquiry made, if any; and

(d) the action taken in this regard and to check smuggling to Pakistan *via* Indo-Nepal border ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). On 8th December, 1986, the Officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Patna, Unit in association with the Customs Officers of Patna Preventive Collectorate, seized 780 grammes of a substance believed to be Uranium at Amlatola, Madhubani, Purnea. On test by Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay, the substance was found to be ION Exchange Resins and Uranium.

(d) Anti-smuggling drive, in general, has been intensified in the Indo-Pak and Indo-Nepal border regions.

Afforestation Programme in Sikkim

7570. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether targets of the afforestation programme for Sikkim were fixed for the

last three years and for the Seventh Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the central assistance provided to the State Government to undertake afforestation programmes during the last three years and to be provided during the remaining years of the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). The targets for afforestation which are fixed annually, are as under for the State of Sikkim :

Year	Seedlings to be planted (in lakhs numbers)
1984-85	77
1985-86	82
1986-87	110

(c) The central assistance provided to the State Government of Sikkim under the forestry sector to undertake afforestation during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 are Rs. 45.84 lakhs, Rs. 57.38 lakhs and Rs. 53.03 lakhs respectively. The central assistance is allocated to the States on year to year basis which depends upon the programme proposed by the State/Union Territory, allocation available under the central Budget, and the extent of matching share provided in the State Budget.

Assistance from Denmark

7571. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement has been signed with Denmark recently for assistance in the fields of health, rural water supply and agriculture; and

(b) if so, the detailed thereof and the names of States to be benefited ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Agreed Minutes of annual discussions on Indo-Danish Development Co-operative Programme signed at New Delhi on 26 March, 87 visualise an assistance of Dkr 200 million (Rs. 36 crores approx.) mainly for health, rural water supply and agricultural programmes. In addition the assistance would also be available for the Energy, Environment and Forestry sectors. The assistance is 100% grant with no repayment obligation. The States to be benefited are primarily Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Tamil Nadu.

Posts of Economic Advisers Held by IES Officers

7573. SHRI SARAT DEB : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of posts of Economic Advisers or Advisers rendering predominantly economic advice in the Government;

(b) the number of post held by Indian Economic Service Officers;

(c) whether these posts are filled by persons from outside Government;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether there is any open competition for recruitment of these officers as exists in other services; and

(f) if so, the details thereto; and if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) to (f). The posts of Economic Advisers or Advisers rendering predominantly economic advice in the Government are distributed among different Ministries and Departments. Information on the total number of such posts and of them the number held by officers of the Indian Economic Service is

not readily available. Each such post has its own recruitment rules according to which, they are filled up. Direct recruitment, transfer, deputation, promotion etc. are several methods which are employed in filling up posts and one or more of such methods may be incorporated in the recruitment rules of these posts.

Hardships due to Increase in Duty on Project Imports

7574. **SHRI KRISHNA SINGH :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that while making changes in the import policy or in the import and export duties sufficient time is permitted to mitigate the hardship that might arise to the importers/exporters in respect of the items which are on the way;

(b) whether it is a fact that this time while increasing project import duty from 55 per cent to 85 per cent, no such time was allowed;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) steps being taken to mitigate the hardship of the importers concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d). Changes in import duty take immediate effect and there is no provision for continuing to charge the earlier rate of import duty on the goods which are on the way. So far as the project rate of duty which changed on 1.3.87 is concerned, in order to mitigate the financial hardship of the importers, the IDBI and other financial institutions have already announced the facility of making available to these importers additional finance expeditiously for paying the customs duty at the enhanced rate on project import goods where such goods are in the pipeline.

Liberalisation of Debt-Equity Norms for Industries

7575. **SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently liberalised the debt-equity norms for industries with export potential;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) under what circumstances such liberalisation in debt-equity norms has been made; and

(d) to what extent it will be beneficial to the industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d). With a view to encourage capacity creation in thrust industries, which have been identified as having export potential, the financial institutions have decided to allow a higher debt-equity ratio of upto 4 : 1 in such industries on a case to case basis, on merits, depending on the size and viability of the industrial project. This measure is expected to give a boost to the exports from the thrust industries.

Women in I.A.S.

7576. **SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the actual strength of Indian Administrative Service at present;

(b) the number of women officers out of them; and

(c) the percentage of women officers to the total strength ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). As on 1.1.1986, the actual strength of the Indian Administrative Service was 4549, of which 351 were women officers.

(c) 7.72 per cent.

Grants for Social Welfare Schemes of Andhra Pradesh

7577. **SHRIMATI N.P. JEANSI**

LAKSHMI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the allocations/grants made by the Ministry under social welfare schemes of Andhra Pradesh during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87;

(b) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government had sent any proposal under the various social welfare schemes during 1985-86; and

(c) if so the details of the proposals/schemes and the action taken by the Ministry in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) A Statement-I is given below.

(b) and (c). A Statement-II is given below.

Statement-I

Details of allocations/grants made by the Ministry of Welfare to Andhra Pradesh during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 are given below

	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1. Welfare of the Handicapped Persons			
(i) Scheme of Assistance to Organisations for Disabled Persons	1.94	9.82	21.25
(ii) Scholarships for Disabled Persons	20.00	10.00	32.00
(iii) Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase/fitting of Aids/Appliances	0.60	8.20	—
(iv) Scheme of setting up of special employment exchanges and special cells in normal Employment Exchanges	—	73.897	—
(v) Scheme of District Rehabilitation Centre	—	15.60	—
2. Welfare of children in need of care and protection	11.71	25.63	31.15
3. For education work for prohibition, counselling and rehabilitation work for alcoholics, drug addicts and other victims of social crime	—	—	0.105

Statement-II

Details of proposals received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh under the various Social Welfare Schemes during 1985-86 and the action taken thereon are given below :

1. Welfare of the Handicapped Persons :

(A) During 1985-86, Government of Andhra Pradesh had recommended financial assistance to 7 voluntary organisations working in the field of handicapped welfare. An amount of Rs. 9.81 lakh was released to 5 organisations. Additional information/documents requested from 2 organisations are still awaited and therefore no release could be made to them. On the basis of other proposals received, the following amounts were sanctioned and released :

- (B) **Scheme of Scholarship for disabled Persons**
Government of Andhra Pradesh Rs. 10.00 lakh
- (C) **Assistance to disabled persons for purchase/fitting of aids/appliances :**
- (i) Andhra Pradesh Handicapped persons Welfare Co-operative Finance Corporation, Hyderabad. Rs. 8.00 lakh
- (ii) Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for Handicapped, Hyderabad. Rs. 0.20 lakh
- (D) **Scheme of setting up of Special Employment Exchanges and Special Cells in Normal Employment Exchange :**
- Special Cells in Normal Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped at Vishakapatnam and Vijaywada. Rs. 73,897
- (E) **District Rehabilitation Centre :**
- District Rehabilitation Centre at Vijayawada in Krishna District. Rs. 15.60 lakh

2. Welfare of children in need of care and protection :

Government of Andhra Pradesh had recommended sanction of grant-in-aid to one new Voluntary Organisation, namely, Dr. Ambedkar Memorial Education Society, Rajmundry for maintenance of 25 additional children. In addition to the existing institutions, this organisation was also released grant-in-aid.

Projects behind Scheduled

7578. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of ongoing projects costing (i) over Rs. 100 crores each, (ii) Over Rs. 20 crores but less than the 100 crores are lagging behind schedule especially in the Transport and Energy Sectors;

(b) if so, the details for each category in each of the two sectors and whether any target dates for their total/partial completion have been decided upon by the Administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.

(c) the cost of each of these projects initially and the likely cost at the time of completion; and

(d) the steps proposed to expedite the completion and avoid cost escalation ?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A.B.A.

GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Smuggling of Uranium

7579. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
SHRI A K. PATEL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the reports that well organised gangs are operating in uranium smuggling for several years with their bases at Jamshedpur, Ranchi, Patna, Calcutta and Delhi and supplying it to various countries;

(b) whether any arrests have been made and offenders convicted during the past three years;

(c) whether it is a fact that yellow cake uranium is converted into black powder by smugglers making it difficult to connect its source of smuggling;

(d) the unaccounted quantity of uranium with the Uranium Corporation of India; and

(e) the steps taken to safeguard the uranium deposits with the Uranium Corporation of India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Government have seen some newspaper reports regarding smuggling of uranium from several parts of Bihar though the basis of these reports is not known.

(b) As per information collected from Bihar State Police Authorities at Jamshedpur six persons were arrested on 5.12.1986.

(c) The Government is not aware of the process of conversion of yellow cake uranium into black powder by smugglers. The samples seized from them were analysed and test results show that they do not contain any uranium.

(d) All uranium produced by UCIL is properly accounted for.

(e) Strict security measures exist in Uranium Mine and Mill Complex at Jaduguda under Central Industrial Security Force (CISF).

[*Translation*]

Recovery of Loans from Sick Industrial Units

7580 SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to undertake study of sick industrial units in the country for determining the causes for their sickness;

(b) if so, the number of sick industrial units in the country which are proposed to be surveyed by Government and the details in this regard; and

(c) if not, the loss likely to be incurred by Government in the form of revenue and non-recovery of loans advanced to these sick industrial units, separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). Government have requested Reserve Bank of India to make a fresh study regarding causes of industrial sickness. Reserve Bank of India have reported that they are working out modalities for taking up this study and they propose to cover both large and medium sick units totalling around 2000 for this study. Based on the outcome of the study, the necessary action will be taken.

[*English*]

Licences for Electronics Industries in Hill Areas

7581. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3540 on 11 December, 1985 regarding Electronic Industries in the Hill States and state:

(a) the names of the companies/parties to whom letters of intent have been issued in Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir, district-wise;

(b) whether any more licences have also been issued thereafter till 28 February, 1987;

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether both or either of the States have also set up Electronics Corporation; and

(d) if so, the nature and functioning thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). The names of the companies/parties to whom letters of intent have been issued in Himachal Pradesh (H.P.) and Jammu and Kashmir (J and K) together with location/

district are given in Statements-I and II given below.

(c) H.P. State Government have set up State Electronics Development Corporation on 22.10 1964. As regards J and K, no Electronics Corporation has been set up.

(d) The main function of the Corporation is to accelerate the development of Electronics Industries as also to establish units in joint/assisted sector. The Corporation is also taking up construction of sheds for electronics units. This Corpo-

ration has already set up a software development cum-computer-centre at Shimla. They also obtained letter of Intent from the Government of India for setting up of following projects :

(i) Cordless Telephone.

(ii) Electronics Rural Automatic Exchange (ERAX).

(iii) SYB system for EW equipment.

(iv) HF/VHF communication equipment.

Statement-I

Names of the Companies/Parties to whom Letters of Intent have been issued in Himachal Pradesh (HP)

Sl. No.	Name of the company/party	Location District-wise
1	2	3
1.	M/s Nova Capacitors Pvt. Ltd., Chandigarh	Solan
2.	M Sh. Raja Malvinder Singh, Lila Bhavan, Patiala (PB)	Solan
3.	*H.P. State Indl Dev. Corpn. Shimla-1	Solan
4.	M/s Emes Micro Computers International Ltd., Chandigarh	Solan
5.	*H.P. State Indl. Dev. Corpn. Shimla	Solan
6.	M/s Auto Controls Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi	Solan
7.	M/s Superdeal Investment Ltd. Now M/s COSMO Ferrites Ltd.	Solan
8.	Sh. P.S Sarven, New Delhi	Solan
9.	*H P. State Indl. Dev. Corpn Shimla-1	Solan
10.	M/s Param Computers Pvt. Ltd., Mohali	Solan
11.	M/s ABL Capacitors (India) Ltd., New Delhi	Solan
12.	-do-	Solan
13.	M/s J.K. Synthetics Ltd, Kamla Tower, Kanpur	Solan
14.	M/s Zoom Electronics (India) Ltd. Shimla	Solan
15.	@H.P. State Electronics Development Corporation, Shimla-2	Solan
16.	-do-	Solan

1	2	3
17.	M/s Indian Transformer Ltd. Cochin (Kerala)	Solan
18.	@H.P. State Electronic Dev. Corpn. Shimla	H.P.
19.	M/s On Line Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	H.P.
20.	M/s Himachal Interlinks Technologies Ltd., Chandigarh	Solan
21.	Smt. Usha Agarwal, New Delhi	H.P.
22.	-do-	
23.	M/s Deepak Enterprises Pvt. Chandigarh	Solan
24.	M/s Inter Continental Computers Power Ltd., New Delhi	Poanta Sahib

*M/s H.P. State Indl. Dev. Corpn, Shimla has been issued letters of intent for manufacture of different electronics items.

@M/s HP State Electronic Dev. Corpn, Shimla has been issued letters of intent for the manufacture of different electronics items.

Statement-II

Names of the Companies/parties to whom Letters of intent/DGTD Registrations have been issued in Jammu and Kashmir (J and K)

Sl. No.	Name of the Company/Party	Location District-wise
1	2	3
1.	*M/s J and K SIDCO	Badgam
2.	*M/s J and K SIDCO	Badgam
3.	*M/s J and K SIDCO	Badgam
4.	M/s Oak India Limited	Badgam
5.	*M/s J and K SIDCO	Badgam
6.	*M/s J and K SIDCO	Badgam
7.	M/s Jairam Ramchand Moorjani, Bombay	Badgam
8.	*M/s J and K SIDCO	Badgam
9.	*M/s J and K SIDCO	Badgam
10.	*M/s J and K SIDCO	Badgam
11.	M/s Fida Hussain Shamim	Badgam
12.	*M/s J and K SIDCO	Badgam
13.	*M/s J and K SIDCO	Badgam

1	2	3
14. M/s Zahoor Ahmad Malik, Kashmir		Badgam
15. M/s Oak India Ltd. (Maple Circuits)		Badgam
16. *M/s J and K SIDCO		Badgam
17. *M/s J and K SIDCO		Badgam
18. *M/s J and K SIDCO		Badgam
19. *M/s J and K SIDCO		Badgam
20. *M/s J and K SIDCO		Badgam
21. *M/s J and K SIDCO		Badgam
22. *M/s J and K SIDCO		Badgam
23. *M/s J and K SIDCO		Badgam
24. *M/s J and K SIDCO		Badgam
25. M/s Quaisar Audio India, New Delhi		Badgam
26. M/s Double Vision Electronics		Badgam
27. Mr. Sunil Sardhana		Badgam
28. *M/s J and K SIDCO		Badgam
29. Mr. V.K. Mahajan, Hari Talkies, Jammu		Jammu
30. Shri Bharat Bhushan, Jammu		Jammu
31. Shri Sneh Gupta C/o Bhulla Ram and Co. Jammu		Jammu
32. Mr. Ganesh Electronics, Jammu		Jammu
33. Mr. Suresh Kumar, M/s Jammu Electronics, 2204, Sector 15, Chandigarh		Jammu
34. M/s Total Exports Ltd., Chandigarh		Jammu

*M/s J and K SIDCO has been issued Letters of Intent for the manufacture of various electronic items.

(Interruptions)

12.00 hrs.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Shantaram Naik.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : Sir, I have given a notice of breach of privilege against Prof. Madhu Dandavate...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you trying to be funny ? I have allowed him.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : I have given a notice of breach of privilege against Prof. Madhu Dandavate on the basis of your ruling given yesterday...

MR. SPEAKER : I will go through it.

Look here. I have to explain certain things. You give a privilege notice...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : I have given.

MR. SPEAKER : Then I go through it. Due process is gone through.

I may alleviate some misgivings about yesterday also. At no time do I deviate from the processes. I go through the processes as laid down and as practised by us throughout. But at certain times it might be that there may be fresh facts with my hon. Members and they are always free to bring them and according to those fresh facts, new things, if brought to my notice, a fresh reappraisal can be made. So, I do not bar anything and I do not deviate at all from what I have done earlier and even now. It is irrespective of any Party.

(Interruptions)

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : At the same time it is not proper for Members to walk out in protest against your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER : You are right.

Mr. Saifuddin Chowdhary.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Sir, I have...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Justice should seem to be done also.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, it will be, Sir. No problem at all on that score, I can assure you. At no time I will deviate and there will be no barring of any discussion. It will be according to rules, and the rules are made by you, as I have explained earlier.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I hope you will check that the comments were not sent to me. I do not think you sent.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. That was something else. I will explain to you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is all right. The comments were not sent. I have checked up from the Secretariat.

MR. SPEAKER : You are right. Wherever I am wrong, I can just accept it.

I do not mind it. I can make a mistake, but it will not be done wittingly.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Sir, I have written a letter to you about something that has arisen from your ruling ..

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Call Mr. Kacker to the Privileges Committee. Which one of his statements is true, we do not know Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : In 1978 he gave a statement and now he has given a different statement. They are contradictory. It is a very serious thing.

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it. No problem.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : His opinion on the subject matter...
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not now. Not like this. I cannot answer you like this. I have to go through.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order. Do not speak, all of you, together.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : We want to know which one of Mr. Kacker's statement is true and which one is false.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I have told you, Sir. I have got the authenticated copy. You can look into it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Don't worry. You will get something.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have got it. You can see it.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : What is your ruling, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it. I am looking into it. It is under due pro-

cess. I must get the due process through and then I will come.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : There is a *prima facie* case...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it. You do not want me to rush through it. Then you will say, "You have not gone through the process". I must go through the due process.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : How can there be two different statements from the same person ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. Do not ask me why. You come to me. We shall discuss.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : What happened to my Privilege Motion against Shri Brahma Dutt ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am already processing it. It is going through the process.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : Sir, I have given notice of an Adjournment Motion...

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot do it here.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : It is with regard to Sri Lanka problem. Yesterday 150 people have been killed...

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot do it here. It is not within my purview.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : It is a very serious situation.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not within my purview. It is not my Government's failure.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is a very serious situation.

MR. SPEAKER : What can we do about it ? We can only raise it.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, court fees has been raised in Rajasthan and all courts are lying closed.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not allowed.

[English]

I cannot do anything.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHIV PRASAD SAHU (Ranchi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, mosquito menace has increased in entire Delhi.

MR. SPEAKER : What can I do of mosquitoes ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What does it mean ? Please sit down.

[English]

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati) : We have come to know from the newspapers that the Hon. Defence Minister went to China. He should make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. Don't worry about these things. Don't take these as gospel. You write to him and find out.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : We would only like to know as to when did he become a Kissinger.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Why shouldn't he go to China ?

MR. SPEAKER : There is no bar. There is no harm if he has gone.

12.06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Details Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Programme Implementation for 1987-88

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Programme Implementation for 1987-88.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4247/87]

Notifications under Central Excise and Salt Act and under Central Excise Rules, 1944

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of Notification G.S.R. 391(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th April, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to provide that in accordance with a general practice that was prevalent at the relevant time, the basic excise duty was well as the special excise duty on gelatine and glue flakes, falling under Item No. 15A of the erstwhile Central Excise Tariff, shall not be required to be paid at the rate in excess of the duty rate leviable under Item No. 68 of the erstwhile Central Excise Tariff during the period from the 1st March, 1982 to 8th July, 1985 under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4248/87]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :

- (i) G.S.R. 384 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th April, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 108/81-CE dated the 24th April, 1981 upto the 31st March, 1988.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4249/87]

- (ii) G.S.R. 385 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th April, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing a new excise duty exemption scheme in respect of cotton fabrics processed without the aid of power stream.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4250/87]

- (iii) G.S.R. 386 (E) and 387 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th April, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing an effecting rate of basic excise duty and additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax at twenty five per cent of the normal rates of duty applicable in respect of hand processed cotton fabrics.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4251/87]

- (iv) G.S.R. 388 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th April, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing an effective rate of excise duty of Rupees 1,200 per metric tonne in respect of wrought plates, sheets, blanks (including circles) and strips of copper if supplied to Ordinance Factories Belonging to the Central Government.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4252/87]

- (v) G.S.R. 393 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th April, 1987 together with

an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to castor oil cakes manufactured in a free trade zone and brought to any other place in India from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon provided that such castor oil cakes are manufactured from the indigenous castor oil seeds on indigenous plant and machinery.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4253/87]

**Detailed Demands for Grants of the
Department of Atomic Energy for
1987-88**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Atomic Energy for 1987-88

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4254/87]

12.07 hrs.

[English]

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Thirty-Fourth Report

SHRI M. THAMBI DURAI (Dharmapuri) : I beg to present the Thirty-fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Seventy-Sixth, Seventy-Seventh, Eighty-Second and Eighty-Third Reports

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool) : I beg to present the following Reports of the

Public Accounts Committee (Hindi and English versions) :

1. Seventy-Sixth Report on delay in development of an equipment for Air Force.
2. Seventy-Seventh Report on Union Excise Duties—Non-levy of duty on products captively consumed—Cellulose Xanthate.
3. Eighty-Second Report on Action taken on the 43rd Report of the Committee (Eighth Lok Sabha) on Central Excise—Impact of reduction in duty on prices of refrigerators and tyres.
4. Eighty-Third Report on Action taken on the 44th Report of the Committee (Eighth Lok Sabha) on Review on the working of the Department of Defence Supplies.

12 7-1/2 hrs .

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Reports of Study Tours

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Simla) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Study Tours of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :

- (i) Report of the Study Tour of study Group I of the Committee on its visit to Calcutta, Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Madras during January, 1987.
- (ii) Report of Study Tour of Study Group II of the Committee on its visit to Trivandrum, Cochin, Lakshdweep, Bangalore and Bombay during January, 1987.

RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

Eighth Report

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV (Kharagone) : I beg to present the Eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Railway Convention Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Sixth Report of the Railway Convention Committee on Resource Mobilisation—Public Borrowing for augmenting Railway Plan Finance.

12.08 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : MODIFICATION IN
THE EXISTING POLICY FOR
MANUFACTURE AND SALE
OF DIGITAL ELECTRONIC
WATCHES IN THE
COUNTRY

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : As part of the "Integrated Policy Measures on Electronics" announced in the Parliament on March 21, 1985, certain amendments in the Industrial and Technology Policy for the Digital Electronic Watches (DEW) were made. Under this policy, Semiconductor Complex Ltd (SCL) was allowed to manufacture and sell low-cost DEW modules to DEW assemblers, both in the State Public Sector and Small Scale units, as well as other units engaged in the manufacture of mechanical watches, handicrafts, etc. Also the small scale units were permitted to sell low-cost DEW or other DEW module-based products directly in the market. If the demand outstripped the capacity of SCL, a second unit in the private sector was to be permitted to manufacture these modules.

For accelerating the growth of the industry, it has now been decided to allow manufacture of Digital Electronic Watches by the organised sector. The revised

Industrial and Technology Policy for DEWs is as follows :

- (i) Assembly and sale of Digital Electronic Watches would also now be permitted by units in the organised sector, excepting companies with foreign equity exceeding 40%.
- (ii) So far as Electronics Modules for Digital Watches are concerned, existing policy of supplies of modules to the industry by M/s. Semiconductor Complex Ltd. would continue.
- (iii) In case, the demand of the industry exceeds the capacity/supply capability and international pricing level of M/s. Semiconductor Complex Ltd., Industry would be permitted to make in-house arrangement for manufacture of watch modules for captive consumption if commercial and economic reasons justify it.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Thirty Sixth Report

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-Sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 21st April, 1987."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-Sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 21st April, 1987."

The motion was adopted

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is my

submission that discussion must be held on Demands for Agriculture.

MR. SPEAKER : You may please go through the report. It has been included. Your proposal is accepted. First External Affairs, thereafter Defence and then Agriculture.

(Interruptions)

12-10 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

(i) Need to provide more trains for Bhandara district of Maharashtra

SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI (Bhandara) : A railway line has been provided from Bhandara Road to Kavdari Jawahar Nagar, but no passenger train has been introduced on this line. There is a long standing demand of the people of this division for running a passenger train on this line. Engine and bogies of the passenger train which runs from Tumsar Road to Tirodi, remain idle at Agar Tumsar Road. If there is any obstacle to run this train upto Jawahar Nagar via Tumsar Road and Bhandara Road because of the defence factory at Jawahar Nagar, the passenger train could be run upto Bhandara town. Even this will also meet the demands of the people of this division partially. Bhandara is a district headquarters as well as an industrial township. An Iron factory is being set up there. It is, therefore, very necessary to run a passenger train. There is a demand of the people of Balghat district and Gondia division in Madhya Pradesh to provide a stoppage at Gondia for the Bilaspur-Bhopal super-fast train. This express train is particularly necessary for Balghat district for the people of the area going to Bhopal. There is, therefore, need to provide a stoppage at Gondia. There is a long standing demand of the people to start the Maharashtra Express from Gondia, hitherto running upto Pune-Kohlapur via Nagpur. The then Railway Minister had given an

assurance to this effect prior to 1984, but so far it has not been implemented. Either the Maharashtra Express should start from Gondia or a bogie may be attached to Gondia local upto Nagpur for Maharashtra Express and provisions be made to provide reservation facilities on the stations falling in between.

It is my humble submission to the hon. Minister of Railways to issue suitable orders in respect of the aforesaid three demands.

(ii) Need to provide necessary assistance to the Government of Kerala to meet the drought situation in the state

*SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Kerala is facing a very severe drought. Crops have been damaged and there is acute shortage of drinking water. According to the State Government's assessment, the total loss is to the extent of Rs. 595.90 crores. This shows that the drought this year is more severe than the one in 1983.

Of all the districts in Kerala, Palghat has suffered the heaviest loss. There is an acute shortage of water in this district. In 1986 this district received only 45 per cent of the normal rainfall. Since January 1987 there has not been any rain at all. This has caused heavy damage to important crops like paddy, coconut, banana, pepper etc. Damage to paddy is to the extent of 60 per cent. Seventy per cent of the pepper vines and 30 per cent of the coconut trees have ruined. This has already broken the back of the farmers. Similarly, the agricultural workers and other labourers are on the verge of starvation as they have no work. In the Attappady tribal belt, there is no drinking water or food to eat. Attappady has been facing drought continuously for the past many years. This area lies under the rain shadow region of the western Ghats and a special study of the causes of recurrent drought in this region is necessary.

I, therefore, request the Government to rush assistance to the drought stricken people of Kerala. I would also request the Government to release the amount asked for by the State Government as also to formulate and

*The speech was originally delivered in Malayalam.

implement short term as well as long term measures to fight this calamity.

12.11 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

(iii) Need to expedite issue of Licences for opening of bank branches in Cuttack and Koraput district of Orissa

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK (Jagatsinghpur) : In pursuance of the Branch Expansion Programme of the Reserve Bank of India for the period 1985-90 aiming at achieving a Bank branch for 17000 population and ensuring even distribution of branches so as to have at least one Bank Office within a radius of 10 kms and within an area of 200 sq. kms, the Government of Orissa have recommended to the Reserve Bank of India for opening of Bank branches in 236 identified growth centres. The Reserve Bank of India has already granted seven licences for Kalahandi district and nine licences for Phulbani district during the year 1986. Five branches have so far been opened against these licences. Recently, the Reserve Bank of India has approved 83 centres for opening of new Bank branches by Commercial Banks only in nine more districts of the State. The licences are yet to be issued. Therefore, I request the Central Government to direct the Reserve Bank of India to expedite the issue of the licences for the remaining two districts, that is Cuttack and Koraput and also grant licences for the remaining identified centres at an early date.

(iv) Need to provide a rail system for Bangalore city to meet its increasing transport demand

SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR (Mysore) : Bangalore is the fastest growing metropolitan city in India. The growth rate of Bangalore's population shot up from 37.82% during the decade 1961-71 to 76.17% during 1971-81. With a population of over 30 lakhs, Bangalore is the fifth largest city in India. The city's rapid growth has resulted in tremendous traffic congestion and mounting

frequency of road accidents and is exerting enormous pressure on bus transport system. The addition of more buses would give partial relief to a limited extent only as the city's roads are not broad enough to carry increased number of buses. As estimated by an expert study group when the population of the city reaches 70 lakh by the year 2001, the road transport system would not be able to meet the transport demand even if all conceivable traffic engineering improvements are provided and even if the maximum augmentation of the bus fleet is made. Therefore a metropolitan rail system for Bangalore is very essential.

In view of the above facts, I request the Government of India that rapid transit system and also a suburban electrified rail system should be introduced for Bangalore during Seventh Plan.

(v) Need to set up a large sugar factory in Mithila region in North Bihar

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Mithila region of North-Bihar is extremely backward economically. There is no industry worth the name. Agriculture is also in a very poor state. There is, however, a redeeming feature. The soil of Mithila has proved very alluvial for the farming of sugarcane. The sugarcane grown here is one of the best varieties available in the country. But the cultivators do not take to the farming of sugarcane because there is no sugar factory worthwhile to buy the sugarcane. A couple of sugar factories existing in the area were set up in pre-World War-I days. The machines are old and depleted. These factories mostly remain closed.

There is a great potentiality of setting up a giant sugar factory in Mithila region. The farmers will grow sugarcane in abundance which is a cash crop, the local people who mostly remain unemployed, will get employment and the country will get cheaper sugar.

As such, I request the Central Government to set up a giant sugar factory in Mithila region in collaboration with Bihar Government,

(vi) **Need to develop Maredimilli and Yelluaram taluqas in Andhra Pradesh as tourist centres**

SHRI GOPAL KRISHNA THOTA (Kakinada) : In East Godavari district in Andhra Pradesh four taluqas are covered by the Agency Area. In that area the beauty of the nature is increasing day by day. If we can exploit that nature's beauty, definitely a new tourist place will occupy a place in our country's tourist map. Maredimilli, a taluq headquarter in agency area is a cool place in summer. Four miles away from Maredimilli there are so many hills. In one of the hills there is a natural tank in an area of 50 acres. It is a beautiful site. If we develop it we can earn a lot of foreign exchange from foreign tourists. There is also one water fall in Yellavaram taluq, in agency area called Pinjara Konda. It can also be developed as a tourist centre.

If the Central Government takes immediate steps to develop that area we can earn a lot of foreign exchange.

(vii) **Need to monitor for the Textile Modernization Fund to safe guard the interest of textile workers**

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : Central Government had made a provision of Rs. 750 crores for Textile Modernization Fund in August 1986. This Fund will be made available to the textile mill owners for modernization of mills upto 1990, on concessional interest. The textile mill owners are replacing old looms by new scultz looms, waterjet looms and double spinning machines. The output of one worker on the new loom would be as much as the output of 24 workers on the old looms. Twenty workers on the new double-spinning machines are giving production equal to the production of 200 workers on the old spinning machines. Therefore, the modernization of mills is causing tremendous retrenchment of textile workers. In Bombay, about 20,000 workers were retrenched during the last one year. Similar is the position in Kanpur and Ahmedabad. The number of retrenched textile workers will be more than one lakh in 1987, because of modernization.

A number of textile mills in Bombay have made very good profits, but workers

in these mills are not given a fair wage rise and bonus; and, therefore, the benefits of modernization are not passing on to workmen.

Government has given a concession of Rs. 131 crores in import duty on polyester fibres. But inspite of all these, the prices of cloth have gone up by 5½ per cent. Thus, the benefits of modernization and concessions are not passing on even to consumers and textile workers.

I, therefore, urge the Central Government to monitor these funds by putting further restricts on mill owners. There should be minimum retrenchment. Retrenched textile workers should be properly compensated and rehabilitated, and the profits of modernized mills should pass on textile workers in the form of a fair wage rise and bonus.

[*Translation*]

(viii) **Need to implement the proposed schemes for the development of sericulture in Uttar Pradesh**

SHRI MADAN PANDEY (Gorakhpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with your permission I want to raise the following matter of urgent public importance under rule 377 :

Seri-culture is an ancient industry in our country. It is practised, more or less, in every state. But the seri culture industry has flourished in those areas where the Central Silk Board has been paying more attention. Karnatak is an example. It is flourishing there like a domestic industry and 3/4th of silk is produced here. The main reason for this is that Central Silk Board spends 90 per cent of its allotted funds here. It is also a known fact that Varanasi area in Uttar Pradesh is a very big market for silk fibre. Two thousand tonnes of silk is purchased here. Whereas there are optimum prospects for production of different kinds of silk in Uttar Pradesh, the development work is totally negligible. A meeting of the officials of Uttar Pradesh Seri-Culture Department was held with the officials of Central Silk Board in Lucknow sometime back in 1986. A number of important decisions were taken in the

meeting. Main responsibility to implement the decisions was put on Central Silk Board. But though about 6 months have since passed, no steps have yet been taken in this regard. It is totally against the interest of the country to show indifference towards an industry which earns foreign exchange worth billions of rupees. I, therefore, make a suggestion to the Central Government that the central office of the Silk Board be shifted to Delhi and the schemes prepared for the development of sericulture in Uttar Pradesh be implemented without delay.

[English]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1987-88
—Contd.

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

The Minister may now give his reply.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir : The debate yesterday for long hours was quite lively. Several Members took part. I have taken down notes, and will try to answer the points raised by the hon. Members.

As the hon. Members must have noticed, until 1986-87 the structure of the Demands was like this : Demands No. 66, 67 and 68. For the sake of re-organization, the structure has been slightly changed. Now for 1987-88, the Demands relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Secretariat, Information and Publicity *viz.* the two Demands previously known as 66 and 67 have been integrated into one Demand, *viz.* Demand No. 52—Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The Demand titled

'Broadcasting' has been re-numbered and re-named as Demand 53—Broadcasting Services.

From the books already given to hon. Members, it will appear that. Demands No. 52 for 1987-88 was Rs. 60.42 crores, of which the Plan outlay is Rs. 10.50 crores. Demand 53 'Broadcasting Services' is for Rs. 707.08 crores, of which the Plan outlay is Rs. 310 crores.

The total comes to Rs. 767.50 crores. The total plan outlay is Rs. 320.50 crores. So, I need not dilate on the 6th Plan performance. So far as the percentage of the utilisation in the 6th Plan is concerned, for sound broadcasting, it was 99.51; for television, it was 96.30. But we lagged behind a little in information and publicity which was 79.16 per cent. This was because of various reorganisations being taken up for the purpose of information and publicity sector.

It is a matter of great progress, so far as this department is concerned, from the beginning of the 6th Plan upto the end of the 6th Plan and thereafter from the beginning of the 7th Plan and upto today, with the completion of the 7th Plan schemes of All India Radio would cover 97.50 per cent of the population and 91 per cent of the area of the country. with 205 broadcasting centres and 305 transmitters, while Doordarshan would cover 82.8 per cent of the population through 387 transmitters and 48 studio centres. So, with these two things, there is more scope for development and more scope for increasing our infrastructure for covering the 100 per cent of the area and the 100 per cent of the population. And to make the sets available to the people in such a manner that not only by coverage we go whether by population or geographical area, but the people have some sets available to them either their own private or through community sets so that the infrastructure that has been extended are made available to the people and they get their right of getting proper information through this media.

So far as the comparative outlays of 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 are concerned, the outlay of the first year of the

[Shri A.K. Panja]

7th Plan was Rs. 110 crores; that is the annual plan outlay; in 1986-87, it was Rs. 242.30 crores and in 1987-81, it is Rs. 324 crores. So, the whole idea is not only to take the country as a whole together, the feelings and the aspirations of the whole country, but whenever we talk of the whole, that is, the genus, we have to consider the species. Therefore, the entire ideal and the goal of this department is this that by the end of the 7th Plan, all the States and the Union Territories, except Lakshadweep and Nagar Haveli, are going to have centres in such a manner that the regional feelings and the aspirations which are part of the entire structure of the whole of India are given in such a manner that not only for the people of a particular state of a particular Union Territory but the whole of India would exchange their views, ideas, aspirations, art and culture of the entire country.

We have 24 States and 7 Union Territories. Some of the members have made certain suggestions with regard to having more TV towers and transmitters. As a result of this, I am giving the background : that is the endeavour that we have made. These 24 States and 7 Union Territories, as you know, have to be governed not only for economic development, but also for other development like the feelings and aspirations of the people, art and culture. There are 5,80,000 villages, I am not counting the cities now, these 5,80,000 villages are governed by 5092 administrative blocks. Demands have been made by hon. Members that each village should get a TV set, or even each block when there are 5092 administrative blocks, should get a TV set, and the Block Development Officers have to maintain the blocks. These 5,082 administrative blocks are to be administered by 438 districts, in the whole of India. These 438 districts are included in 24 States and seven Union Territories. If we pause here and if we feed this information into our brain computer, to the question whether we have done enough for Information and Broadcasting, the answer is 'No', because we have 15 languages, we have to communicate. Therefore, there must be a language through which we communicate, information by gesture, information by language, information by code, various other things are

there. Therefore, 15 recognised languages are there in the Constitution apart from 33 spoken languages, and little over 1,600 dialects. If we stop with this, can we start radio, TV and print media and go to the people? The answer is again a 'No'. Because we have Punjab, Sindh, Gujarat, Maratha, Dravida, Utkal, Banga. Therefore, the aspirations of the entire community of fishermen along with the 7000 kilometres long sea coastline, where people are living, they are all hard working, catching fishes, selling it in the market as best as possible.

Now, again high mountains, are there as high as Mount Kethu, little over 28000 ft., down below sea shore level of 7000 kilometres long, and desert area, tribal areas in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Bengal and other areas, deep forests—under this infrastructure kindly consider that the people of India, have to be provided for, have to be informed about their needs and also entertained. for the purpose of carrying on one or other needs, catering to their needs, their right for information, right for getting entertainment, right for getting education, right of knowing things about agriculture about various other developmental activities of the country

Under this structure the increased outlay year by year, and I have already stated what is there for the three years of our Plan, now under this year's outlay is before the House. Therefore, I must emphasise what we have done in 1986-87. This is the structure of the country. This is the need of our people, the 750 million people. Under this structure under this scenario what can we do? In 1986-87 for the TV and Radio, the first one was installation of the transmitter and thus 18 low power transmitters were installed and commissioned during the last year.

Secondly, very low power transmitters were installed in the country, for the first time, last year and these were un-manned solar power transmitters. They were un-manned solar power transmitter developed indigenously. This is another point which may be considered, and through you I am requesting the Members to consider. If we start importing, we might go on commissioning almost one transmitter a day, but we have to rely on indigenous trans-

mitters that we have to rely not only on our industry but also on our engineers. Our boys, engineers of this country, are developing the know how. They are producing in different public sector units. We have given them a time schedule by which time to give delivery. Therefore, they did manufacture unmanned solar powered transmitters indigenously and those have already been tried and put in operation in some places. One of them is at Rawalbhatta in Rajasthan. I had been there. I had the opportunity to open the first one.

Again there is a major breakthrough in this unmanned solar powered transmitter because there are some places where we cannot take the employees and ask them to stay in difficult zones. When the scientists and technicians select some areas, it is not necessary that they are towns or even villages. If a geographical area is on the top of the hill which is being selected so that transmission could take place in a proper manner in a bigger area, it is very difficult to take people and ask them to go and stay there without anybody near by 7 to 10 miles or sometimes 50 to 100 miles. Therefore, the indigenous work done by our engineers and scientists is this unmanned solar powered transmitter which could be installed at any remote place as may be decided by the technicians and controlled remotely, by which it can have a better coverage and people will get the benefits of the TV signals. This will be very much helpful in the hilly areas and remote areas where there is no population at all.

Two low power transmitters were replaced by 10 KWs high power transmitters in Vishakhapatnam and Agartala. Similarly at four places transmitters were upgraded from 1 kw to 10 kws. The professional grade studios at Calcutta, Trivandrum, Bombay and Madras capable of operation in colour transmission have also been commissioned. Primary *i.e.* regional services with the help of satellite started in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. This has enabled all the transmitters in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh to relay programmes produced and telecast by the Doordarshan Kendras of Bombay and Hyderabad respectively. Wherever we could make satellite coverage, we are doing

so. And the first step taken last year was to give this primary coverage to these two places. The second is the transmitter at Kodiakanal which was linked to Doordarshan Kendra, Madras. Similarly, Behrampur in West Bengal was linked to Doordarshan Kendra Calcutta. This was done through micro-linkage.

So far as the soft ware and the Joshi Committee report which remains pending for a long time are concerned, the officers in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting worked hard to make it complete. You will be happy to know that the report on the software for Doordarshan prepared by the Working Group led by Dr. P.C. Joshi, recommendations on the Media Advisory Committee and the report of observations on Namibia were examined by my Ministry. Out of 31 major recommendations of the Joshi Committee, after due consideration the Government has accepted 25 recommendations. Not only did we accept 25 recommendations but while examining the recommendations we found that some of them are already under implementation and improvements suggested by the Joshi Committee have been accepted by the Government.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) :
What about separate group ?

SHRI A.K. PANJA : If any particular point on the Joshi Committee Report the hon. Members ask later on, certainly I will reply.

There was a debate generally also regarding commercial advertisements. You must have noticed that this was mainly a complaint against Doordarshan and not so much against radio.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : We can see.

SHRI A.K. PANJA : The hon. Member, Shri Saifuddin, says that he can see. He can listen also. Something could be said badly through your ears also. So far as radio is concerned, the tradition that has been established in All India Radio, it appears that when it was first started, the radio also started commercial advertisements. There were criticisms. Sir, we

[Shri A.K. Panja]

welcome criticisms and we are happy that there are criticisms.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It will become immunised.

SHRI A.K. PANJA : No, Sir. Not that, Sir. We welcome criticism because that shows participation of the people. They are participating in these programmes and some of the criticisms which the people are making is also taken note of by the audience Research units which are making research out of it and we are correcting the errors, wherever it is found that there are errors and also change the value system because it is for the people. Sir, the code of commercial advertisements of a long-standing of All India Radio developed and therefore there is very little criticism. So far as Doordarshan is concerned, it is of a recent origin the tradition that has been established for Radio has not yet developed so far in Doordarshan. Even then because there is active participation of the people and criticisms, not necessarily destructive, but criticisms pointing out really certain things which we missed, we did not notice it or we did not emphasis it or we did not focus it so much, were taken into consideration.

Sir, you will be happy to note that on 30th March 1987 the entire Code of Commercial Advertising on Doordarshan has been fully revised, having a fresh look and brought uptodate and it has been put into force from 30th March, 1987.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I want to know whether you will give separate channel for Vivid Bharati programmes. You were telling that for All Indian Radio you have made separate channel for Vivid Bharati programmes. Like that will you have a separate channel in TV also ?

SHRI A.K. PANJA : If we have a separate channel, not only a separate channel but many channels, and also increase the time, many of the criticisms against Doordarshan will fall go. But, Sir, we have to decide between how much we can extend it so far as 75 crores of people are concerned and their basic necessities. We have to have a line drawn between the

necessities which require economic development and the necessities which are really necessary for the purpose of giving information. Sir, the decision has to be taken whether we are going to have more and more OB vans—Outdoor Broadcasting vans—or more mobile fair-price shops for taking food to the rural areas, necessities to the rural areas. Sir, both are necessary and therefore we have to have a golden mean because men do not live by bread alone. We have to have a golden mean. The necessities of keeping them alive have to be given importance along with that. We have to have both TV and Radio Stations. Opening a second channel mainly for advertising needs money, We are taking money from advertisement and for that criticisms are also there. We are utilising that money, ploughing back that money for the development of Doordarshan and All India Radio.

Therefore, Sir, the Code of Commercial Advertising has been fully revised and when the Members go through that, I hope they will be satisfied because uptodate law passed by the Parliament and various State Legislatures have been taken into consideration and those have been put in this Code of Advertisement. We have issued instructions to all concerned to strictly follow this Code and this Code also incorporates the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 and Consumer Protection Act, 1986 and whatever laws passed therein.

Sir, the next one is that we have a detailed revised guideline for this sponsored programme. You must have noticed in your leisure time the sponsored programmes. When a serial is to be shown in the midst, there were some advertisements given. That has now been stopped. The people voiced their feelings about it and naturally this was placed before the people who want to advertise. If you want to advertise by violating the mental structure of the people, I don't think that product is going to get proper impression in minds of the public. Therefore, Sir, at the beginning and the end the advertisements are now coming in. After the issue of the detailed guidelines the number of complaints which have been received, we find, is gradually coming down.

Sir, 12 eminent persons in the field of judiciary, education, journalism or culture have been included in this panel. Six lady Members out of the total of 12 Members have been taken in.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN (Alleppy) : Any Member of Parliament ?

SHRI A.K. PANJA : Sir, as a matter of guideline I find from the every beginning Members of Parliament have not been involved either in TV or in Radio.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Why don't you have brought now ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI A.K. PANJA : Sir, as it is coming for a long time, naturally it will require some discussion for the purpose of...

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : What is the disqualification for the Members ?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : Do you get any better suggestion than you got yesterday in the discussion held in the House ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI A.K. PANJA : Sir, I do not know under what argument the Members of Parliament were not taken in, but probably one that Members of Parliament get their views voiced in the House and also they can write a letter straight to the Minister making a suggestion.

(Interruptions)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order, order. You can carry on.

SHRI A.K. PANJA : Therefore, whether it is Programme Advisory Committee or other Committees, whether Members of Parliament would be taken or not is a matter, when it has been voiced, certainly that has to be discussed and we have to come to some conclusion.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : At least two Members from Lok Sabha and one Member from Rajya Sabha can be considered.

SHRI A.K. PANJA : That is what I am saying that we have to come to some conclusion after considering all angles.

MR. EDPUTY SPEAKER : That is what he has told.

SHRI A.K. PANJA ; I think hon. Members would have heard it, I said when you are voicing it that it is a matter to be considered and it has to be examined.

The next one is the morning transmission that has been introduced and I hope, Sir, in the morning you are liking *Suprabhat*, and also hon. Members are liking it.

Sir, during last year 14 studios of All India Radio were newly commissioned and transmitters set up and upgraded to high power. The first 300 KW MW transmitter was commissioned in Lucknow. 1000 KW radio transmitter at Nagpur for All India Radio for national channel has been completed during the last year in a record time of 8 months and I do congratulate the engineers for making it successful within such a short time. The transmitter, Sir, is now undergoing a trial test.

The points that have been raised are 56—major points that have been culled out from the various speeches of the hon. Members. The first one was demand for additional TV transmitter. Most of the Members whose areas do not fall within the coverage area have asked for TV transmitter, that is, the coverage, as to whether the people get it. Whatever could be provided within this year or whatever could be provided within the Seventh Plan, those are being implemented by the Departments concerned. But as I find that up to 31st March 1987 for TV we have 197 transmitters for the people. During the year 1986-87, I have already stated that there were about 18 LPTs and 6 transmitters. During 1987-88 we are proposing to have 63 new low power transmitters. During the Seventh Plan we have to have and complete HPTs (10 KW to 1 KW)

[Shri A.K. Panja]

number 24; Low Power Transmitters (100 Watts) number 90, VLPTs numbers 68, transposers, 15 numbers—total is 197. Sir, the coverage, as I have already stated, just by comparison so that the hon. Members appreciate how it is being done was this. At the end of the Sixth Plan, it was only 56%. Up to 31st March, 1987, it has come to 75%. By the end of the 7th Plan, *i.e.* by 31st March, 1990, we will be able to, other things being equal, cover 82.8%. That will be the coverage by the Doordarshan.

So far as Buldana transmitter is concerned, demands have been raised by the hon. Members of Parliament and I found out from the record that Buldana transmitter would come into operation by August, 1987. So far as Banda transmitter in U.P. is concerned, a demand was made and I found from the record that the Low Power Transmitter was expected to come there by September, 1987. Regarding Leh Kargil, a very forceful argument was made by the hon. Member. There we are taking certain steps. The hon. Member has met me several times and also wrote letters. We got all those things examined and we find that there is a need for upgarding and providing additional transmitters in these areas.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur) : I hope you will consider those areas also, for which other Members did not get an opportunity to participate.

(Interruptions)

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : What about Nalgonda Sir? That would be quite useful for TV.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Like here, interruptions are coming in TV also.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What we are doing in Parliament that also appears in TV.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I do not want interruptions. At the end, you can ask, not now.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : When we are talking about TV, interruptions should be allowed.

SHRI A.K. PANJA : We say, "Sorry for Interruption" because there may be some transmission difficulty or some other technical difficulty. I am sure there is no such difficulty so far as Members are concerned.

What I say is, about those Members who participated, I have culled out their points. That does not mean that in regard to other Members who did not participate, there was no action. Those who participated, certainly it needs that I have to answer those points. But it does not necessarily mean that those who did not participate, their points are not taken into consideration. The whole country is being taken into consideration. That cannot be the policy of the Government that only those who participated, their transmitters will be installed and those who did not participate, that would not be. That is not the point.

About some of the points in the hilly areas, tribal areas, distant areas, we have made it a point and details have been given in the annual report, how we are trying to cover those areas gradually within the constraints of the resources that are with us.

So far as the micro wave link is concerned, many arguments were made. This mainly we are doing by two methods. That is presently advised by the engineers and scientists. One is, through the satellite method, and another is micro wave. We have to go gradually according to the finance availability and the existing micro wave links because it is not in my Department. It is telecommunication. We pay for them. Where micro wave link is already established, it is extended either with the existing system or by having a separate line for that. We have been able to establish micro wave link in some areas and the examples are this. The latest micro wave link was commissioned on 14th January between Madras and Kodaikanal and on 14th February, between Calcutta and Berhampur. I had an occasion to go to Madras on the Pongal Day.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : You spoke in very good Tamil also on that day.

That is why, we are insisting upon the regional languages in the Breakfast TV.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE : You ask him why doesn't he speak in Telgu ?

SHRI A.K. PANJA : Hon. Member knows very well that there is a Tamil saying which means, what we know is only handful, the knowledge is vast. Therefore, let us not go into that. Let us at least forget about it. I have told, we as Members of this House have to cater to 15 recognised languages, and 30 spoken, 1,600 dialects. It is our duty. But how to do it? please take it as it is and see we have to do it because whenever we see one language we must not forget another demand coming from a particular sector or area which has special dialect, has special feeling. Therefore, kindly do consider that we must not sensitize something which is an aspiration of the people, raise it up in such a manner. It is our people who shall have to pay for it. I request the Members it is our people who have to pay for it by their hard toil by taxation. Therefore, let us take it in such a manner that we give respect to all the languages and also think very carefully that the aspiration comes in such a way that we go to the people in right time and cater to the needs of the people. Therefore, Sir, through micro-wave...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : In the end you ask. If I allow you, I have to allow everyone.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : In the end you will not allow me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : In the end I am allowing you.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : You are respecting all the languages. I appreciate you. At the same time, why do you show discrimination with regard to languages of the country? Even in Breakfast TV, you are giving preference only for Hindi and not the regional language.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A.K. PANJA : Sir, may say what a great Tamil Poet once said, that I have come to know that Tamil is the best language after I have studied and learnt all

the languages of the world. Therefore, the point is to realise and understand one particular...(Interruptions) Therefore, Sir, it has to be in such a manner that I will request the Hon. Member to see the structure which has been built...(Interruptions)

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Why are you giving special consideration to Tamil Nadu alone. *(Interruptions)* I am not opposing you.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please order. He wants in Malayalam. This is a simple thing. *(Interruptions)* Telgu also he will speak.

SHRI A.K. PANJA : Sir, I wish I could speak in all these beautiful languages. But it takes time, naturally to understand it and if the Hon. Member meets me after and speaks in the same language I will develop it more.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have to teach him also.

SHRI A.K. PANJA : So far as micro-wave is concerned I have said. So far as satellite is concerned, we will provide for linkage for primary service for Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Karnataka, Manipur and Orissa.

13.00 hrs.

Regarding the demand made by some Members for linkage of Bhatinda with Jullundur, we have placed a specific order for the microwave link, because we found that there is an existing thing which could be extended. We have placed an order with the Telecommunication Department and I am sure that they will take it up on top priority to establish that.

A demand has been made by various Members that the second channel should be given to the States. The whole object of the second channel is to cater to the local, regional, or the area-wise needs, cultural aspirations of the people on the television screen. Whether a State takes it or the Centre takes it, that is not the point. The object is that the TV screen second channel, whether it is established in Bombay, Calcutta or Madras, or any other part of the country,

[Shri A.K. Panja]

should properly project the local culture and aspirations of the people...*(Interruptions)*

The hon. Members must realise, and I am sure, they realise, that when we get a ticket for election, we get a ticket for election from a particular constituency, but when we get elected, we are elected as Members of the Indian Parliament. And, therefore, while we must talk about our own constituency, but we must view the overall interest of the country as Members of Parliament and I am getting that assistance ...*(Interruptions)*

So far as the second channel is concerned, this may not be only for the regional culture. Of course, it is going to be in the first in the places where infrastructure is already available. I would submit that the Indian culture has always survived in the long history of thousands of years. When the invaders came from outside, they were assimilated in the culture of that particular area in our country. That is the greatness of our heritage. Therefore, the channel which is coming in shall remain as it is now, and it has nothing to do with giving it to the States. However, the second channel would be operated in a suitable manner. Suppose it is in a particular region. Take for example that the second channel is going to be opened in Calcutta in September, not necessarily only the Calcuttan would get coverage of their views and culture, or the West Bengal would get coverage of their views and culture, but most certainly, Orissa, Bihar, eastern part of UP, Assam, all sister State, the entire culture of that area will be given coverage, with, of course, special emphasis on the region where it is situated. In this manner, it would be hundred flowers blooming together, taking each other together. That is the point which I am harping and I will appeal to hon. Members to think of our own history and heritage. We assimilated even invaders in our own body of Mother India and, therefore, we do not find any basis for the Demand for the second channel to be given to the States. If it does not give proper weightage to the local sentiments and the regional feelings and aspirations, then that question can arise. I assure the House that when we take the second channel, the cosmopolitan nature of the area

where the channel is situated with special emphasis on the regional culture would be reflected in the programmes and that is the purpose for which the second channel is being established. *(Interruptions)* I cannot go on answering if you keep interrupting me. I have answered some.

AN HON. MEMBER : They are only interested in putting supplementary questions, that is all.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yes, that is what I am telling.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Not only you but everybody is interested in putting supplementary questions.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A.K. PANJA : Sir, so far as the community T.V. sets are concerned. I wish to make one point clear. Wherever a T.V. set goes out of order there is a feeling that the responsibility of repairing it rests only with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. That is not so. Sir, through you I want to tell hon. Members that some time back the Government of India gave community T.V. sets to some States and the maintenance of the sets was also with the Government of India, i.e. with the Information and Broadcasting. This has since been changed. Now, the responsibility of providing T.V. sets is with the State Government. When the annual plans are discussed, all these things are also discussed. Now, it is State who will keep up the maintenance of the community T.V. sets in their area.

An hon. Member mentioned about the non-repair of T.V. set set-up in a primary school. Sir, the entire maintenance including the repair work, of the T.V. set is in the hands of the State Government. If they employ some primary school teacher on the part time basis they give them honorarium. Similarly, Sir, we have given T.V. sets to them and now it is their responsibility to see that it is maintained properly. I request the hon. Members that when they go back to their constituencies after this Session is over, they may take up the issue of maintenance and repair of community T.V. sets in their areas with the State Government

concerned so that these are put into operation properly.

AN HON. MEMBER : How can the State Government agree to it ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI A.K. PANJA : Sir, I am not surprised by the comment made by the hon. Member because the party to which he belongs does the same thing; somebody looks after the cow and they milk it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A.K. PANJA : Therefore, Sir, I make it positive that this is not going to the State and Central Government will see that regional programmes are given in a best possible manner, (Interruptions) Sir, it is because of the earnings from commercial advertisements that we were able to expand the T.V. network. Sir, we needed 5000 community T.V. sets immediately for the distant hill areas in North-eastern regions, but it transpired that in some of the States and some of the Union Territories, there is not going to be much earning. But still, Sir, those 5000 community T.V. sets which had been sanctioned from Information and Broadcasting Department will be installed wherever they are required. This will be done entirely from the money which has been obtained from the commercial advertisements and the savings made.

So far as these sets are concerned, some will be fed from the INSAT and there it has been possible to give those sets.

Sir, T.V. Studios in various places that have been mentioned.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduar) : I would like to know whether North Bengal is also coming under this category ?

SHRI A.K. PANJA : Sir, if the questions are asked later on, then I will be able to answer, otherwise, it will go on like this. I said about North-Eastern States and certainly North Bengal is not there.

So far as autonomy of Doordarshan and AIR is concerned some points were made by

some Members and I would say that I myself for the last six months saw it as to what is happening.

So far as functional things are concerned, except on major policy matters, total freedom and independence have been given to AIR and Doordarshan. It is not a fact that I as a Minister intervened and said that such and such serials be shown; so and so news has to be given or such and such programme be given. The functional autonomy is given to the expert concerned. There are Programme Advisory Committees. There are Directors. There are experts. There are producers. The Programme Executives are there. The functional autonomy has been totally given to them. But, if a major policy matter comes regarding the division as to how it is to be given to the hilly areas; how it is to be given to the tribal areas; how much money from non-lapsable fund, i.e. from advertisements and various other things is to be given and spent, those are certainly placed in the Ministry. There, the Ministry after consultation with the Doordarshan and AIR Directorates decides. Therefore, this bogie which is being created that there is no independence whatsoever is absolutely incorrect.

Sir, I will certainly go through the figures and prove it to the hilt. So far as some of the major non-Congress States are concerned, the lines that have been given and the time that has been given for Radio and T.V., respectively is exactly in the same pattern as it is given in the National Network. There is no discrimination at all so far as timing is concerned. But it depends on the news value of an activity of a particular political party and news value of an activity of a particular Minister concerned. Naturally if there is more activity which is having worth the news value is given more time in the news. At this stage I must harp on that point straightaway so that there may not be any misgivings. Most of the time because of misapprehension and lack of communication, this type of feeling comes.

So far as national Bulletin is concerned, from December, 1986 to March, 1987, I can give the block figure because the time is short.

So far as Congress (I) is concerned—the party as such—they have got 52 minutes.

[Shri A.K. Panja]

So far as Opposition Parties are concerned, they got 64 minutes.

Sir, I at random picked up in order to know what is actually happening. I have picked at random certain months. *(Interruptions)*

May I give the figures? Then the questions may be asked because it cannot be crowded in this manner.

In June, 1986, Congress-I were given 22 minutes and the Opposition Parties were given 54 minutes. Here again I at random picked up. I have made a total list. If any Member wants to see, he can come and see this list. I find, Sir, from 1st of April, 1986 to 31st of March, 1987, the Congress-I got in the national Bulletin of Doordarshan, 165 minutes and the Opposition Parties have got 296 minutes. These are all on record. Therefore, the hon. Members may not have any apprehension. I looked at it myself and because the Opposition wants, this has been given. *(Interruptions)*

May I submit this? You kindly come to another State, if you want. Now take up Andhra Pradesh, i.e. Hyderabad. You must be satisfied about facts and figures. Thereafter, if you want to do it for other political purposes outside the House, naturally you can do so. But the facts are these...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): You have to answer the question whether, in the calculations, this figure includes Congress (I) President, or not.

SHRI A. K. PANJA: When he functioned as Congress (I) President, of course, yes. *(Interruptions)*

When an hon. Member has mentioned this, I must mention about West Bengal. *(Interruptions)* So far as West Bengal is concerned, including the Ministers and the party, the Left Front Government has got 2256 lines in All India Radio during July 1986 Congress (I) there got, i.e. including the Central Ministers visiting there—the total was 1756 lines. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): It is absolutely baseless,

SHRI A.K. PANJA: One thing I make clear: Because Congress (I) is in opposition in West Bengal—as the Opposition here has got more—the Congress (I) has got 752 lines in July; and there, left front including CPI (M), the main opponent got 512 because they are in power. But when the State Ministers come in, the figure increased, because the functions are more. Kindly realize—in what manner it is so. Thereafter, if you want to argue otherwise, it is different. Kindly realize this; I am appealing to the senior Members here. I am here for the first time. The senior Members are present here. The point is that we must not say something which unnecessarily disturbs the minds of the people. When the State Ministers participate, along with their party, the lines go up, because the functions and developmental news are to be given by TV and Radio. The developmental news, on behalf of the Congress (I) in West Bengal, does not arise because there, they are in the opposition. They just cannot go and open something, or inaugurate something. They can inaugurate some function; but developmental inauguration cannot be done by them. That is done by the State Ministers. There, about the Chief Minister and the State Ministers I have given the figures. It shows that in a particular month, it is 2256, along with them. And the Congress (I) got 1756 lines. These are all on record, and I am talking on the floor of the House. If there is anything wrong, I would be hauled up.

Another point I may give, because if the Members are satisfied I am sure it will percolate down to the people; and we may not be blamed for it unnecessarily. Kindly see the Hyderabad station in Andhra Pradesh. In respect of All India Radio, as far as Congress (I) is concerned, we have got the figures from July upto December. During July, Congress (I) got 432 lines, and the Telugu Desam party got 1275 lines. Kindly see this...

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda): Does it include the Chief Minister and other Ministers?

SHRI A.K. PANJA: No; only the party. This is what I am saying. It is all with me. During August—for Congress (I) and Telugu Desam I am

giving the figures respectively—it was 436 and 1546 lines respectively; during September 498 and 1027 respectively; during October the figures are 493 and 1008; in November 337 and 598 and in December 415 and 524 respectively.

This is the place where I found that proper justice has not been made, because I found that in July 86 CPI got only 95 lines and CPI (M) 54 lines. This cannot be just. It has to be taken altogether. Janata got 43, and other parties 43 in the same month CPI (ML) got 8 and 7 in September and October, 86. Therefore, we are trying to know how this happens, and why this happened, when in all other places we find that the Opposition is given a little edge over the ruling party.

That is necessary. I hope you will all appreciate that is necessary in our democracy so that they get a right to speak. We as Ministers, as Central Ministers, can go and get publicity, but the opposition may not; and that is the whole idea; and I assure this House that we are trying to have a guideline on the basis of news worthiness. Let the parties function and take part in development activities of the country and it will be seen that these are very properly ventilated through All India Radio and Doordarshan.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri): Have you issued any guidelines how anti-social activities should be handled, how any anti-secular activities should be handled, how activities involving the division of India should be handled; if so, kindly enlighten us on this point?

SHRI A. K. PANJA: The hon. senior member has raised a very vital point. Yes, if there are anti-national activities, if there are activities which try to destabilise our country, then, certainly there is a guideline to see that the integrity of the country is not affected by any transmission of any news or a function or any programme or any film or any serial.

So far, films and television points have been argued. I checked up and found that it is not correct that in the network of regional films, regional films are not shown; I find in 1986, 41 such regional films were telecast through the national network. If the hon. members come for details, I shall

certainly give them, whoever is interested to have them,

Members made various suggestions regarding the extension of the films which are shown late at night after 11.30 P.M. We have examined that. Members will be happy to know that at present we are doing it only through a microwave link because we cannot do it through a satellite after 11.30 P.M. When we are getting time and if we transpond time, other programmes will be disturbed. Therefore, we have made it at 11.30 P.M. We have now set up Tuesdays and Fridays. We are trying to have it in the week days when there are official holidays—we find about 16 or 18 official holidays—then it would not be on Tuesdays; it will be on the night before the national holiday; and if there is no such holiday during the week, then it will be on Tuesdays. It is now only on the microwave link and therefore it could not be given in a transmitter after 11.30 P.M. because of the advice by the engineers and the scientists and other expert people. There is an eclipse which does not charge the battery properly of the transponder through this if it is to be put through a satellite. Therefore, we cannot cover a major area, but we must start from somewhere. So, with the cooperation of all, we have started it with microwave link. When a demand was made by many hon. members whether it could be taken to some other places, we find that in the microwave link, there are some places which need it immediately, but we do not want to make a distinction. Therefore, from the next month, night film will be extended to Mussoorie, Pune, Jalandar, Amritsar, Kodaikanal, Srinagar, Berahampur in Bengal, Asansol in Bengal, Kanpur and Panaji in Goa. Out of these places, many are tourist spots and there is a great demand from various tourist organisations.

SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI (Khajuraho): One clarification.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not allowing you.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Whatever she says will not go on record.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI A.K. PANJA : I think the hon. Member is making a mistake. Chattarpur is absolutely different. The hon. Member will wait. Wherever there is a micro-wave link we extend it. Wherever there is an existing link we can immediately start, we are starting. If the hon. Member thinks that anything that is within the microwave link has been omitted, I may be told and we will extend it. We want it to be extended.

So far as serials on Doordarshan are concerned, a point has been made and very forcibly by two or three Members, and there are certain complaints. I have had an occasion to see those complaints also. But the difficulty is if the complaint is of a general nature, then it is very difficult to take any action. Because the law of this country is that the guilty may escape but the innocent must not suffer. But positively we are trying to streamline. On the 14th April I myself after looking into the complaints, I have passed an order for a re-organisation not only on the basis of the complaints. Of course, some good officers are to be there, to change the position, a little, so that new ideas and new things are brought in. And that order has been made operative on the 15th of April, I passed it on the 14th April. I am sure that hon. Members will find that a new look is being given. It is not a question of blaming any particular officer. Unless you give some cogent facts, so that I can go ahead, I cannot order any inquiry. Unnecessarily, without any basis the rule of the day appears to be that without any basis or any charge anywhere, just because something was published, or some Radio or some TV or some newspaper had given the news, we are trying to paint someone black. That is not—I think—correct, and it is not the law of the land either. But so far as this is concerned, I feel the sense of the Members of the House that there must be some re-orientation, some change, so the structure I have changed in the Doordarshan Directorate. I am sure that when a new person comes in, new ideas will be brought in, and the Members should be able to notice it. But I think if you have got any specific charge in respect of any particular serial, then if action has not been taken, then we can certainly take action if you bring it to us,

Another point that we consider is, and we will follow it, is about scripts. It is not necessary that sometimes the script is accepted. Some times some script is rejected, but at that stage there is no one else there to do anything except to have a re-hearing. We had considered certain points. Now we have provided for an of appeal, if the script committee rejects then it can be considered by another committee which will have a forum of an appeal, so that if anybody's script is rejected, an appeal can be filed there. And this will go a long way in the sense of giving natural justice to the people. This I hope will improve the matters and that is why I have appointed the committee. Because most of the people who are involved in these scripts are in performing art. And that is the place where our entire India's culture and heritage, and problems come. Therefore, their sentiments, their emotions shall have to be given the higher value as far as possible within the structure available in our country. And therefore, first we have the screening committee and then the selection committee, after that the committee on appeal and they can decide it.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Has the script of 'Subha' been revised? All the Members have been saying that it shows how the drugs are available.

SHRI A.K. PANJA : 'Subha' has already come to an end. There are only two episodes more. I find that out of the thirteen or fourteen only two or three are there. But the points mentioned by hon. Members have been noted. And that is why I am saying when these points come to us I am taking action. But we have to look into this, and remember that there might be some one or two mistakes. On the one hand when some serial is light and another serial is not light it depends upon some perception. But when the majority of the Members and majority of the people make certain points certainly we take that into consideration.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI (Khajuraho) : Why don't you produce serials with your own artistes? Those

artists whom you pay heavy amounts remain idle. Due to non-availability of any other means, you take most of the serials from outside. Why do not you produce them by your own artistes ?

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI A.K. PANJA : So far as advertisement on TV is concerned, I have already replied about that. So I need not dilate on that.

A point has been made that in the programmes in the national hook-up the southern part of our country is not covered. But I have found out that in the programme pertaining to the southern part of our country so far as social, cultural, dance, music and developmental aspects are concerned there were 75 programmes on national hookup. I checked it up with other parts of the country. Exactly in the same manner the pattern has been distributed. Therefore, I will certainly request the hon. Members to find for certain before saying anything because it disturbs unnecessarily the people of our country that there is a sort of injustice being met. By checking up all the portions whether southern part, eastern part, middle part, western part or northern part, I find that it has been equally distributed throughout the country.

[Translation]

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : You telecast so many programmes on T.V. that children are unable to study. You should pay your attention towards this also. In addition, cricket match is telecast on T.V. through out the day. This also hinders the studies of the children.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI A.K. PANJA : I was coming to that point. The difficulty is that the rules of the game I cannot change. If it is one-day cricket or if it is three or four days cricket I cannot change it and say that you finish it within one hour. Sometimes, cricket continuously goes on, sometimes

it might be boring because our batsmen are getting out and we feel dejected. It depends upon that particular perception at that time. But the hon. Members should be pleased to know that the figures show otherwise. I have got the figures from 1st January, 1986 to 31st March, 1987. During this period, we have given longest hours to football. To football we have given 428 hours, cricket 323 hours and 23 minutes...

AN HON. MEMBER : Working hours ?

SHRI A.K. PANJA : I hope, the hon. Members will understand the gravity. Hockey 46 hours and 12 minutes, lawn tennis 44 hours 48 minutes, table tennis 12 hours 50 minutes.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI : You do not telecast cricket matches etc. on holidays. These matches should be telecast on holidays only.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No comments. Most of the hon. Members go to Central Hall to see TV. Most of the hon. Members sit in the Central Hall and they do not attend the session. So do not complain only of those people.

SHRI A.K. PANJA : I find that Audience Research Wing has reported that cricket is loved by majority of the viewers.

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK (Buldhana) : People bring transistors in the offices. So that makes no difference. If the game is liked, that should be shown on the Doordarshan. There should be no restriction. Those who do not like it they can put off their TV sets.

SHRI A.K. PANJA : Another emphasis was put on elitist bias in Doordarshan. I have taken stock of the situation. The details of percentage in respect of different programmes being telecast from Delhi Doordarshan Channel are as follows :

Information 24 per cent; education, STV, health and family welfare and other

[Shri A K Panja]

social structures, sports, adult education, etc 21 per cent; entertainment comes to 38 per cent. But I examined and found that in entertainment we have captioned plays and sometimes features and sometimes feature films also. But that also contains educational aspects and also contains informative aspects. These are the broad aspects of the programme, that is, entertainment takes 38% and specific audience programme is 13%, foreign serials and films at present take 4%. Therefore, it appears that information is 24%, education is 21%, entertainment is 38% which also includes information and education, specific audience programme is 13% and foreign serials and films is 4%. Therefore, it is not correct that it is only having the elitist bias. But, of course, with more development in the rural areas, we have to have more and more rural-oriented programmes.

KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : Please allow some time for agricultural programmes also.

SHRI A.K. PANJA : Sir, so far as the telecast of the Lok Sabha proceedings is concerned, some hon. Members said that for telecast of Lok Sabha proceedings, there is infrastructure available. But the point is, Sir, that if we really show it in live telecast, so far as the Lok Sabha proceedings are concerned, then certainly we must have a complete** in the conduct rules of the Parliament. Sir, we must go through the Rules, before we take it to outside whatever happens in the Lok Sabha. Sir, I am a new Member, but in my experience as an M.L.A. in the State for long years, I have never seen it nor I found anywhere...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : For the sake of Doordarshan, a Member need not go in for refresher course. That means you are more or less casting some aspersion on the Members. I don't think it is necessary. Whether we have to go in for make-up and other things, I think these are all unnecessary.

SHRI A.K. PANJA : Sir, it depends on the Hon'ble Speaker and yourself to decide

it. But so far as we are concerned, in my life time, nor even in any books have I read and seen that after the Speaker's ruling anybody having walked out. Sir, May's Parliamentary Practice will have to have a separate chapter for this incident. Therefore, Sir, whether this telecast will be shown and what people will think about it, we have to take into consideration that also. *(Interruptions)* Then what happens is that we sometimes all stand up and all talk together. Whether we should show this to the people, it is also to be taken into consideration. So far as the rural people are concerned, a lot of emphasis has been made. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Sir, it is not for him to criticise the Members in this House. It is not proper for him to speak about that. He cannot say like this. He is not supposed to say this. He cannot denigrate the Members like this. We protest against this, Sir. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If there is anything against the Members, I will see that. I will go through the proceedings,

(Interruptions)

SHRI A.K. PANJA : Sir, most of the Members rightly made the point. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please order.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will go through the records. If at all there is anything against the rule and any aspersion against anybody is there, I will expunge it. I will go through the proceedings.

SHRI A.K. PANJA : Sir, I make it clear that I don't want to show any disrespect of any Member or any political party I am only saying this...It is not my intention to show any disrespect to the Parliament or to the Members of the Parliament at all either outside or here. My only thing is that by walking out at the time the Speaker gives his verdict if we show it in live telecast, whether we will have respect enough from the people who see it.

(Interruptions)

**Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If at all there is anything, we will see. I request hon. Members one thing. How you are behaving, how you are doing is a part of the proceedings. If you are interested that it should be telecast, it is left to you, how you decide. Whether to telecast the whole proceedings or telecast in whatever manner, we have to bother about this thing. We have to take some responsibility and a decision. What the people think, I cannot say.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A.K. PANJA : Sir, you take into consideration, this House is not within our jurisdiction...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is left to you, whether the House decides or not, but what the people will think about our behaviour, that has to be considered.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. K. PANJA : Only one point I will make clear.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will go through the proceedings.

SHRI A. K. PANJA : Hon. Members made one very valid point which we have looked into. When some questions are selected and answers are selected, the names are not given. Sir, I had a sitting with my officers. When we select certain questions, that was argued by some Members. Sir, when we select certain questions or certain particular portion or some particular debate, then not only the coverage of whose name should also be stated, but also the first speaker, the main speaker of the Opposition or the Ruling Party, his name shall have to be given and the corrections we are making and accordingly I think the Members would be satisfied with that.

So far as the rural centres are concerned, it has become a question Hour with thousands of Supplementaries. *(Interruptions)* It is very important thing.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE : Sir, a short submission.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No submission now. Mr. Minister, you can continue.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A.K. PANJA : Rural programme, we have made it in two ways, that is, area specific programme and suitably designed programme. So far as the suitably designed programmes are concerned, we are covering agriculture, irrigation, health, sanitation, rural electrification, cottage and small scale industry. So far as the main centres are concerned, we are having net work and one hour or a little over 2 hours programme exclusively for rural audience and so far as the INSAT centres are concerned, the duration is between 3 and a little over 6 hours per week so far as the rural programmes are concerned.

Sir, there are certain other programmes. Regarding children's programme the Members expressed satisfaction, so I need not dilate on that.

AN. HON. MEMBER : What about programmes for old people ?

SHRI A.K. PANJA : Sir, one other point was argued here regarding Rathayatra festival for live telecast. The main point here which the hon. Members would consider and certainly let me know is, if it is a live telecast, then it has to be shown immediately, whenever it is taking place. Therefore, it has to be telecast. Now, we find that for this festival the target audience—if the Rathayatra starts at 6 o'clock in the morning or 9 o'clock in the morning, the target audience for whom it is to be required, if we take the film and show it in the evening time, not only this festival but all other festivals of India, if we show it in a particular time when we get the majority of the viewers, whether in the news or immediately after the news or within that time, when we get most of the audience, then the impact is more. But if it is live telecast, whenever it is happening, it has to be telecast. And, therefore, sometimes it creates difficulties. But certainly in respect of all such national

[Shri A.K. Panja]

festivals—these are not regarded as any religious festival. These are national festivals giving the culture, whether it is Hindu religion or Islamic religion or Christianity or Sikh religion or Buddhist religion or Jain religion. All have become national festivals. But we do telecast. We try to give it at such a time that the target audience is there. But if it is live telecast, it might create difficulties. This is the point. *(Interruptions)*

Therefore, detailed coverage if required will certainly be looked into. So far as P.C. Joshi Committee report is concerned, I have already stated it. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have not allowed others except the Minister. Please order.

SHRI A.K. PANJA : Regarding the Press Information Bureau, certain points have been raised by the hon. Members. I feel that these are the points which are required to be given. From January to December, 1986, the total language-wise press releases published by the Press Information Bureau are 35,610. Out of that, English Press releases were 9770; Hindi 5084 and other languages 6473. In this manner, the feed back system has also been augmented.

So far as DAVP advertisements to small and medium newspapers are concerned, I need not repeat it. This august House knows how much we are trying to help the small and medium newspapers. And the new newsprint policy has also been declared. The details which the hon. Members have asked for are already given in the book. I need not repeat about what is being given to the small and medium newspapers. The facility of the Press Information Bureau has also been given to small and medium newspapers. So far as news services are concerned, Photo services are concerned, special service status has been given. Press Information Bureau facility has been given and also accreditation cards have been issued to them. The hon. Members might have seen the details in the report which is already there.

Regarding the Registrar of newspapers,

we have taken certain steps. We are trying indigenous newsprint. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : At the end, you can ask. Nothing will go on record. At the end, I am allowing. I have allowed Shrimati Sheila Dikshit only.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : I have got a very valid point. I would like to know if you have a provision to grant pension to the journalists...*(Interruptions)* Did you or your Government ever consider about granting pension to the journalists or are you going to bring any amendment in this connection ?

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : I also support his views.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : Sir, through you, I would like to appeal to all the Members of this House that we have had this debate for six hours. Every Member had the opportunity to speak and whatever questions he wanted to put had been raised. I would now request the Members to kindly cooperate so that the Minister is able to give his reply. Kindly remember that this is not a Question-Answer session. On every little question that every Member gets up and puts, it is not possible for the Minister to answer, because this is a policy statement. He is replying to the debate. He is not replying to individual questions. I would therefore really like the House to cooperate.

SHRI A.K. PANJA : Regarding diffusion and delinking of ownership of newspapers and the pension for the working journalists and journalists, these are the areas where we go very slowly and we go according to the recommendations of the Second Press Commission. The Second Press Commission have deliberated on this diffusion. But these are

all in the private hands. By legislation what is to be done, there is a Commission there. We do not want to touch the freedom. But, of course, we are aware that, so far as working journalists are concerned, so far as their owners are concerned, so far as their relationship is concerned, if the Press Council wants that we have to intervene and make laws for them, then their recommendation is necessary. Otherwise, sometimes even a good law is treated as an interference with freedom of press—even though you want to do something good. There are some newspapers where the Reporters do not get even an appointment letter, the journalists do not get any appointment letter. We know this. But it is very difficult for us to go and intervene in those matters because of the only fact that we believe in absolute freedom of press and we want to continue with that policy. The Second Press Commission made certain recommendations. We examined things like giving quarters to the working journalists and others. But the Second Press Commission made a clear recommendation, "No; this should not be given because it interferes with freedom". So, we are in difficulties. These are the difficulties which are being faced. Therefore, the hon. Members will appreciate that, whether it is pension or gratuity, it is for them to do; we cannot just go and interfere with those.

Another point made was—and this is my last point—regarding the new International Information and Communication Order and the Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool. We find that we continue to contribute substantially to the daily news file of the pool network. The figures are : out of an estimated total wordage of 90,000 put out by the member-agencies of the Pool during the period 1st April 1986 to 31st December 1986, the Indian share has been from 7,000 to 10,000 words daily. Constant efforts are being made to ensure that the stories are treated by the PTI and operating India news pool and through the Pool are increasingly utilised by the Pool partners. You will be happy to know that a new satellite link between India and Harare has become operational in the middle of August 1986, immediately before the Eighth NAM Summit in Zimbabwe,

increasing the satellite and terrestrial link with the other Pool partners to 13.

Another thing is international programme for development of communication; in UNESCO and other forums we have taken part and India has not only pleaded for strengthening of the infrastructural support in the field of communication of the developing countries but also for lending support to the various conceptual issues connected with the new International Communication Order.

Regarding freedom of journalists and journalism, wherever we find that such freedom has been affected, we are taking up with the appropriate authorities because we find there have been certain instances in our country and also outside where freedom is sought to be affected by various pressures not known to law, and wherever they are subject to legal pressures also, we try to persuade because, as a slid and I reiterate, we do believe in freedom. Of course, we expect on the other hand a sort of fulfilling of obligation on the part of the press also to have a value system of their own to find out what is good for the country.

These were the main points which were required to be covered in the various points raised by Members...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Sansad Samachar and Parliament News are not relayed by all Kendras. Only the All India Radio covers... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : It covers the proceedings upto 4.00 p.m.

[*English*]

SHRI A.K. PANJA : As rightly stated by the hon. Member, on the radio we are able to cover it because time is more there. The more we are able to increase the time and the channel... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli) : How is it that Parliament cannot be covered ?

SHRI A.K. PANJA : I am not saying that Parliament cannot be covered. Parliament is being covered in the 7.30 Hindi...

AN. HON. MEMBER : It is not being relayed by all the Kendras. Only a few do. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI A.K. PANJA : Now, we are exercising it in this manner. Within the time which is given, we are trying to do it. Also suppose there is a State about which a particular debate took place or the member of that particular State made certain points about development programme and so on in respect of that State, we are trying to make an arrangement so that even though we cannot get it in the national network, we can send it to that particular State for being transmitted there.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A.K. PANJA : Sir, the point is if it is a local issue and the Member states that, then we try to get it as much publicity as possible by taking it to the regional area by saying that Hon. Member from this area has made this point so far as this State is concerned.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Who will listen to the Parliament News at 11 30 p.m. ? Its timing should be changed.

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

SHRI A.K. PANJA : Coming to the objectives for the next year we are going to Commission 63 low power transmitters.

So far as six high power transmitters, 9 TV studios and Central Production Units are concerned, we are getting ready. So far as World Cricket Club 87 is concerned and regarding certain policy matters also, we have taken steps and we are going to take certain steps. Sir, we have already done newsprint allocation policy, Advisory Committee for Publication Division. Second Press Commission, the Non-aligned News

Agency Pool, the Imported Photographic Equipment to accredited camaraman. This year we propose and we are working on it, the amendment of PRB Act, setting up of Policy Planning Cell for this Department for the purpose of coordinating various development wings of the various Ministries so that within time the news goes to the people who are interested in it.

Then, Sir, we have undertaken computerisation and modernisation. So far as many of the problems raised by the Hon Members regarding timings and other things, are concerned that could be solved very quickly. With this, I do... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW (Dum Dum) : What about introducing National Anthem at the end of the TV programme and at the end of the radio programme ? What is the difficulty in introducing it ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI A.K. PANJA : Sir, one other point made directly to me by Smt. Geeta Mukherjee. I think, if she is here, she will understand it. The point was raised why the amount could not be spent so far as Information and Broadcasting is concerned. Smt. Mukherjee raised the point that in 1985-86, the Plan outlay for All India Radio was Rs. 45 crores but the expenditure was Rs. 41.95 crore she complained of course not here but outside during the election campaign. But, here I made it clear although there was shortfall in expenditure so far as radio is concerned, but in overall Information and Broadcasting, the total amount of outlay was 99 crores and the utilisation was 99.70 crore. Therefore, there was no shortfall of utilisation. But, so far as State of West Bengal in Sixth Plan is concerned, there was non-utilisation of 1006 crores during the Sixth Plan. That is the fact which I wanted to bring to the notice.

So far as cut motions are concerned, I find cut motions number 1-19 have not been moved. So, I need not dilate. So far as cut motions from 22-33 are concerned I have already covered the points raised by the Hon. Members and some of the particular points raised by the Hon. Members, I have put the answer and according to the procedure laid down, I will

let you know. I will request the Hon. Member since he heard me at length almost on all the points, he will withdraw his cut motions.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : Please allow some more time for regional programme in Bengal.

SHRI SRIHARI RAO (Rajahmundry) : You have not covered any of my points. When are you going to complete construction of Hyderabad studio and Vishakhapatnam studio? That was not answered in your reply. I made a very specific

14.00 hrs.

allegation about Kakinada and Vizag counting announcements. You have not answered to that clear allegation.

SHRI A.K. PANJA : As far as the point raised by you from 20 to 33 cut motions are concerned, I can deal with them shortly. Item No. 20 raised by you is about the need to use the medium of television for social purposes viz., for promoting casteless and classless society. We are telecasting programmes regularly, you must have seen them. So, I need not dialate on them, I have already answered.

The second point is about the need to prevent advertisements and sponsored programmes on television which encourage consumerism. I have already covered it. I have said that we have made total change and revised our rules of making advertisements.

About the wasteful expenditure for relaying cricket matches frequently, I have given the details as to how much is spent on football and how on cricket. Therefore, I have satisfied that point.

The next one is about the need to promote film media for educating the people about social evils. We have done so. Still I am telling you that...*(Interruptions)* When he has raised the cut motions, I must answer them. Regarding dowry, drug addiction, drinking, smoking, we are finding out one by one. But sometimes perceptions change. Sometimes our Committee feels that this is a good film and if we show it,

it will go against dowry, etc. But sometimes perceptions of people are different. They say 'no,' this encourages dowry. Therefore, we are working on it. It is not that we are not working on it.

So far as the ultimate point of yours, i.e., Hyderabad station is concerned, it will be completed by March 1988, as scheduled. There is no delay. Vijayawada station will be completed by the end of the 7th Plan, as scheduled. You will find out these things from the Plan document. These are given in the schedule and I have checked up, there is no delay.

I would like to inform all the Members coming from various parts of the country that we are being delayed sometimes. We have got money. People of India have paid for it and it is there. The Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi took special care to see that the infrastructure of this media, so far as information is concerned, is expanded and and that is why we could provide for Rs. 700 crores for TV and Rs. 700 crores for All India Radio out of this money. It is not only increasing; the Prime Minister is insisting on increasing the content and the quality of this and we are working on it, not merely on geographical area or the coverage area, but on the quality and content.

As I said, various Committees are being formed and we are at it to see that the quality improves. About the delay that the Hon. Member has pointed out, I checked it up. There has been no delay. But one request to the Hon. Member who has raised it. It is very valid. Getting land from the State sometimes delays our entire programme...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : His point is not that. He is saying that during the Panchayat election result announcements, some misleading information was announced. That is the only thing he is asking...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SRIHARI RAO : At the time of announcing the municipal election results in the month of March—I mentioned it in my speech also—some misleading announcement was made in TV and also in the All India Radio. Due to that, some law and order problem was created at Vishakhapatnam. Have you taken any action on that?

SHRI A.K. PANJA : You have mentioned this and details are to be taken. Yesterday you mentioned it and I cannot get the information today itself. We have taken note of that and we will certainly inform you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : The policy of the Department is to cover 75% to 80% by the end of 1990. I would like to know who will be those unfortunate people who will not get the benefit of this particular TV facility. I want to know whether they are again the same people—the tribals living in the hilly and jungle areas...
(Interruptions)

I am interested in Adilabad. Adilabad is a big place. It is a district headquarter situated on the outskirts of Maharashtra. We want that it should have TV facility. I would like to know whether it has been included.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He wants to know, because 75% of the people will be covered, who are the remaining people.

SHRI A.K. PANJA : It is very difficult to say right now which portion. But I can assure that so far as tribal areas and hill areas are concerned, this year we are giving a special emphasis on it. This has been done because of the special direction of the Hon'ble Prime Minister. As I said, we are taking up the north-eastern region. But, Sir, I cannot say whether all the areas will be covered. If the entire money is given by the House, I shall do it in the course of one year.

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK (Buldhāna) : Sir, yesterday I asked a question that we shall be celebrating the birth centenary of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru as well as the 40th year of Independence. I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister whether the Government has formulated any plan to

celebrate these two occasions which are very important and which will be celebrated throughout the country. Whether any programme for the celebration of these two events will be planned for the Doordarshan as well as the All India Radio ?

SHRI A.K. PANJA : Yes, Sir. Because of so many points and shortage of time, I am sorry, I forgot that point. Definite plans for celebration of 40th year of Independence, centenary of Panditji and also Pantji are being made.

Committees have been formed and we are working out the details how through various media we could show our reverence to these two great leaders.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put all the cut motions moved to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to vote together, unless Shri Srihari Rao desires that any of his cut motions may be put separately.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to vote.

The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1988, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 52 and 53 relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting."

The motion was adopted.

**Demands for Grants for 1987-88 in respect of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
voted by Lok Sabha**

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 13th March, 1987		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting					
52.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	9,59,00,000	48,00,000	47,92,00,000	2,43,00,000
53.	Broadcasting Services	62,17,00,000	55,66,00,000	3,10,85,00,000	2,78,29,00,000

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1987-88—

Contd.

Ministry of External Affairs

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand No. 21 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs for which six hours have been allotted.

Motion moved :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1988, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 21 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs.”

**Demand for Grant for 1987-88 in respect of Ministry of External Affairs submitted to
the vote of Lok Sabha**

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 13th March, 1987		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Ministry of External Affairs	56,69,00,000	33,34,00,000	2,68,67,00,000	41,71,00,000

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Hon'ble Minister for External Affairs appears to have come from Harare only today. Yesterday, in the Doordarshan I saw the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs meeting the Defence Secretary, Mr. Wienberger, in Washington.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : I had been to Harare. I returned four days back.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : We did not see you yesterday and day before yesterday. At any rate, we saw our State Minister in Doordarshan yesterday meeting the Defence Secretary in USA. There is a rumour, Sir—I don't know whether it is true or not—that our Defence Minister has been to China. The Annual Report given by the External Affairs Ministry does not contain upto-date information or the latest information. We naturally expected some additional information or some statements on the latest position especially with regard to what happened at the meeting of the Group of 77.

The Annual Report is a ritual, but I have to make some suggestions with regard to the information that has to be furnished to the Members of the House. Important information is not given, but a mere catalogue of visits of foreign dignitaries is mentioned. There are agreements and declarations made when important dignitaries come; there are consultations and all that. It would be better if the gist of the agreements and declarations are also given to us so that we can assess how far these agreements are beneficial to our national interest, whether it is a one-sided affair or it is mutually beneficial. It would be better if gist of these declarations and agreements are given to us.

We are dealing with the globe. Giving us information with regard to South-East Asia, American countries, Europe and all other places, it would be better if you give the geographical maps also, because we are not expected to be that experts in geography. It would help us to understand these things. However, well-versed a person may be, sometimes we will be making mistakes. Especially, the names of some nations are

so similar that we will be mistaking one for the other, and we may be committing Faun Paus in our debate. While giving us Annual Reports, you may please give us geographical pictures also, when you deal with America, Latin America, South-East Asia and other countries.

With regard to the information which you are giving to us on the various other aspects, I would request you to see Chapter XIII relating to Indian overseas. The information given is not at all precious. It is an information which even a sixth class student knows. It is not an information which is worth of being given to Members of Parliament. We are very much interested in the Indian overseas. How many of them are in which countries? Where is the concentration of the Indian overseas? In which part of the country are they living and how many of them are engineers, technicians, scientists and all that? But the information given to us is only an information which only sixth class students would be able to appreciate.

With these preliminary suggestions, I would go on to the subject.

14.14 hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER *in the Chair*]

From a practical point of view, the success or failure of our foreign policy has to be assessed on two important criteria. The first criteria is how far our foreign policy has improved the security environment of the nation, how far it has lessened the burden of defence expenditure and budget by resolving border disputes and tension and improved the nation's sense of well being. The second important criterion is to what extent we have increased our international trade and commerce having direct impact on our economic development.

It is true that we are committed to the ideals of international peace, total disarmament, and elimination of terror of nuclear war. It is true that we are committed to the freedom of man throughout the globe from exploitation for the redemption of the oppressed from colonialism, neo-colonialism and underdevelopment. It is also true that we are committed to non-alignment and for

ending economic exploitation of the under-developed and developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. It is also true that we are staunchly committed to end racial superiority and upholding of human rights, equality, liberty and democracy. This is what we have inherited from our freedom struggle. We do cherish these ideals; we stand by them. But, Sir, without in any way deviating from our commitment, we have to exhibit resilience, flexibility and manoeuvrability to secure to the nation the first two objectives which I have stated.

On the first criterion of national security environment according to the Annual Report given on Defence, admittedly there has been significant deterioration in the national security environment. The burden of defence budget has become heavier this year.

The new dimension which is of a very grave nature is the Chinese invasion, intrusion or invasion, we do not know what it is called, and occupation of about 120 square Kms in the Sumdurong Chu Valley of Arunachal Pradesh. It is described as an intrusion, but for all practical purposes it is an occupation and expropriation of Indian territory.

On August 5, 1986, Shri K.R. Narayanan, Minister for State, informed the Rajya Sabha that the Chinese troops have built up a helipad in the Sumdurong Chu Valley. Subsequently it was also known that the Chinese troops were also building huts for encamping in the area. On 18.9.1986, the External Affairs Minister, Shri Shiv Shankar had the discussion with the Chinese Foreign Affairs Minister in New York in respect of this intrusion. On a question that the Chinese had started collecting taxes in the Sumdurong Chu Valley, Shri Shiv Shankar informed the Consultative Committee on 4.10.1986 that the people of the area had refused to pay the taxes demanded by the Chinese. This answer has great implication and significance. That means that Chinese have got that area and are trying to assert their sovereignty. They have already started tax collection. What the Minister has denied is that the people are refusing to pay taxes. He has not denied that the Chinese are asserting their sovereignty and are collecting revenues.

On the 8th or 9th December, 1986; Parliament passed a Bill conferring Statehood on Arunachal Pradesh. This Act of Parliament provoked China to make a Statement. They reacted very ferociously, if I may say so, to the Act of Parliament. Sir, the statement was issued on 12th December, 1986 and I quote a few sentences from that. "The above mentioned Bill approved by the Indian Parliament is absolutely illegal and that Chinese will never recognise this so-called Arunachal Pradesh established in the most disputed sector of China-India boundary. The Mc Mahon line of 1915 is illegal and that has never been recognised by the Chinese Government. The so-called Arunachal Pradesh is basically an Indian occupied area of the Chinese territory lying between the traditional customary lines and the illegal Mc Mahon line. It is entirely futile for the Indian authorities to try to legalise its occupation of Chinese territory through domestic legislation and the consequences arising there from will be very serious. I repeat. It is said that the consequences arising therefrom will be serious. The language of the statement runs counter to the spirit in which several rounds of talks and negotiations that have been going on. Yesterday also, I saw on the television that Shri Nambodripad was discussing with this dignitary from China—I do not know whether he is the Premier or Vice-Premier of China and neither do I know the name of the dignitary—and he was saying that the boundary dispute could be settled by negotiations! Anyway, I will come to this aspect later on.

In the Annual Report all that is stated is that India has conveyed its deep concern over the Chinese intrusion to the acting Chinese Premier and Foreign Minister during the Seventh round of talks. The seventh round of official level talks were held from 21st to 23rd July 1986. Thereafter nothing tangible appears to have happened though Mr. Jiang Guang Hua, the Deputy Head of the I.L.D. of the Chinese Party led a five-member delegation to visit India from 9th to 31st December 1986 at the invitation of the C.P.I. (M). We have not been informed so far as to what has happened to the so called intrusion. This House must be informed very clearly whether the Sumdurong Chu Valley in Arunachal Pradesh is or

[Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy]

is not under the Chinese occupation. Even now, if you tell us the position, we will be happy. Unfortunately, this issue has been glossed over in the Annual Report. The very fact that the Chinese built a helipad where helicopters have landed and where structures have also come, makes their intention very clear. Added to this, recently there was a news item in which it is stated even more clearly that the Sumdurong Valley has always been a part and parcel of China. Therefore, it may not be incorrect to say that during this year India has lost Sumdurong Chu Valley in Arunachal Pradesh from out of its control and possession to China.

Sir, I need not repeat the past history here. I hope the House remembers very well as to what happened during the period 1959 to 1962. While the slogans 'Hindi-Chini Bhai Bhai' were being raised all over the country, the Chinese had come and occupied the Aksai Chin Plateau in Ladakh region. Now also, the *modus operandi* appears to be the same. While negotiations have been going on one side, the occupation of the valley by Chinese took place, on the other.

Subsequently, on the 16th of this month, the *Times of India* published a news item on its front page under the heading 'Chinese build-up on border'. We did not attempt to draw the attention of the Speaker to this and we pleaded that this must be discussed because it is a very important matter. I do not want to read the entire news item, but permit me to quote the concluding portion of this item, which is of a recent occurrence. I quote:

"Reports from a variety of sources, Tibetan diplomatic and Indian and Western Intelligence, indicate China will attack in summer. This will not be a repeat of 1962, which was a multi-corps offensive all along the front. Rather, the Chinese are expected to administer a series of pinpricks and perhaps to advance for some distance down three or four valleys into India."

Added to this, we have got another dimension, this time more sinister than what happened in 1962, *i.e.* the concerted collu-

sion between Pakistan and China. Now what is important is—it is admitted even in the Defence Report—that Pakistan and China have upgraded their co-operation in the production of military hardware and Chinese military aircrafts are to be fitted with U.S. engines and Avionic and supplied to Pakistan. The U.S. supplied Helicopters are already making sorties to the Sumdurong Chu Valley by China for the transport of men and supply.

Pakistan's defence experts and columnists are predicting Indo-Pakistan War and that this time China will be starting its own front against India simultaneously. In the words of Air Chief Marshall, Jamal, Chief of Pakistan Air Force, "A unique history binds our two countries Pakistan and China in a comradeship of arms." It must be remembered that Pakistan seceded a portion of our territory even without permission to China and paved way for the construction of highway from Karakoram to occupied Kashmir. All this has been taking place, but we have been exhibiting, as somebody stated "masterly inaction". The message is absolutely clear that an anti-Indian Sino-Pakistan alliance sponsored and sustained and manipulated by the U.S.A. remains very much the most important concern for India's defence and foreign policy. In short, China is poised to tighten screws on India to see, to toe the Chinese lines in respect of its own boundaries. I do not want to go into the question as to how Chinese, in spite of its opposition to so-called capitalism or all those things, developed very close ties with U.S.A. I was one of those people—as a student—who had fully supported the red star over China. We expected the Chinese revolution to revolutionise the entire world. Marx said, Russia, China and India combined together would bring Heaven on Earth. We really expect China to play a positive role, but we are really surprised that China has attacked Vietnam, waged war against us, China has been colluding with Pakistan; China again picked up troubles with Russia in 1969 and had a terrific war in that year. We do not know what role it is playing with regard to opposing apartheid or with regard to supporting the cause of the oppressed and against the colonial regimes. We do not know. But we cannot make any comment upon that.

So far as Pakistan is concerned, we have already known that it is getting sophisticated weaponry including AWACS. It is becoming nuclear. The nuclear scientist in-charge of the nuclear programme has clearly mentioned the motives which propelled him making Pakistan nuclear. Of course, they do not seem to have forgotten the slogan of "Thousand Years War" raised by Bhutto in the U.N. Of course, even today, fortunately or unfortunately for us, for the first time the foreign policy of Pakistan appears to have been discussed in their Assembly—or Parliament, and characterized by a Pakistan Member as a militarized foreign policy, which is formulated by the Military. Therefore, we are happy that such a criticism has come from the Pakistanis themselves; and it is also stated that as far as their policy towards India is concerned, Gen. Zia has been exhibiting *ad horism*. Therefore, what type of stand our good neighbour, member of NAM and of SAARC, viz. Pakistan is going to take, is very difficult for us to say. On this point of Chinese invasion of our northern borders, it is necessary to refer to the visit in November 1986 by General Secretary Gorbachev came here. We congratulate Mr. Gorbachev, we heartily congratulate him for the new diplomatic initiative and offensive he has launched, for ushering in peace on this globe, and for banishing nuclear weapons. He has taken several initiatives all round—towards Japans, towards China, towards Pakistan and in respect of Afghanistan, USA and Europe. He has taken them by surprise. We hope his efforts will bear fruit, and that USA will react favourably—though they failed to react favourably at the Iceland Summit.

But inspite of all these, unfortunately for us in India, his peace efforts are twisted by our neighbours, for the purpose of committing aggression against us. In November 1986, when this Delhi Declaration was drafted, at the joint Press conference, Mr. Gorbachev was particularly asked: 'If China attacks India, what will be the stand of Russia?' I will quote his statement. This is what he has stated:

"I think that if we have an improvement in the overall relationships in the Asian region, particularly amongst great Powers and great nations—and I mean China, India and Soviet Union—

that will create a very different situation, and I am also sure your forecast will not come true. No one will have to take sides."

This is what he stated. That means he expressed a fond hope that the relationship between China, India and Russia will improve, and that will have a great effect. This was in November, and the provocative statement of the Chinese was made in December. They must have understood that the Russian stand will indicate that they will never interfere. They are on a peace mission, on a Gandhian mission. Therefore, they may have thought it appropriate to go back and recover all the regions or areas which were once in the Ming dynasty.

This is the position in the west, and in the north. On the east also, the position is not very encouraging. There has been an invasion, a different type of invasion—about 50,000 Chakma tribals have come from the Chittagong hills to the Tripura area. They have to be sent back. We are bearing the brunt of it; and the outstanding issues are under discussion with Bangladesh viz. on boundary demarcation and water dispute. All these have not yet been sorted out.

So far as South is concerned, Sri Lankan issue has gone from bad to worse. It has exposed that India's mediatory efforts are not appreciated either by Sri Lanka or by any country. But what is more than that that there has been a diabolic attempt to expose that India counts nothing, so far as Asia is concerned. Sri Lankan issue has been bungled right from the very beginning. We were taken for a ride. We thought that Sri Lanka in right earnest would try to settle the ethnic problem. We did not take any condition precedent for mediation in that matter. We ought to have made a condition precedent for our mediation that either side should not make use of the violence or resort to violence. But without taking any such precaution, we have burnt our fingers and today what is the position? So, the security environment with all our neighbours is not comforting; it is not consoling; certainly it is bewildering. This is the position so far as the first criterion is concerned. I can say that we have not exhibited enough resilience and manoeuvrability and cleverness. We are hugging to our own illusion,

[Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy]

We have placed all our cards on the table so that our neighbours are able to see our cards and are able to manoeuvre and adjust themselves, because they have got their options open; we have foreclosed our option. We are boys on the burning deck, wedded to our principle and we have been out manoeuvred by our two immediate neighbours : one from the north and another from the west.

On the second criterion of improving international trade and all that, there has been some improvement but not much of improvement. Our efforts to strengthen the NAM have not resulted in tangible results. As far as SARC is concerned, of course, it is good; we all welcome it, but it must yield tangible results; unless it yields tangible results, it will not be of any use or any consolation to the people of India. If NAM has to be successful and effective, members of the NAM must evolve a machinery whereby their bilateral issues are settled, adjudicated or adjusted or arbitrated. So long as members of the NAM are not able to settle their bilateral issues, NAM will be not an effective instrument for keeping the world peace.

The South-South dialogues and the cooperation of the southern nations in order to prevent the exploitation of the developing countries by the developed countries must be pursued more vigorously. We all know that agricultural products and mineral wealth of the under-developing countries is going to the highly developed countries and then it is coming back in the shape of finished product. The growth of Japan as an industrial giant and the recent trade war between Japan and America shows that America will meet its waterloo at the hands of Japan which is bound to change its attitude towards India and the other Asian countries as it is facing keenest competition from Japan. Now this factor has to be taken in consideration in our foreign policy formulations in future. Thank you.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tezpur) : Mr. Chairman, while supporting the Demands for Grants of this Ministry, I would like to make a few observations. The world today is passing through very difficult times. There are four factors which are threatening world peace today and every moment.

One is the mad rush for arms, armaments and the trend towards nuclear proliferation both horizontal and vertical.

The cancer of apartheid is still there, racial discrimination is still there. In spite of tremendous public opinion created in the world this cancer continues. Namibia is yet to be liberated and South Africa merrily carries on its policy of apartheid and racial discrimination.

Thirdly, no solution is yet in sight to narrow the gap of disparity between the developed one-third and the developing two-thirds of the world.

And fourthly, de-stabilising forces throughout the world not only in our environment, in our area, throughout the world are posing a threat to world peace.

Until there is a complete disarmament both nuclear and conventional, human race cannot feel secure.

I welcome the initiatives taken by Mr. Gorbachov with the object of arriving at some agreement or settlement with the U.S.A. for disarmament. His proposals are very positive, in my opinion, and I only hope and wish that there will be some positive response from the U.S.A. to such proposals. At least there should be a meaningful beginning to start the process of disarmament.

Apartheid and racial discrimination must be stamped out from the face of the globe. Although the situation does not hold any promise immediately, I have complete faith in the ultimate triumph of the struggle of the people for complete freedom and for elimination of apartheid. The crusade for economic sanctions against South Africa must continue with greater vigour. I welcome the institution of a Fund called the Africa Fund which will go a long way to help the Frontline States in Africa. I particularly take this opportunity to congratulate the Prime Minister for his success in the Commonwealth Conference in carrying with him countries like Australia and Canada to vote for sanctions and thereby isolating U.K. completely. It is a great achievement.

The struggle for a new economic world order is bound to be a long drawn process. In my opinion, the only practical way to make progress in this direction is to take energetic steps for South-South cooperation with faith and confidence. I said this in the other House seven years ago. I repeat this. When there is too much talk about North-South dialogue which does not make a move forward, I think the only way out is South-South dialogue, South-South co-operation which alone will compell the North to come to the negotiating table with the South. There is no other way. We shall continue, the North-South dialogue if possible at all, if feasible at all, if fruitful at all, but then we should emphasise upon, and India particularly is in a very convenient position internationally speaking to start and initiate and give a push and drive, in this matter of South-South dialogue. We welcome—I welcome—the formation of an Economic Commission under the Chairmanship of Mr. Julius Nyerere which also, I hope, would contribute, towards South-South cooperation.

I congratulate the Government and particularly the Prime Minister for taking several initiatives in several directions in the world of today. On the issue of disarmament the Prime Minister has taken bold and persuasive steps. On apartheid India's stand is well known and emphatic ever since Mahatma Gandhi's days. It was Mahatma Gandhi who was the first man in the world to raise the banner of revolt against racial discrimination on the soil of South Africa. We should be proud of that and we should be proud that his policy is being pursued even today vigorously.

India is, as I said, in a very advantageous position—I want the Foreign Minister to take note of it—to take the lead and give a further push and drive in the matter of South-South Cooperation. In this field I notice that the Prime Minister is trying to give it a further push and momentum also. So on the issue of disarmament, apartheid, new economic order, the non-aligned movement, the Prime Minister and his Government's initiative deserve full support and applause of the entire nation. It is really remarkable that Shri Rajiv Gandhi within a short period of

2 years has come to be reckoned and acknowledged as one of the world leaders today. It is remarkable. Never it has happened in any country before, not even in our country. Within a span of two years he rose to that height. And by doing that the Prime Minister is raising the stature of the country as a whole.

In foreign policy our first priority is our region—South Asia region. Seven countries are there. Formerly Afghanistan used to be included. Now it is not. And this must be our first priority. In this region we have no problem with Bhutan and Maldives. Our relations with Bangladesh and Nepal are improving, in spite of what my friend has said just a few minutes ago. We have not allowed our relations with Sri Lanka to be strained in spite of the Tamil problem in that country. We do not want our relations to be strained because of this problem. We are extending our helping hand to Sri Lanka to solve this problem. Our effort is to bring the two sides to the negotiating table to find a political settlement of the Tamil problem. I am definitely of the opinion that there is no military solution to the Tamil problem in Sri Lanka. The solution must be political. Both sides must come together and the basis is December 19 proposals. And that, I think, is the direction in which our Government is moving to bring both sides together on the negotiating table on the basis of the December 19 proposals. I am sure, once the Government succeeds in doing that, the solution will be found.

The formation of SAARC is a move in the right direction—I should say a major move in the right direction. About 10 years ago I said: "If they can form an European Economic Community there, why not we think in terms of South Asian Economic Community here?" But SAARC is a beginning in the right direction. Our Prime Minister has played a very key role in bringing this about. With the coming into existence of this organisation with Secretariat stationed at Kathmandu I hope that the SAARC will be able to sort out all our mutual problems and take this region forward on the path of peace and development through mutual cooperation and friendship.

[Shri Bipin Pal Das]

Our only problem in this region is with Pakistan. In spite of our serious and sincere efforts to bridge friendship with Pakistan we cannot say that substantial progress has been made. The main reason is mounting build up of armaments by Pakistan and continued American assistance to them in this regard. We may have made some progress in some other fields like trade and so on but if Pakistan goes on building up its armaments and arsenals with massive American assistance, the real friendship with Pakistan will be difficult to achieve. USA first argued that they were arming Pakistan against the possibility of some trouble being created by Afghanistan and now the Government of USA says that even if the Soviet troops are withdrawn from Afghanistan, they will continue to arm Pakistan against Soviet Union. May I ask this question to the leaders of Pakistan, what is the proof that Soviet Union has become a threat to Pakistan and at what points of time did Soviet Union create difficulty for Pakistan? On the contrary, we have historical evidence that whenever America supplied arms to Pakistan, they did not do anything to anybody else but to attack India. This is what they did. In last November I was in Washington. I met Mr. Robert Pack, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State of the U.S. Government and I pleaded with him for one hour that for God's sake don't do it, restrain them, otherwise they are creating problems for us. Not only they are posing threats of aggression but are also training our terrorists across border. Well, he said so many things, goody-goody, meaningless things. I shall not go into that. So, this USA argument does not hold any water that they are arming Pakistan against Soviet Union, whereas if Soviet Union wants, Pakistan can be blown off in one day. I know Soviet Union will not do that. Is Pakistan a real barrier, a real strong military post against Soviet Union? Whom is the USA going to befool? We cannot be befooled. The past stories tell us that Pakistan's aim and objective is to destabilise India by hook or by crook, either by direct aggression or by training the terrorists or by creating communal riots or by some other means. So, that is the truth. I am sorry to say this.

Pakistan has been armed to the teeth against the interests of India and nobody else. Every time USA supplies sophisticated arms to Pakistan, what did Pakistan do, I have already said. They are now on the verge of producing the atom bomb. I do not know how far they have made progress. I base my argument on the basis of what that scientist has said and what others have said. In spite of USA's declared policy against proliferation, now they are talking of waiving even the Symington Amendment in order to continue arms supply to Pakistan. That means even if Pakistan goes nuclear, that does not matter. They are saying throw the Symington Amendment to the winds and continue supply of arms. This is what they are talking, they are discussing. They have exposed themselves completely. This is a clear attempt at destabilisation in our region and particularly against India.

In the face of all this, I will add something about China. I did not want to mention about China but he has mentioned it. I know what happened in 1962. I was a direct eye-witness of the whole development till the mid-night of 20th of November 1962 when Chinese declared ceasefire ultimately. I know that, I know about China. I had also said earlier that taking the overall picture, our environment, in the ultimate analysis, our main rival is China. Please take note of this. In the ultimate analysis they are our main rivals. How they will operate that rivalry is a different matter.

AN HON. MEMBER : Rivalry regarding what?

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : If you give time, I will explain that. Now, Sir, we have also not forgotten that a nexus was built up between Washington, Islamabad and Peking and it still continues and it will continue. They may be becoming dormant today. But they may become active tomorrow. So, the Government and the Foreign Minister have to take note of these two facts. They are trying to create problems in our border. I hope our Government will be able to sort it out through diplomatic channels. But I strongly condemn the Chinese Statement questioning the right of the Parliament to grant statehood to Arunachal Pradesh. I strongly condemn. They have no right to

question us. Arunachal Pradesh is part and parcel of India and it will remain so. Sir, in the face of all this, we cannot relent and relax and we must keep the country and our armed forces in full preparedness. I also feel that it is perhaps time, Mr. Tiwari will please take a note of this. I also feel that I have never said this before. Today I am saying that it is perhaps time to review our nuclear policy and Government should have a second look at our nuclear policy. It is for us to think over it. The circumstances compel me to think on that line. We cannot afford to be caught napping. We must be prepared to meet any challenge from any quarter and in any eventuality. Pakistan must be told in firm and clear language that we have the capability to meet their nefarious designs. We have the capability and they must be told that if they want to play the game outside the rules; we also know how to play the game. Sir, the situation in Indian Ocean is also very disturbing. Even declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace has not materialised in practice though it was passed in 1971, because of the non-cooperation of the Western powers. While we should continue to make efforts to see that the United Nations declaration is realised in practice, we must strengthen our Navy to meet any challenge. I may say that of all the 3 forces, our Navy is the weakest. We cannot overlook what is happening in our zone. Therefore, our Navy must be further strengthened to meet any situation. I would also suggest that the SAARC concept may perhaps be extended to cover all littoral countries of the Indian Ocean. We should in particular develop much closer relationship with ASEAN countries along with Australia and New Zealand.

Now, I come to a very basic question. Some people feel that we are not treating the two super-powers on equal footing that our policy is tilted in favour of Soviet Union. The advocates of genuine non-alignment want us to be equidistant between the two super powers. Our policy is one of friendship with everybody, every country and we are making efforts to that end. But, Sir, please note that friendship is a two-way traffic. It cannot flow only in one direction. That is the key point to be noted when we talk of our relations with USSR or USA—friendship is a two-way traffic, it cannot flow in one direction.

15.00 hrs.

Sir, what are the facts? Let us see where these super powers stand on some vital issues with which we are deeply concerned. On Kashmir issue the Soviet Union was on our side, America was against us. On the issue of Goa the same thing happened. At the time of Bangladesh crisis, during the crisis we signed a friendship Treaty with the Soviet Union. And what America did? They sent the Seventh Fleet towards this country to threaten us into submission. I am speaking very briefly, Madam, that on these three vital issues in the last forty years, on Kashmir, on Goa and Bangladesh we found the Soviet Union to be on our side and we found America on the other side, against us—not only on the other side, but against us. How can we put them on the same footing? Take the case of economic development. Yes, we have trade relations, economic relations with USA. Good. But in the matter of laying down a strong foundation for India's industrialisation in this country, the Americans have done nothing for us whereas the Soviet Union has come forward to help us in all respects in laying down, I repeat, in laying down a strong foundation for industrialisation in the interest of self-reliance. I give only one example if there is any doubt anywhere. Take the case of Bokaro Plant. This story is important. When the Bokaro Plant was proposed by the Government, we first approached the Americans for help—technical help, financial help—and they immediately put down the condition that it must be in the private sector. Who are they to tell us whether we want to have it in the private sector or public sector? It is our sovereign responsibility and sovereign policy. We will decide where we will go, by the public sector or joint sector or whatever it is. Who are they to lay down the condition? We refused help. Only then we went to the Soviet Union and they came forward, and the Bokaro Plant is there. So, they are varieties of treating the Soviet Union and the United States of America on an equal footing should take note of all these facts. It is in our national interest that we maintain our close friendship with the Soviet Union, and I will go one step forward and say that Indo-Soviet friendship is one of the firm pillars of our foreign policy till now, and this must continue. That does not mean

[Shri Bipin Pal Das]

that we should not have friendship with the USA. We will certainly try our best, but we have seen what they are doing.

Now, apart from all this, Kashmir, Goa and Bangladesh, and economic development and so on, today just at this moment the U.S.A. is arming Pakistan to the teeth knowing full well from the past history that Pakistan is going to use those arms against India. They are arming Pakistan to the teeth. The Soviet Union is not doing that. To my knowledge and belief the Soviet Union has not done anything so far to harm our national interests. I would also say that the Soviet Union may be a super power, but they have never tried to interfere with our internal affairs—never, not once. Let anybody come forward and give the evidence that the Soviet Union is trying to influence the Government of India in this direction or that direction; nothing, they do not do that. They just lend their cooperation and they go ahead.

Sir, I want to relate to the House one important fact, a significant fact. In October 1971 Mrs. Indira Gandhi visited U.S.A. in order to request President Nixon to advise Pakistan to stop the atrocities in the then East Pakistan. What was our problem? Our problem was refugees, 10 million refugees. So, Indiraji told him, advise them to stop atrocities so that we can send back the refugees and relieve ourselves of the burden." The response was negative. He did not say anything and was unhelpful. Finally, Indiraji asked a pointed question to him, which is very revealing. She asked him, "Why are you always supporting Pakistan as against us?" This is what Indiraji asked Mr. Nixon. Do you know what Nixon said? "Because they listen to us and you do not." This I have learned from Indiraji herself. I am not saying from hearsay report. Therefore, Nixon was helping Pakistan because they listened to him and we did not. Mr. Nixon did not know of what stuff Indira Gandhi was made of. She taught a bitter lesson only two months later at Dhaka. That was the talk on which Indiraji was provoked, the tigress was provoked, the lioness was provoked. Nixon's remark was very insulting and humiliating. What he meant was, you listen to us, we will help you. That was the meaning of

Mr. Nixon's statement. What does Mr. Nixon or anybody like him think about us? Are we beggars? Do we bow down? They thought so. But India will never bend its head before anybody for any favour. Whatever we ask for, we ask in terms of equality, on the basis of our rights, not favour, not a grace from anybody. This, the Americans should try to understand and if they are able to understand, they will be able to review their own policy.

We are deeply committed to the policy of Non-alignment. We continue to judge every issue on merit and take our decisions independently. That is the essence of our policy. The security environment, as he said, around us is under clouds. I agree with him. The forces of destabilisation have become very very active of late, not only inside the country but also outside country against India. So, the need of the hour is to remain united and meet the challenges. Whatever may be our internal political differences inside the country, we must not do anything to weaken our unity and integrity, our democratic system, our independence and sovereignty and territorial integrity. Our Armed Forces are one of the best in the world. Let us not do anything to weaken their morale. Rather we must do everything possible to further strengthen them to defend our country's independence and sovereignty.

I will conclude by saying this. The success of a foreign policy ultimately depends upon two factors. Firstly, the country must be internally strong and united. That is the first pre-condition. Unless the country is united politically, economically strong, our foreign policy cannot be expected to achieve much success. Fortunately we have done much in the economic field. Fortunately, in spite of so many *hullah gullahs*, the people of India are standing solidly united. In spite of communalism and attacks on secularism, the people of India remain unfettered and unshakened. Something may happen in one corner of the country but that one corner of the country is not the whole country, the country as a whole. I do not want to go back into past history. Some of my friends on the other side may not like it. Of course, it is nothing against CPM friends, those have left. The people of India made a mistake in 1977 elections

misguided by the mischievous propaganda by some people, by some forces.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : You are speaking on foreign policy.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : You did not do it. But the people also realised the mistake and corrected it in three years' time.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : They made mistake and realised.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : Firstly, the country must be strong and united. Secondly, through you Sir, I address Mr. Tewary, that we should be as much self-reliant as possible in the matter of defence equipment.

I hope the hon. Minister will give out the figures, up to what percentage we are self-reliant by now but we should be as much self-reliant as possible in the matter of defence equipment so that we can hold our head high and can pursue our policy regardless of what others might or might not do.

Thank you very much.

15.12 hrs

**[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI
in the Chair]**

[Translation]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghaziपुर) : Madam Chairman, I raise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs. It gives me much pleasure to say that the work of this Department has been entrusted to Shri Narain Dutt Tewari. In whichever department Shri Tewari has been sent, he has left impression of his unique talent and efficiency. I am fully hopeful that under his efficient management, this Department will achieve unprecedented success in meeting the forthcoming challenges.

Madam Chairman, we establish our relations with the entire world through the Ministry of External Affairs. It will be difficult for me to express my views on all aspects and all areas of this Department within this short time. Therefore, I shall

try to confine myself to relations with the neighbouring countries of India. We have a special type of relation with all of them. Excepting China, all other neighbouring countries were at some point of time or the other, a part of India, though they have now been separated from us for political or historical reasons. Before establishing relations with them, we have find out what is happening in those countries, what situation is prevailing in them and what are their political activities because these influence us? For example, when the Tamils were tortured in Srilanka, about one and half lakh Tamils took refuge in India. Similarly, lakhs of refugees came to our country from Bangladesh and large number of refugees had also come to this country from erst-while East Pakistan. Keeping in view the situation prevailing in Pakistan and riots taking place in Karachi and the way the refugees are being oppressed and the way people there are killing those who migrated from India, I fear that in the near future there will also be a flow of refugees from Pakistan to our country.

Such a peculiar situation is prevailing in our neighbourings. countries. India is a democratic country. India is a country where people of all castes, creeds and religions live together and we try to administer this country in a democratic way. There is no democracy in our neighbouring countries. Some neighbouring countries pose that theirs is a democratic system, but in real sense, there is no democracy, because there are no democratic values there. Whether it is Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal or China, everywhere this situation prevails. Our colleagues may start questioning me on this point but according to the norms of democracy we know, even China cannot be called a democratic country. Therefore, in such a situation we are up against even more difficulties.

First of all I take up the case of Pakistan. Our relations with Pakistan are very peculiar. Since India and Pakistan were seperated in 1947, our relations with that country have been vacillating between love and hatred. India and Pakistan fight with each other on political level, but on non-political level, the people of India and Pakistan love each other. The people

[Shri Zainul Basher]

of India love the people of Pakistan and the people of Pakistan love the people of India. When the people of India and Pakistan meet each other, they do not find themselves as if they are at loggerheads with each other. But due to political reasons, our relations with Pakistan have not been good. What is the reason for this? We have to find out the reasons behind it. One of them is that Pakistan is acquiring deadly weapons from U.S.A. Pakistan is talking of manufacturing nuclear bomb. Despite the Simla Agreement, it is pressing claim on Kashmir. Pakistan is imparting training to the terrorists and sending them to India. Sometimes it concentrates its army along our borders. This creates tension between the two countries. What are the reasons for this? Have not the Indians accepted the existence of Pakistan and is there any threat to Pakistan from India? Is it true? I am of the view that it is not true. The fact remains that there is military Government in Pakistan and democracy has existed there for a very short duration. Our experiences shows that whenever demand for democratic system pickes up there, whenever such an atmosphere is created there, the military administrators of Pakistan, in order to divert the attention of its people, start gathering army on Indian border. In this way tension is created on Indo-Pak border and such an atmosphere is created that the demand of the people for democratic set up may be forgotten and an atmosphere of tension may prevail. Whenever there has been a war between India and Pakistan, it has been during military regime in Pakistan. I would like to give an example. When Shri Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was the foreign minister of Pakistan during the military regime, he used to talk of waging a war with India for one thousand years but when the same Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was elected the Prime Minister of Pakistan in a democratic way, the relations between India and Pakistan remained cordial to the maximum in the history of the relations between the two countries. But when Shri Bhutto was removed from the politics of Pakistan, and the military rulers again took control of the Government in Pakistan, our relations again deteriorated,

When the pressure of Benazir Bhutto of the Pakistan People's Party increased on the rulers of Pakistan, a bogey of danger raised against India and a scientist Shri Abdul Kadir Khan even went to the extent of saying that Pakistan possessed atom bomb and in case India attacked Pakistan, they would use atom bomb against this country. Pakistan has concentrated its troops on the border with India and has created an atmosphere of tension between the two countries. This has been done deliberately just to divert the attention of the people. Without further dealing on this subject, I would like to say that we have relations with Pakistan not only on Government basis but there is a close relationship between the people of India and Pakistan as well. Therefore, we cannot close our eyes to the movement going on in Pakistan for the restoration of democracy. We will have to support their movement and maintain cordial relations with the people of Pakistan because democracy is not only in the interest of Pakistan but it is essential for good relation between India and Pakistan. We will have to make full efforts in this direction and should help the democratic movement which is going on in Pakistan under the leadership of Benazir Bhutto. Only then the relations between India and Pakistan can become ideal one.

[English]

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri): The U.S. Embassy has already managed Miss Bhutto.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: I do not know. He must be having some information.

[Translation]

Madam Chairman, Sir, I would now like to deal with China. Our relations with China have never been cordial and for the past sometime these have been deteriorating. The people of India have not forgotten and nor can they forget the way China attacked India and stabbed in our back. We used to raise slogan of 'Hindi-Chini bhai-bhai' and we had great expectation from China. While speaking on foreign policy, one invariably used the Word Panchsheel. At that time Nehruji was the Prime Minister. He had great faith in China but China attacked on us in 1962

for which we were not prepared and we had never thought even in dream that China would attack on India but after this attack Ching showed its true colour.

We are again holding discussions for normalisation of relations between China and India. On the one hand, talks between India and China are going on for settlement of the borders dispute and on the other, the Chinese forces have been intruding into Arunachal Pradesh. We are talking of peace and settlement of border dispute but at the same time Chinese forces have been intruding into our border.

We have not forgotten that day when during Janata Party regime the foreign minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee was in China and the Chinese forces were attacking Vietnam. We have not forgotten that day when China launched an attack on Arunachal Pradesh and occupied some territory there. It is unfortunate that the Government did not inform about it for many days. I hope the Foreign Minister will throw light on it when he replies to the debate. When Chinese troops intruded into that territory, why did India not take action to repulse them? The Chinese troops have been occupying part of Arunachal Pradesh since they intruded into that territory. Under this situation why military action was not taken to drive them away? Does it not mean that we are yielding to China? Had Pakistan done similar thing in any part of Kashmir, would the Government have not taken military action there? Therefore, I would particularly like to know from the Foreign Minister that when such thing happened in Arunachal Pradesh why military action was not taken there? There are reports in the world press that China has plans to launch an attack on India in a big way in the months of May, June, July and August. I do not know the reaction of the Government towards it. But I am confident that our forces are capable of facing the possible attack from China. Had our forces been ordered to drive away the Chinese troops which had occupied part of Arunachal Pradesh, they would have repulsed them. But such decision is taken politically and it should be taken politically. This is a very serious matter. This is agitating our minds and the minds of the Indian people. We are

apprehensive as to what will happen in future and whether China is preparing to launch an attack on us? May I know whether it is a fact that due to this reason the relations between India and China have deteriorated which can result in war with it? In these circumstances we will have to see as to how the relations between China and Pakistan and America and China are going on? We will have to think over all these aspects. I would not like speak on this matter further. I would only request the hon. Foreign Minister to throw light on this matter.

Thirdly, I would like to deal with Bangladesh. Every one knows about the role played by India in creating Bangladesh as a nation. The people of Bangladesh know this fact. Chakma refugees are entering into Indian borders from Bangladesh. This is creating tension in Assam and Bengal. It is also affecting their economy. Similarly this is leading to tension in Bihar also. After all why the people of Bangladesh want to come to India? We all know that the economy of Bangladesh is in bad shape and a number of people from that country try to come to India in search of livelihood. As many as 30 thousand Chakmas have settled in Tripura. We are having talks with them in this connection. So far as I think the controversy between India and Bangladesh is in regard to installing of fence and barbed wires on the border. Whenever we raise the matter of installing fence and barbed wire on the border, Bangladesh objects to it. It does not want that barbed wire should be erected on the border. It means that the people of Bangladesh and the Government of that country do not want to take action to check the migration from that country into India. Not only this it rather instigates them to leave Bangladesh. I hope that the hon. Foreign Minister will deal with it while replying to the debate.

In the end, I will conclude after dealing with Sri Lanka. The present condition of Sri Lanka is very unfortunate. Howsoever it may be condemned, that will be less. India used its good offices to bring about some understanding between Tamilians and the Sri Lankan Government. Meanwhile a cabinet level delegation

[Shri Zainul Basher]

visited Sri Lanka and had talks with the president Jayewardene. In the meeting with him, some proposals were sorted out so that they may provide a base for negotiations with the Tamil extremists. But later on the Sri Lankan Government changed its stand and after giving its consent it withdraw those proposals. At present there seems to be no chance that an agreement may emerge from the talks between the Sri Lankan Government and the representatives of the Tamilians. There is a news that 150 persons have been killed in Colombo and they are being subjected to atrocities. Blockade has been resorted to and ban has been imposed on supply of all the foodstuff and other essential items. The refugees are pouring in here. The extremist elements are also infiltrating into India. This has created a peculiar situation in Southern States, particularly in Tamilnadu. What step should be taken in this respect? I am against military action, I would like that the Government should make maximum efforts to solve the Sri Lankan problem effectively. I hope we will be able to achieve some concrete result in this matter under the able leadership of Tiwariji because if we fail to achieve any success in the matter of Sri Lankan issue the situation in India, particularly in Tamilnadu, will worsen.

With these words, I conclude and express my satisfaction that the Government's intention in improving relations with its neighbouring countries is quite good. The Government, particularly our Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister have enhanced the prestige of the country by following the foreign policy effectively at every forum—be it non-aligned movement, SAARC or the South-South dialogue. The prestige of our country has enhanced considerably in other countries. I hope that we will be capable of upholding that prestige and the disputes with our neighbours will be solved amicably.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Madam Chairman, Notwithstanding the fact that the Central Government is a very bad Government, its policies inter-

nally are anti-people but we support some of the external policies, such as non-alignment for peace, for disarmament, for anti-apartheid and so on.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : And the nice Foreign Minister !

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : We firmly say that these policies are not only the policies of the Government but also the policies of the country and its people. Any attempt to de-stabilise these policies will be resisted by each and every member of our country. In this context we have already given our support to some highlights in the peace initiative, namely, the Six Nations declaration; the Delhi declaration, we welcomed your support to the concrete peace proposals made by Mr. Gorbachov and the whole country has whole-heartedly welcomed it. All these are very positive developments and constitute contribution of our country to the peace process that is going on throughout the world.

In this context we view very seriously the attempts of certain Western powers, the Imperialist forces, led by U.S. Imperialism to de-stabilise our country, to dis-member our country and we do not consider that this is a figment of anybody's imagination. This is a real threat. We have been saying this over the years. But I regret to say that the Central Government while stressing that there is a threat to our integrity and unity has so far not identified their names concretely and not tried to make aware our people about them so that we are united in fighting them back. This is a great lapse in our policy perception.

Sir, I have gone through the Report of the Ministry of External Affairs and there I find that only a general view has been expressed that with all the countries we are having good relations or are improving or in the near future it will improve. I have no objection to have this desire that we should have good relations with the governments of all the countries. It is most welcome but the reality is that there are certain governments in certain countries which are hostile to our country and their hostility is not on account of any particular regional grouse but they are hostile to India due to their attachment with the

global conspiracy led by Imperialists. We just cannot do soft-paddling on this. When we talk of USA it is not that we just say that we are trying to improve our relations and we are having our trade developments and all that. We have to tell our people how they are trying to encircle our country. Now, I have read the CWC resolution. Of course, it seems to be good resolution. It also seems that for the last six weeks the process of de-stabilisation has been seen. (Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) : Did you have a hand in writing it ? (Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : But why only for six weeks and this is how a good resolutions has lost credibility. If you try to use question of unity of the country to subdue the fight against scandals and corruption and for your political benefit, then the people of this country would seriously doubt your intentions. (Interruptions)

Now, Sir, in our neighbourhood despite our attempt to have good relations with all the countries; despite the formation of SAARC the reality is that they on their own independently cannot take any political decision to have friendly relations with our country. They are globally linked with Imperialist conspiracy. As regards Pakistan. Mr. Zainul Basher has said how our good relations are linked with the establishment of democracy in Pakistan. Now, for the time being, when democracy was restored in Pakistan, we had good relations. It is right. I quote from a document when the US Defence Department in private briefing to the House of Foreign Affairs Committee said on March 9, 1983 :

"South and South-East Asia is a region of critical strategic importance to the US. It was our interest to control that territory... We could not buy a nation of 100 million people. But we could buy the army, the navy and air force of Pakistan. And we did that."

So, the military dictatorship in Pakistan is being aided and abetted by US imperialism because it is for their convenience to have military dictatorship there. With the restoration of democracy in Pakistan, their

conspiracies will be foiled and rebuffed by the people and relations between these countries in our neighbourhood will be established. Now the US imperialism is inclined to encourage military dictatorship to help them to be there so that they can continue in their total process of destabilisation.

Now, in this context, if we are serious to understand that—we have a serious threat to our unity and integrity—then we have to clearly identify and pinpoint the enemy. In that, I must say that our foreign affairs policy is very much interconnected with the other policies that we pursue. How is that ? When we understand that we are being threatened, then we cannot be naive to realise that USA will sincerely help us in developing our economy, will give us super computer, technology, all that knowledge and knowhow. How can it be ? What they are saying in this respect ? Outlining the policy goals of Reagan administration, the National Security Council has published a report presented by Mr. Frank Karlsrucci who came after Mr. Poindexter's exit due to Irangate scandal and it says :

"Science and technology are seen as an instrument of foreign policy;

US world leadership and vast resources in science and technology constitute important strategic assets to strengthen existing ties."

Now they use them as an instrument to influence the conditions in other countries. As Mr. Bipin Pal Das has said very well that when we had to set up Bokaro, we never first looked to Soviet Union, we went to USA and what was their reply to us ? They wanted to dictate their terms. I am not an advocate of Soviet Union here. We don't unnecessarily do that. But you learned by your experience with the USA that not they but USSR is true friend of India. But I don't think we have fully learnt it. Still there is some illusion and that is creating trouble in the mobilisation of our people.

Just now we have read in the newspapers that Mr. Natwar Singh is there in USA. What talks he had with Mr. Bush ? What for he has gone there ? All this is very important for us to know.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE ; Fairfax.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
I don't know for what.

AN HON. MEMBER : Some other deal.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
In the report, it has been said that we are trying to have friendship with all the countries. But then how some other countries are viewing this question of friendship with our country? What you have said about Western Europe, I read :

"These countries in their search for new markets to support their highly export dependent economies have thus rated India on their list."

Right, that is their intention. You should never forget this. They are coming here. They will lend their hand of friendship not on any genuine reason. But they are coming to take advantage of particular situation that you are now providing in our country. How US is interested? For a genuine friendship, narrow interests do not come in aforesaid way.

Now we are trying to establish friendship with all the countries in our neighbourhood. And the question of declaring the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace has acquired great importance in the context of what is happening all over the world. As per the 1971 UN Resolution, it was decided that an international conference should be held to find a solution to this problem. What happened to that? Now, Sri Lanka is backing out. The perceptions of Sri Lanka are different now. Now they are not against the presence of the United States in the Indian Ocean Zone. They clearly say that there may be some change in the situation in India and there may be a threat to their sovereignty and hence they may require the help and presence of US. They are inviting them to their country. They are bringing the Mosad which is a very great destabilising force. Now, what are we going to do about this? Are you going to say that since this conference was to be held in Sri Lanka and they had now backed out you were unable to do anything? Find another venue, try to hold this conference and take a lead to find a solution. As I understand the issue, this is very important.

Now I will take up another very important question. This is with regard to our relations with China. It is really painful to see that while we are hoping for improvement in our relations, there are reports and news that things are getting disturbed and deteriorated. I want a categorical statement from the Minister about the situation in this front. What are the hitches in the way of a settlement? What do they want us to do? What do we want them to do? We do not want a military solution to this problem. That is wasteful. It is impossible. Long ago, we said there should be negotiations. We still insist on that. I also know that we are trying to have a negotiated settlement. Certain rounds of talks have been held. But I want that the Central Government should come out with a concrete picture about the obstacles in our way. They have to tell us. We hear about 'sector-by-sector' deal; then we hear about package deal and so on. But we really do not know as to what is what. Nobody tells us. We do not even know whether we should make some comments or not. A very important step that we have to take in this hostile environment is to mend our fence with China. We should become friends. That will immensely contribute to establish peace not only in this region but also world peace. On the other hand, it will strengthen our economic efforts also because it will give us room to invest more for our economic development. I am not one of those chauvinistic persons to say that we would fight a thousand year war with China. I do not believe in such things. One may say that US is helping China and China is helping Pakistan. Yes, China is helping Pakistan. And we have every right to criticise certain things which we do not like and which are not in our interest. We can do it openly. It is that simple. But, China and India have to be friends. This is a historical necessity. We have to be friends. What is the hitch? You please tell us. What are the obstacles.

SHRI ZIANUL BASHER (Ghazipur) :
We also want to be friends with China. How do we go about it?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
How can I say? I do not negotiate with China. If the hon. Foreign Minister gives me power, I may try.

Sir, the point I want to make is that we should know what the hitch is. If we can say something, we will say. If you say we have to make war with them, then go to war. In this background when we talk of really improving the relations and other things...

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Chowdhary, you conclude.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Why don't you tell them not to interrupt when he is speaking ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Somnathji, you are interfering. Please don't interfere.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CAOWDHARY : Anyway, Madam, what is required is, first let us clearly set our priorities. By generally going everywhere and talking of friendship nothing will come out of it. We have to understand that some Governments are bad and some are good. The Governments which are good, with them we should try to make friendship. This we should understand first. That is all. Now, when we claim that, with certain countries, we are having good relations, like Switzerland, who are our good friends, I believe, why can't you tell them that you have a Swiss Bank which is creating so much trouble and you disclose certain things ?

I believe, during the debate, we raised this question and like the Swiss Minister, our Minister replied, "Oh no, they do not have the law," who are you to bother about their law ? You tell them, "you disclose and if you don't disclose, we will take action. We will take it to the international fora and we will see it. Some may be said about Sweden. So many things are coming to the fora about defence deal.

Now you tell us, what is our foreign intelligence who are there, doing, whether they are active or not ? We do not know whether they are active or not. But a very active information came from the German Embassy, I believe, about the FAIRFAX affair.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now you have to conclude. You are just dragging,

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Who gave this information ? What was the information ? So, all these things are very important.

Regarding Swedish Government, we have read in the papers that they are going to do some kind of an inquiry, but in this House we didn't hear anything. Then, you have tell us concretely whether have you taken up this matter with the Swedish Government regarding Bofors or not ? But certain things are revealed now and these are very alarming. Things like, the Chief Arms Material Inspectorate in Sweden was miraculously killed underground in a train accident. It was after the supply of arms by Bofors.

Before that, when the deal was being struck, his predecessor fell ill and died and people now suspect that Bofors has a hand in the killing of Olof Palme also. Now the point is that today something has come in the newspapers that in Bombay a Naval Commander committed suicide.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have taken 25 minutes. The time allotted for your party was 30 minutes.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Out of 30 minutes, I have taken only 25 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now you have to conclude.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Why ? No. Our party has no other speaker left now.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Don't say no. You have to conclude now. You must be as brief as possible. You cannot say no.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : What I must say about our foreign policy is this. What should be our perspective and priority ? We have to pursue all these things which will really benefit the interests of our country. That is very important. It will give security to our country. In that, you have to tell in clear terms, as to who are the enemies who are trying to

[Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary]

sabotage our country and who are trying to destabilise our country. Not that by suppressing certain things we can have a hope that things will go on improving in the near future. That won't if we understand certain things, we have to tell them clearly. I believe that there may be many attempts outside, may be imperialist powers trying to destabilise our country. But if we are a good Government, if we are a sharp Government and if we take the country into confidence, if we make them aware and make them conscious, if we unite them, then no power will be able to destabilise our country in any time in future.

PROF. N G. RANGA (Guntur) : Madam Chairman, I was just wondering while our delightful friend Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary was holding forth. What is it that stands between them and us so far as foreign affairs are concerned? He says he has no quarrel with Soviet Russia. (*Interruptions*) He does not say so, but China is their friend. (*Interruptions*) Who is our enemy? He wants us to declare who is not our friend, and is it possible for us to say, so, so and so is our enemy. What is that he wants. Is that the way foreign affairs are conducted? Even Soviet Russia and China, Soviet Union and America are not seeing eye-to-eye with each other. They find it difficult also to come to the same table from time to time; and at the same time, they hail an opportunity of coming together sometimes, sometimes in the centre of Europe, sometimes some where there in Finland and so on; and all the time in Geneva and not yet coming to any conclusion. Therefore, I don't think he is on the right lines when he accused our government for its failure to say so and so is our enemy, so and so is our global opponent; that is not the way that he would like to run the government, if he were in charge of foreign affairs. Secondly, what is it that stands in the way of India coming to some kind of a reasonable settlement with China? What is it that stands now today between China and Russia? Are they all on fours? They are not. Why? What is it that differentiates China from Vietnam? They were friends at one time, bosom friends against western imperialism and so on. The same force which is now working for

Star Wars; which is working there in Pakistan, in Ceylon, in Sri Lanka. Somebody was saying that Sri Lanka was so small; we need not have quarrel with them and yet it looks as if from time to time we were coming together. On 19th of August; an offer was being quoted by our friend, Bipin Chander Paul in his excellent speech, but, yet, why is it that it has not fructified? The same force again is there against it. But that does not mean that we should tell them so and so is the enemy of the world as a whole. We cannot do that. Until there is a war, there is no such thing as an enemy on the other side. Taking that for granted, here is Pakistan. What is that stands between them and us? Our friend, Mr. Basher, in his very frank and honest speech, said, people in Pakistan are very friendly with us: we certainly know about it; we are having friendly feelings towards them, but we do not know what feelings they have today about us, because it is all dictatorship. While USA is having her own democracy and hugging it, it does not mind if there is only dictatorship in Pakistan, or in any of the other countries which is very close to her, because she wants a convenient friend. A domestic friend is not so very convenient, because there will be a tussle as we have been having in our democracy. Yes and no, yes or no, reason and unreason; and they do not want that kind of a thing. They find it convenient to deal with a dictator. When is it and for how long Pakistan has had a democratic regime there after the assassination of Liaquat Ali Khan? For all these times, it has been a dictatorship, military dictatorship? Why so? Why is it that the people have not been able to assert themselves? They were kept down by the military. Once they were brought down to that level, it has not been possible for their people to emerge out of that terrible trouble. This is going on. Everybody knows. Then what is it the Government of India has to do? So far

16.00 hrs.

as China is concerned, we want to be friends with her. Indiraji had the courage to go against—till then what happened to be—the general trend in our country of disbelief in China because of 1962 betrayal. She had the courage to say to the nation,

that the time had come that we should make friends with China. There were lot of people who resented; but some of us who were not yet four square with the Congress, had also displayed courage to support her. We appreciated her gesture. But what is it that has stood between China and ourselves coming together during all these—how many years?...more than 12 years? Because of the same force. What is the use of blinding ourselves by simply saying that, China is very independent, completely independent? Independent China is just as independent as any other country but I say, independent China has to heed advice of some friend of hers and that friend, everyone knows is one of the greatest and most powerful powers in the world today.

What is it that China demands now from India? A little there, a little here. Do we claim even an inch of Chinese territory? No. But she claims some. Even in regard to that also she was prepared to come to negotiations but the moment she is willing to come anywhere near reasonable limits some friend or other twists the tail. And the Chinese know it.

The other day one of our respected patriot of our country, Mr. Shankaran Namboodiri had gone there—he was my jail-mate—and visited their country, and gave a Press statement giving an impression that the Chinese Government and the Chinese leaders are likely to be reasonable in setting this border trouble. I would like him to succeed, our friend Shri Shankaran Namboodriped. But then would he succeed? We do not know. Our friends are their friends. Are they not? They are. No harm. We would like such friends as these very important people here in this House and also some in the States want to be friends with China so that we would have some settlement. We do not want to stand in the way. Government of India has not stood in the way. Indeed, Government of India's diplomats have been going there periodically. But some how something is happening and for nothing at all, we seem to be quarrelling. This is what is happening!

But what is the real trouble over the

Indian Ocean? Sri Lanka, as I said is not a free power. We should have had a conference there in Sri Lanka. Some three or four years ago, your predecessor, Mr. Minister, wastelling us that the United Nations had passed a resolution and they all agreed to meet there but again repeatedly requests were being made to the leaders of Sri Lanka for having a conference. Somebody stands behind them. And the invitation is not being sent out. And in those days Mr. Dinesh Singh was the Foreign Minister when that resolution the first resolution, was being passed. Then somebody said, "Oh, Indian Ocean should be guarded from this menace of super power rivalry." Indeed both sides were guarding the sea. It is not only the Diego Garcia area. Both their Navies are there. They cannot be separated because they have got to watch each other. We will have to watch them and this is where I agree with my hon. friend Mr. Bipin Pal Das in his plea that we should strengthen our Navy and develop it further. But some of these friends have been doing things which are not very helpful towards that. Because it is easy to say that we should be self-reliant with regard to defence equipment, defence forces defence training and efficiency and all the rest of it. But we cannot be so independent. We have got to get so many of these things from other countries. And most of these countries are under the control of the United States of America. Sweden is a little farther away; little less farther away is Germany and so is France. But England is not at all far away from the United States of America. Therefore, we are not going to England. But to all these other countries we go. As we go to these countries they have their own conditions to prescribe. We have got to be very careful. We have got to be honest in our intentions. There I agree, with our friends in the opposition have been asking the country to be careful in regard to the deals that we are having with these countries. Certainly we should be very careful about it. We should avoid any kind of suspicion, even genuine suspicion of corruption. But nevertheless we have got to deal with them in a very quiet way, diplomatic manner. Otherwite, we cannot get all this equipment. Suppose, we get this equipment, have we got enough?

[Prof. N.G. Ranga]

Our friend, Mr. Reddi, was drawing the attention of the House and through the House to the people that we are obliged to spend so much on our security and the defence forces and, therefore, it may be a sign of the failure of our foreign relations or foreign affairs. It is not so. As long as Pakistan is being armed in the unscrupulous manner, dishonest manner according to me, and from the world point of view in an inhuman manner by the United States of America we have got to strengthen our own defence forces also and therefore, spend more and more. We have no escape. When we spend more and more and we buy more and more. We have got to depend upon many of these people who are not entirely free from the control of the United States of America. Let us keep that in mind. We are not entirely free from those indirect controls because those countries are not entirely free from the ultimate hold which the United States of America is able to have, is trying to have is maintaining and is trying to increase over all these countries all over the world.

Then how can we safeguard ourselves against this menace? The main menace is this. The United States of America fears of Soviet Russia. It is a kind of paranoid fear. They are too rich, too luxurious, luxurious loving and soft going. Therefore, they have got to save themselves. So they become inhuman. They do not mind what happens to the rest of the world. Democracy or no democracy but they must be safe. In order to become safe they have got to go to war. But they dare not go to war in the Gorkha manner sacrificing themselves in a courageous manner. They want to do it in the latest manner and that is by simply throwing nuclear bombs on other people with the help of these missiles and the rest of them—small, medium and all sorts of things. But these are also not enough. Therefore, they have thought of the sky. From the skies they want to throw. And if they could do it, they want to throw one, two, ten bombs. They would like to destroy the Soviet Russia so that they could be safe. This is a kind of madness they are suffering from. We have got to ensure ourselves against all that. In order to be able to do it we have no other go but to make friends with China on one

side and Russia or the other. There is no other go. But China is their friend now. Now my hon. friends can whisper in their ears to the extent they possibly can. Let them advise them.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
How can we do that ?

PROF. N.G. RANGA : So far as Soviet Russia is concerned it has come into the open. It has opposed the star war. It has taken a lead also. I congratulated them the other day when their Radio people came to me. I have been opposed to the communist ideology, their faith in dictatorship, proletarian and the rest of it for the last 50 years. But nevertheless I congratulated Gorbachev because he had the courage to come forward and say, come what may, they are in favour of moratorium. First for three months, then for six months and then for another three months. Then afterwards he said, "Very well, if you are going to make your tests again and again without any sense of shame, without any sense of responsibility to humanity all over the world, then we are putting an end to the moratorium. Now Americans are becoming a little more reasonable. They sent their Shultz the other day. Previously they said no agreement, but now there is going to be some agreement. Before that agreement, they are going to sit across the table. These are all happening. In this perspective. What is the role that India and India's leaders have been playing? My hon. friend Mr. Bipin Pal Das paid a very high compliment to our Prime Minister. I agree with him. Our Prime Minister is not all alone. Our Prime Minister is at the head of our Government, at the head of our Parliament, of our nation. This nation has been pursuing this policy consistently for the past 20 years and more even from the days of Jawaharlal Nehru. Before Jawaharlal Nehru was prepared to commit himself to the non-alignment, quite a number of us—Jayprakash is not here with us, Lohia is not with us today, but we were all together—began to plead for a third front, began to plead for a peace front. And when Jawaharlal Nehru found that the time was ripe, he went to Bandung and thereafter to Belgrade Yugoslavia and gave shape to this Non-Alignment Movement. This Non-Alignment Movement is the biggest guarantee

against the Third World War—if there could be any guarantee at all in this mad world. At one time, America, did ridicule it. Soviet Russia also was very indifferent to it. Now Soviet Russia is a great champion for it. America is prepared to say, yes it is good, it is useful. Why is it good? It is good to keep them apart, to prevent them from rushing against each other and destroying the whole of the world. And yet America has not got sufficient faith in this NAM as an effective buffer. That is why she continues to create these troubles for us. India does not want to be a great power. Some people, some section of their Press says, "Oh, India is going to be a great power". We do not want to be a great power. We want to be left alone so that we are able to develop our own industrial, agricultural and social economy in our country, so that our poor people can get rid of their poverty, so that our masses can be helped to become fairly educated people, well-fed people, people who can call themselves as human beings. We want just this little mercy, and this is the appeal I made to some Members of the Senate as well as to the House of Representatives of America. But I do not think in America today the majority of the people are sane-minded. I cannot say they are made because they are highly educated people, prosperous people, going about the whole of the world, gadding about as tourists and then helping us all with all their attractions, with all their temptations. But they are not sane-minded towards us, they are not sane-minded towards the rest of the world and that is why I welcome the foreign policy of the Government of India which is tending towards keeping these two great powers far away, farther away from the was mindedness and that is why I continue to congratulate Soviet Russia's leadership for the moral courage that they have been displaying for the last one year in spite of many a provocations that America has been creating directly, openly and secretly. I congratulate the Government of India and our Prime Minister and our Foreign Minister also for the manner in which they have been helping our country towards peace, as much of peace as we possibly can hope for in this very troubled world. Thank you.

16.15 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN
in the Chair]

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, with all my attention I was listening to Mr. Chowdhary because he belongs to a party which has the international background. Their analysis and polices are always based on international understanding. Sir, I was listening to Shri Chaudhury. I was surprised to listen to him that it was as if Indo-Chinese friendship was not possible on account of India. I would like to categorically answer this point. What was the origin? Is it not the origin that the Chinese developed the combination of forces and joined with the United States of America to fight against the Soviet hegemony? Is it not the origin? Is it not the thesis that one divided by two is half, but half plus half is not one? Is it that when the Chinese and the US friendship started, the original purpose was to fight against the Soviet hegemony? That is the charge against India? The Chinese are charging that the Soviet Union is organising an encirclement around China by Vietnam, India, Afghanistan, Mongolia, etc. So, that is the fault of India. I shall be happy if Shri Namboodiripad who has the highest credibility in China, who was behind the split of the Communist movement during 1964 in India and now when he has gone to meet the Chinese leader, I hope he will bring some positive messages. We shall be happy to have friendship with China. But it is a known fact. (*Interruptions*) Please listen to me. So far as Chinese are concerned, all the nuclear weaponry that has passed from the United States of America to China is now being passed on to Pakistan. This is my assessment. You should know one thing that so far as the designing information of the nuclear weaponry is concerned, I would say that that is passed on from China to Pakistan. So, this is the position. I fully agree that if one can be divided into two forces, one is the colonial imperialists and the other is the Socialists, those who stand for genuine peace, those who stand for economic freedom, those who stand for the struggle

[Shri Brajamohan Mohanty]

against imperialism and colonialism. If the world could be divided, it would be the happiest moment in the history of the world. But it is not possible today. You know that when a snake has been embraced by a baby, neither we can kill the snake nor will we be able to kill the baby. We are incapable of killing the snake. This is the position here and we should not encourage that.

Sir, I would like to know one thing. Let us positively think about it. We should not forget the reality of the situation. I know that the Indian image in the international field is the highest because of our principled foreign policy because of our commitment to peace, because of our commitment to anti-colonialism, because of our commitment for national liberation. Our image is very high in the international field. Our leaders starting from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to Shri Rajiv Gandhi have played a very significant role to remove tensions in the world.

So far as South Africa is concerned, the role of India to isolate South Africa is well-known to the world. All are aware how it has enhanced the image of India and the image of the Prime Minister and you know how it has been counter-acted by the President of the United States of America. There was a report that the President of the United States of America was threatening the women of that country that if they boycott South Africa, they will have to bury all the jewellery and this was retorted by the Women's Organisation. This is the situation. You know, there are forces, unfortunately certain socialist countries are associated with them. There are forces who are against India. Why they are against India? What is the reason? The United States of America is also a democracy and ours is also a democracy. You know, during the Indo-Chinese conflict—I do not say you are together because it may annoy you, so I say it is during the Indo-Chinese conflict the United States of America also helped us. So, certain new changes seem to be emerging. The Soviet Union also kept neutral. The entire international world is against China. You know, the Prime Minister is interested for an honourable settlement with China and

had taken us into confidence about it, you were there and I was there. But the problem is, you know, what is the package deal? Could you define it? I checked up. The package deal is as nebulous as...

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
We do not know.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :
You do not know because if you try, you will find that it is more nebulous. (Interruptions) I know that, I have checked it up. You must also check it up. Did China define this package deal? Did they define it during all these negotiations? No. Now, they are not for package deal. They are after the drop of blood, not for package deal. This is the position, and we are for friendship with China. Even the Prime Minister is thinking to go back to the Fifties for the relations of 'Hindi-Chini bhai bhai'. But the fact remains that. China must be very reasonable. But China was soon to play the imperialist role and China was soon to play the game of imperialism, the game of the USA in this region. But before us what is the problem? Two or three days before we saw mobilisation of forces in between China and India in the Arunachal sector. And, you know, it is not that Pakistan that is going nuclear, it is the entire region that is going nuclear. You know, Israel is equipped with the nuclear weaponry. Pakistan can produce one nuclear warhead annually. They have accepted their capability, and so far as China is concerned they have 300, so far as France is concerned, they have 500, so far as super powers are concerned, they have 2700 each of the nuclear warheads. This is the position. What is the alternative for us? Tell us. It is not that Government alone has to decide. It is the nation that has to decide. What alternative we have to accept? If this region is nuclear, what will be our position? All this is because those who have spoken before me are very much concerned about it. This is the position that we have to see and give an answer to it. No doubt, the Government of India has declared that we have to react if Pakistan goes nuclear. No doubt Pakistan has gone nuclear, but it is also painful to

review our own option. That must be taken into consideration.

Another aspect is that so far as Pakistan is concerned, about its behaviour in the Non-Aligned Movement, once Mr. Natwar Singh said here that it is very difficult, all the same, that a single country is to be eliminated from the Non-Aligned Movement. You know, now they are canvassing to be there in the Commonwealth. So far as Pakistan is concerned, as a matter of fact, in no area they have accepted their own commitments. This is the position. Another aspect is that so far as Pakistan is concerned, it is not only receiving the support from the United States of America, it has nuclearised itself, but the most significant aspect of the problem is that Pakistan is being treated as a front-line State in this region to play the game of international diplomacy or USA diplomacy. That is the danger you should know. So far as China is concerned, on minimum things, negotiation has been started and no doubt, anti-Indian propaganda has been stopped. But in this region, their policies are so directed that go against India. This is the position. We are struggling against these things. In the movement of world peace, in the struggle for establishing new economic order, we find that China and Europe are standing in the way. These are thy aspects, I would request the hon. Members to consider very seriously.

So far as external affairs are concerned, they can be diversified from our security problem; they can be diversified from our economic problem. Therefore, our external policies should take into consideration, the security aspect, the economic aspect and all these matters.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister one thing. So far as Harare NAM meeting is concerned, how is it that a representative of the Occupied Kasbmir attended it? That is why, I say, you see how things are manipulated by Pakistan and imperialist forces. I would appeal to the Government, to all the Members of this House and the nation as a whole that we must stand unitedly to the commitment of peace and our struggle against colonialism, imperialism and against economic injustice.

SHRI D.P. JADEJA (Jamnagar) : Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of External Affairs. For the past two hours, I have been listening to the debate concerning the relationship of India with its neighbour. I will try to draw the attention of the Members to the other area because I am going to concentrate mainly on our relations with distant Latin America. Sir, it is this region where India has to concentrate much more than what it is doing. No doubt, India's relations with countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, as the Annual Report for the Ministry says, "continued to grow" and "laid the basis for further development of ties". This is satisfactory to an extent. The State visits of the President of Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega and the President of Peru, Alan Garcia—the two young leaders from Latin America—during the past year has contributed a great deal to bilateral relations between India and these two countries. Our Prime Minister's visit to Mexico in connection with the Six-Nation Summit on Disarmament occasioned a meeting with Mexico's President Miguel dela Madrid to discuss and give content to bilateral economic cooperation between India and Mexico. All these are positive evidences over our growing relations with Latin America.

Mr. Chairman, notwithstanding these encouraging trends, it is my considered feeling that our ministry has to invest more of its energy in forging close relations with the countries of Latin America. As we all are aware, the decade of 1980 heralded a turning point in the Latin American developments. Politically it has meant return of democracy to most of the region. It is an expression of the faith and commitment of the people of Latin America to democratic values, norms and practices. Consequently, almost ninety per cent of the people of Latin America are enjoying a government of their choice. While it is a heartening trend currently witnessed in the region, it is also an opportunity for India which firmly believes in strengthening democratic institutions and values. It is for these reasons more and more of Latin American countries are keenly interested in forging relations with India and learn by our experience. Wherever we go in Latin

{Shri D.P. Jadeja}

America, the people and leaders of the region show an insatiable appetite for knowing more about our country—our economy, our achievements, our parliamentary practices, our views on global affairs and so on.

May I know from the hon. Minister as to what are we doing to meet this increasing demand and whether we can afford to ignore them.

The existing channels of diplomatic communications and the already established mechanisms of specific treaties and agreements are hardly adequate. I say hardly adequate because in most instances such agreements are not at all operative. While every effort must be made to activate these agreements—especially the cultural and educational exchanges as well as the scientific and technological protocols that we have signed with some of the countries of Latin America, now we will have to initiate or promote new protocols and agreements with the other Latin American countries. I can say this with confidence, for I am saying this on the basis of my inter-action with the leaders and parliamentarians of at least a few countries of Latin America that they desire setting up a mechanism for informal bilateral political consultation such as the ones that they have with a host of other countries. A continental-sized country like Brazil, for instance, is keenly interested in setting up an arrangement such as this. After all, there are a number of parallels between India and Brazil into which I do not like to go at this juncture.

There is no gainsaying that the fledgling democratic regimes and their leaders, unlike their predecessor regimes, are genuinely committed to reordering their global, regional and domestic priorities. Confronted as they are with a variety of problems both economic and political, these problems have been sharply and acutely relieved in two major fronts—one, the external debt and the other, the soaring domestic inflation. The political future and processes in these countries largely depend on how these critical issues are going to be tackled in the coming years. The concern and energies of these regimes are increasingly

seen and spent in forging a new economic order both within their countries and internationally that will pave the way for more meaningful South-South Cooperation.

In this time of crisis, it is necessary and imperative that we reciprocated and offer our support and assistance to these countries. In their effort to meet the debt crisis these countries are seeking increasing economic cooperation mainly with developing countries, including importantly India. Economic cooperation is not simply trade exchanges. It includes significantly in the present day, technology transfer and exchange, and dissemination of technical know-how. The Ministry operates what is known as Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation Programme providing bilateral assistance to developing countries. Let us consider extending technical assistance under the INTEC programme to deserving small medium-sized countries of the Latin American and the Caribbean regions. This is not the occasion where I should elaborate this any further. I have already handed to our Honourable Minister of Commerce a report containing specific projects and programmes which deserve some attention. However, the Ministry of External Affairs should seriously consider ways and means to assess the scientific and technological need of these countries and on a continuous basis monitor them to appropriate Indian agencies so that follow-up action can be conceived and implemented.

The ITDC as well as the Indian Council of Cultural Relations should in their publicity activities highlight the significant strides that India has achieved in specific modern scientific and technological fields. This, to some extent, will meet the concerns of many Latin American countries. At the same time, educational exchanges, essentially in respect of teachers, specialists and experts in specific fields should be further encouraged. Efforts must be made under the auspices of the ICCR to study and assess academic and research programmes relating to Indian studies in several of the Latin American Universities and research centres. Educational exchanges are very necessary to create a climate favourable to close

cooperation. Equally, our efforts to promote Latin American studies should be enhanced, I would like to be enlightened on what we have done to promote Latin American studies in our Universities and Research Institutions. Almost some 15-16 years ago, the Ministry had announced that they are going to set up a Centre for Latin American studies. Sir, I do not know of any programme of Latin American studies except the modest one established by the Jawaharlal Nehru University. I do not know why we should not provide additional facilities and support to this solitary on-going programme and at the same time encourage more such institutions elsewhere in the country.

Recently, I was in Panama and it was there that I learnt from a few Spanish-speaking people of an excellent magazine called 'La India' being brought out in Spanish by our Embassy in Panama. I take this opportunity to congratulate all those concerned and such all-round informative literature should be more circulated in Latin America.

Sir, in the Annual Report that we have been given, on Policy Planning and Research, there is mention of a modest budget to assist Seminar and Conferences on international affairs. But, unfortunately, there is mention of a single instance of Latin America being considered. I hope this would be taken up more seriously in future to assist such programmes on Latin America.

In the Chapter on Cultural Relations—I refer to page 92—a mention has been made of setting up a centre for Africa South and South-East Asian Cultural studies. May I know: why not Latin America? Why are we trying to give a feeling to that part of the world that Latin-America would follow after the other regions of the world?

An important event that is to take place in that part of the world is the 150th Anniversary of Indians setting foot on Latin American soil which is going to be celebrated next year, in May, in a big way in Guyana, Surinam, Trinidad and other Latin American and Caribbean countries. I do hope that we will assist and encourage them in a big manner.

Sir, another important factor regarding that part of the countries is that the Latin American Parliament where India was an invitee as an observer in the early 70s, seems to have lost touch after that. It was only during 1973 and 74, an observer was sent from here. Now, that the democratic process is in full swing in Latin American countries, we should make all efforts to revive our contacts with the Latin American Parliament.

With this, I would like to, once again, congratulate the Government for setting up a Consultative Committee for Non-Resident Indians. Also, I would like to know as to how the NRIs from Latin American countries are being encouraged and involved in the activities of this council.

While concluding, I would only like to remind the Government that these friendly Latin American countries while extending their hand of friendship, who are giving their support to all our programmes, who are also encouraging us to participate in a lot of programmes there, if we do not take the opportunity now, probably tomorrow, it may be too late.

Thank you.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, as I went through the Annual Report of the Ministry of External Affairs for 1986-87, I had a feeling that our diplomacy during the last year represented a lot of notion but very little movement. I tried to understand the mind behind this diplomacy and I felt that, in the dimension of time, it take a long-term view rather than a short term and immediate view, and in the dimension of space, its eyes seem to be focussed on a distant horizon neglecting our immediate neighbourhood. We have to come down from the sky, and instead of taking a bird's eye-view, I plead, we take a worm's eye-view. Let us understand that diplomacy cannot be measured in terms of the number of countries with which we exchange VIP visits, that diplomacy is not just champagne and roses or receptions and candle-light dinners. It is hard, sustained and intelligent pursuit of national interest. It takes place more often in a smoke-filled room until the wee hours of the morning. That effort

[Shri Syed Shahabuddin]

seems to be lacking. We seem to take a superficial view, and it is time to re-state some of the basic fundamentals.

It does not need to be said that national interests are supreme. But national interests must be defined in a certain scale of priorities. We know that we are not a territorially-hungry power. We are even exceptional in the sense that we have abjured violence in trying to recover what rightfully belongs to us. We do not aspire to conquest or, as Prof. Ranga has said, even to a great power status. We do not believe in aggrandisement or in armtwisting or in influence-peddling, nor do we aspire to the leadership of this bloc or that. But everybody will agree that our independence and sovereignty are supreme and their protection and defence is of paramount importance. Everybody will agree that we must live in peace with our neighbours, and wherever there are conflicts of interest, we should make every possible effort to harmonise, to reconcile our differences and to reduce the area of conflict. Everybody will agree that we must make a sincere effort all the time to resolve outstanding bilateral questions, that we must, looking forward, try to convert this area, South Asia, of which we are a part, into an area of peace, friendship and cooperation. I think we have a legitimate right to say that we want the Indian Ocean to be a Zone of Peace and not of rivalry. Also, since we are also a part of the world, we also wish to make a modest contribution to the evolution of a just international order in its political and economic dimensions. We want a world without war and without want, without dependence and without fear. We are, therefore, for de-colonisation, for peace, for disarmament and development and for human rights. But we also want access to development resources and technology on equal, equitable and reasonable terms in order that we can achieve the final objective of nationhood, a life with dignity for our people, and not only for our people but for the people of the third world as a whole.

But, Sir, when, with this criterion we judge the performance of one year, what exactly have we to offer? If the defence budget can be taken to be a simple index—it is not enough or absolute—the mere rise in the defence budget implies the relative

failure of diplomacy. We know the social cost of defence. And yet, defence and defence preparedness, as I said the other day, is supreme. But when we analyse our trade we find that the terms are negative, they are deteriorating. Our share in world trade is going down. Our Balance of Payment is increasingly adverse. The terms of economic aid that are available to us are getting stiffer. And the terms on which technology is available for our development is also becoming more and more constrained.

In our security environment, we find once again both Pakistan and China looming large on our horizon. We cannot wish them away and yet I feel that we have to take a somewhat detached and emotional approach. Sometimes, I feel that our relations with our immediate neighbours are seen through the haze of history. Sometimes through the emotional view of, shall I call it ethnic memories. If we are to achieve our priorities, then in that case, well while I applaud all that the Government has done on the question of Apartheid it cannot take precedence over a meaningful term to our relation with China or Pakistan. It cannot take precedence over the situation in Sri Lanka. We cannot afford to ignore the occupation of Afghanistan by a foreign power. We cannot possibly line with equanimity with the continuing war in our neighbourhood between Iran and Iraq. Even the ebb and flow of detente cannot take precedence over the ebb and flow of the terms of transfer of technology or of development resources to developing countries. De-escalation of nuclear confrontation on the European soil cannot take precedence over the problem posed to us by the escalation of nuclear rivalry in the Indian Ocean. Border negotiations with a neighbour cannot take precedence over restoring the disturbed border situation in a distant part of the world, however laudable that objective may be.

The funny thing is that we harp on non-alignment as if non-alignment was itself a policy. Non-alignment is really a principle, it is not a policy. I shall not go into its definition whether it is static equi-distance or a dynamic equilibrium between super powers. Supposing super powers came together what shall happen to our non-

alignment. So non-alignment must be defined in terms of independence of judgment, the capacity to be what we are, to do what we feel like what we consider as supreme in national interest. This non-alignment will remain permanent as a matter of principle. The Prime Minister inherited the Crown of the Non-aligned movement. In course of time it has passed on to another nation. But, it seems to me that he liked it and I grant that he should. But, somehow, I feel sometimes in the moments of euphoria he tended to show the infatuation of a green-horn when he discovers his first love. Or perhaps, somebody thinks that he invented Non-alignment. In any case whatever it was Non-alignment, simply harping on it as Mantra is no answer. We have to have a definite policy towards specific problems, towards States which are of significance in our relations, towards regions which are worthy of note, towards specific world problems and towards, if I may say so, our customers and our suppliers. We must have a clear conception about what we wish to do in a specific situation as it confronts us. Sir, when I come to the specific situation in South Asia, I wish to felicitate the Government on the step forward that SAARC has taken, with the second SAARC Summit held in India as well as the establishment of a permanent Secretariat. But, South Asia has to be looked upon in a much larger sense. South Asia is a geographic, a strategic and an economic unity. Our foreign policy must not deviate from that basic perception. We have the capacity as a nation, we are blessed by God that we are at the heart of this region and we have the means in terms of ethnicity, language and religion to build bridges with every single neighbour of ours in this region. How much are we doing to achieve than to build these bridges?

We had a communication gap with Pakistan to which the Hon. Minister of State testified the other day and we almost came to blows a few months ago. We are at the threshold of a nuclear arms race. I wish to plead with you Mr. Chairman, let us stop it with all means at our command. It is *per se* an evil. It is nothing but madness to have an arms race and worse to look for an arms race in nuclear terms in our sub-continent. We must do everything possible in order to stop the ball from being

set rolling which in the form of a Greek tragedy may leads us to a nuclear confrontation on this soil.

What progress have we made on the proposed treaty of friendship and cooperation with Pakistan? Why have we not achieved any meaningful progress on trade? Let that be explained to the nation. We must not allow any inhibition to come in the way of direct negotiations even—I am using a very basic suggestion, once again on the question of joint defence of the sub-continent and cooperation in the field of nuclear energy. Let the guns which are turned against each other be turned outward to the defence of the sub-continent as a whole and not be used for fratricide.

I again wish to congratulate the Hon. Minister for finalising the delimitation of the maritime boundary between India and Burma. That is something which was started, if I may say so humbly, at the time when I was in charge of that area. I am happy that it had come to a fruitful conclusion. And yet the people of Indian origin in Burma go-on suffering discrimination.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Just two-three minutes Sir.

In Sri Lanka we are facing a terrible situation. It has gone beyond the situation of violation or a persistent violation of human rights, as the phrase goes. It has reached to the dimension of ethnic genocide. It has gone to the situation practically of a civil war. If every street of Colombo becomes a battle ground, where shall we be? With a neighbour completely chaotic and unstable we have get to think in terms of what are we going to do about that.

In Bangladesh, while we had the unresolved question of Ganga water, now we have the 'Chakma problem also. In Nepal, I understand that they have unilaterally cut away the privileges of the Indian nationals there. I would like to know more about it. There are increasing sings of Chinese presence there.

With China, I need not dialte about their intrusion in Arunachal Pradesh

[Shri Syed Shahabuddin]

although I don't want that to become the final stumbling block. I would still believe that every effort must be made to find a settlement and to come to on settlement. Let us have a dialogue and let us at least make them agree that while we have a dialogue, they shall not move forward. They shall maintain the status quo.

In Afghanistan, we still have the problem. Finally, it is a question of priorities.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Yes Sir.

In the Middle-east, we have always been harping just as on Indian Ocean, about an international conference. We see it nowhere on the horizon. We have the horrible example of the use of chemical weapons in violation of all international obligations by one nation against another in our neighbourhood and we remain silent about it.

In the economic field, where is the much wanted new international economic order? SDR's have not been replenished. The multi-nationals are coming in with greater impunity. The transfer of technology has become more worrisome.

The south-south cooperation has remained a pious phrase despite all the resolutions of the last non-aligned summit. We have given Rs. 9 crores for 60 countries. I just worked it out. It comes to Rs. 15 lakhs per state. That is the measure of south-south cooperation, as far as we are concerned.

Finally I wish to point out the institutional gap. The foreign office today stands emasculated and demoralised with the public execution of a foreign secretary before the eyes of the television. We have a peculiar situation there. We had four Ministers, five Minister of State and four Foreign Secretaries in the course of a little over two years. How can you run the foreign office in this manner as an institution? Therefore, I would say please restore the continuity of our diplomacy. Please do not meddle with it. Foreign policy does not vary from

Government to Government. It should not vary because it represents permanent interests. Foreign policy must represent a national consensus and for the execution of that policy we have no other instrument except the foreign office. Treat the foreign office with respect. Treat foreign office with a little consideration. Evaluate your priorities. Assess our immediate needs and resources. Apply our limited resources carefully. Identify national interests and pursue the national interests relentlessly without fear or favour whether it hurts the great powers or anybody else.

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil) : Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs. This gives me an opportunity to express my views on our policy regarding international relations and other concerned matters.

Sir, our foreign policy has stood the test of time. We had been very consistent in our foreign policy. On all the world issues our opinion is very clear and the world community appreciates our stand. Actually the main thrust of India's foreign policy has been always a strong sense of identity with non-aligned movement; stubborn opposition to the nuclear arms race; stubborn opposition to the move to militarise outer space and our solidarity to the people who fight against colonialism, imperialism and racialism.

The wisdom of Panditji is an inspiring source not only for India but also for all countries especially the developing countries and the countries which are fighting for their identity and freedom. It was Panditji who raised his voice against the nuclear armaments more than 20 years ago. He appealed for stopping of nuclear tests pending signing of test ban treaty and now we are living under the serious threat of a nuclear holocaust. I know my time is very limited. So I do not want to go into those details because the general issues and our approach towards those issues has already been stated by my colleagues and particularly by Shri Bipin Pal Das.

17.00 hrs.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention

of the hon'ble Minister to some of the points which I consider important in the given situation. One is, as many friends have said here, about our relations with our neighbouring countries especially with Pakistan and China. Despite all our sincere efforts to normalise our relations with these countries, the situation is going bad. Everybody said so in their speeches while participating in the discussions.

Sir, about our relations with Pakistan, India's initiative to diffuse the tension demonstrated our desire for good relationship with Pakistan. But the reports appearing in the Press and the reports we receive from other sources are causing a great concern to us. There had been meetings of Heads of States of both these countries. There are also expression of views at Secretaries level. But I would like to say the things are going bad.

Sir, in the annual report it is said :

"During January 1987, tension on the India-Pakistan border aggravated on account of Pakistani forces having moved to provocative and threatening positions."

After that also, tensions in Indo-Pak border are reported in the newspapers many a time. So, I would like to know what is the present position? What steps the Government have taken in this regard?

I would like to refer to two or three things in this context which come in the way of normalisation of our relations with Pakistan. One is Pakistan's getting a massive build-up of sophisticated weapons including AWACS. Sir, Pakistan's nuclear programme affects our security environment. In his recent interview with the 'Time' magazine, President Zia-ul-Huq of Pakistan acknowledged that Pakistan has the capability to develop nuclear weapons. Earlier to that, Dr. A.Q. Khan, the leading nuclear scientist of Pakistan, had admitted in an interview reported by 'Observer', London, what CIA has been saying about Pakistan's possessing a bomb is correct. Pakistan's acquisition of nuclear weapons is a development which we cannot afford to ignore. So, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister what is the reaction of the Govern-

ment. Also, I would like to know whether the Government propose to reconsider our policy regarding the use of nuclear weapons.

Sir, we are also concerned about the role of USA in Pakistan's military build-up. I would like to draw, in this context, the attention of the House to the Pakistan Prime Minister's visit to Washington in July last year and the United States' 4.02 billion dollars package for Pakistan. Incidentally, I remember a statement made by Shri Junejo, the irrelevant statement on India planning to attack Pakistan during Indiraji's time. So, Sir, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government have taken these issues with Pakistan, if so with what results?

Next is our relation with China. Our relations with China are also running into difficulties day-by-day, especially in the context of new posture that China has adopted. Now, you know everything and due to lack of time I cannot explain. You also know about China's new tactics. My colleague here said about the nexus between China and Pakistan, Islamabad and Beijing. I also feel that there is a gang-up between China, Pakistan and America.

Sir, the main hurdle between India and China is about this question of Chinese intrusion. Many colleagues have asked about this, I am not going into details now. Then my colleague said about China's objection to the conferment of Statehood to Arunachal Pradesh. Such instances are taking place. We had discussed many times these problems. In the last Session, I remember, the Minister said that and we protested all this. But, despite all protests they go with their plans; that is what is happening, Sir.

Now, Sir, I say, China and Pakistan opened 4620 m high Kunjerab Pass in Pakistan occupied Kashmir to third country nationals. Sir, the pass was earlier opened for those two countries only. Then we protested, but they forgot. Now, they opened this pass for all. That is happening, Sir.

Sir, here is a report. The report says that the survey teams from China and Pakistan are now demarcating the boundaries across the Mc Mohan Line in the

[Shri T. Basbeer]

eastern sector recognising sovereignty over occupied Kashmir in this region. It is reported that they are carrying their surveys, I am not going into the details. Mr. Saifuddin has said about Pakistan and then U.S.A. Mr. Saifuddin must understand there is an addition also to that and that addition is China. There is a U.S.-China-Pak gang-up.

I would like to suggest the Hon. Minister about our policy with neighbours. Sir, considering our past experience the Government should do a detailed review about our neighbourhood diplomacy and should come forward with some new ideas.

Sir, another issue is that of increasing military rivalry in the Indian ocean. Sir, instead of implementing the U.N. Declaration, interested powers have gone ahead in increasing their military presence in the area.

We have been talking about the meeting of the littoral States. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps are being taken by India in this direction? What new initiative is going to be taken by the hon. Minister in this direction to convene a meeting of the littoral States?

As my hon. friends have stated, terrible genocide is taking place in Sri Lanka. Because of the limited time at my disposal, I cannot elaborate on this. But I really do not know as to what our hon. Minister thinks about this problem. Something must be done now.

17.11 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI (Kanpur) : Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs and convey my congratulations to the hon. Minister, Pandit Narayan Datt Tiwari for following the same policy which was followed by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru from the very beginning of our

independence and was founded by Mahatma Gandhi even when India had not become independent.

Love, peace, mutual goodwill and amity has been our policy and this farsightedness has been continuing since pre-independence era till date *i.e.* after 40 years of independence. Some colleagues say that there is no stability and farsightedness in the policy of the Government. But I think this is wrong. The policy of the Government has remained unchanged. I would like to say that though some persons have taken undue advantage of the liberal policy of the Government but India has performed its duty correctly and has never shown any laxity. I would also deal this subject in brief.

The name of China has been mentioned. I would not like to repeat the old things. But I would like to draw the attention towards the recent happenings in Arunachal Pradesh. A disquieting situation has arisen in the matter of relation with China. I would request the Government to consider over it seriously and try to solve it.

The very creation of Pakistan has been on the foundation of hatred and ill will. Therefore, we do not expect any good from the machinery which has been ruling that country since its creation. Whenever some trouble takes place there, they try to divert the attention of their people by raising the bogey of India. Therefore, it is unimaginable to expect from them adoption of friendly policy towards India. Yet our Government has been making efforts again and again to solve the border problem with Pakistan amicably. This has not been done only at present but during the time of the late Shrimati Indira Gandhi, late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri and the late Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru also. We should restore amity between the two countries, but the response from the other side has not been encouraging. I want that Government should made efforts in this direction once again and as has been said by my brother Shahabuddin, what objection the Government of India can have if wise counsel prevails on them? There cannot be a happier thing for India if peace prevails in the world and India and Pakistan jointly strive for it.

Now a submission about South Africa. The issue of South Africa is causing deep concern to us. Even the *Ashram* of Mahatma Gandhi was burnt there. India has always raised its voice against racial discrimination of Blacks the world over. These Super Powers have not said good bye to the politics of injustice and atrocities even today. If there is any democratic country in the world who has continuously stood against it, it is India. And, it is still continuing its crusade. The whole world appreciates India for this stand of ours. This august House as well as all peace loving citizens the world over have always been sending their good wishes to Indian Government and its leadership for it. This work should always be kept up so that the historical role India has played in keeping peace in the world may always be written in golden letters.

There is one more point to which I want to draw Government's attention. The problem of the people of Indian origin living abroad has become very complex. Sri Lanka's example is before us. Our relations with the countries which are now better off, such as Surinam, Mauritius, Fiji and Guyana where people of Indian origin are living and have accepted them as their own countries, are somewhat strange even though these people have helped them in bringing prosperity there. We shall have to bring changes in our approach with regard to our liaison with those countries. In my view, we try to complete the formality of keeping relations with these brothers of Indian origin in the same way as we do in the case of our relations with other countries of Europe. If we continue with this approach, it is not going to strengthen our relations; rather it will adversely affect our established relations. In my view, it cannot be achieved on political front alone. Our art, culture, literature will play a vital role in it. One of our friends has rightly said that at one time, religion too played a role in it. India has never invaded any country. If at all it invaded thousands years ago, it was in the field of religion, art, literature and culture through which it spread its message of peace and love. There was not an iota of injustice or atrocity involved in it. Today our view point remains the same but we have rendered our culture and art

weak. Our approach has also weakened. If we could strengthen that view point, we would be able to strengthen our relations with the countries where people of Indian origin are living because they would be tied with the bonds of brotherhood. Our relations with those countries will be further strengthened if we meet or try to meet them at an informal level.

There is yet another point that I would like to submit and I have a personal experience also in this regard. The Indians who go abroad are not given good treatment by the Indian Embassies. Their attitude is not as cooperative as is in the case of embassies of other countries towards their respective citizens. Government should look into it as to why indifference is shown by them? There is a general complaint of the Indian citizens that an indifferent attitude is shown to them by the Indian embassies, leave aside paying attention to their cultural, linguistic and other problems. I have also heard complaints that the bundles of books sent by the Ministry of External Affairs to the Indian embassies are not even opened. Reading material worth lakhs of rupees remain there untouched for years. Why this indifference? If such kind of indifference continues even under the stewardship of wise and learned Minister like Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari, it would be quite strange.

I have to say one thing more. The Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi has been trying to solve mutual problems with the neighbouring countries. By now these problems should have been solved but for the obstacles put by some quarters in this regard. So far as the question of creating trouble within the country is concerned, the Hon. Prime Minister himself has resolved the issues involved. Peace has been restored in a number of border States. But caution will have to be taken against the internal disturbances and the activities of the terrorists, who are out to create conditions which may lead to strained relations with outside world.

I would like to make a submission about Sri Lanka too. The Government of Sri Lanka should be asked to stop atrocities against the Tamil and Tamil extremists too should be cautioned

[Shri Naresh Chandra Chaturvedi]

against causing harassment to Sri Lankan Government. I want that Pakistan too should be asked to refrain from unwanted activities. Whatever steps Government wants to take in this connection should be taken firmly.

With these words, I once again thank you and conclude.

*SHRI P. SELVENDRAN (Periyakulam): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the All India Anna Dravida Munetra Kazhagam let me express my views on the demands for grants relating to the Ministry of External Affairs.

At a time when the aggressive design of imperialist nations are at its zenith and when external forces are working against the stability, unity and integrity of our country, it is my bounden duty to caution the Government against the challenges, I bring to the attention of this House that it is time we reorient our diplomatic and military strategies.

Foundation of our foreign policy were laid by late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. Our foreign policy is aimed at the peaceful co-existence of nations and there cannot be two opinions on this.

India's avowed enemy Pakistan amassed troops on the border and escalated the tension. China went a step further and committed intrusion into Arunachal Pradesh. War clouds were hovering. Everyone expected a war to explode at any time out of this dismal situation. However, the sagacity and statesmanship of our hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi averted the war.

China has for long accepted, in practice, that Arunachal Pradesh indisputably belongs to India. However, to give formal recognition of India's sovereignty over Arunachal Pradesh, the Chinese have been urging upon India to concede Aksai Chin in Western sector in favour of them. When we granted statehood to Arunachal Pradesh, the Chinese, not only objected to it, they even warned us of serious consequences.

Pakistan is in possession of a nuclear bomb. After concentrating troops on the border and escalating the tension on the border, President Zia Ul Haq of Pakistan visited India to witness a cricket match, perhaps to play his own cricketer diplomacy.

At this juncture, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister. When Shri Gorbachav visited our country, he openly advised us to try to mend our differences with Pakistan by peaceful negotiation. During the war of Bangladesh liberation, when U.S. Seventh Fleet moved menacingly towards the war torn waters in support of Pakistan the Soviets roared that they would not wait and watch the fun. The present appeal on Indo-Pak relation also emanate from the same Soviet land. Even a Pakistan daily had reported that the appeal of Shri Gorbachev is in sharp contrast to the stand of another Soviet leader Shri Kuruschev when he visited India in 1955. Shri Kuruschev declared that the accession of Kashmir to India was a final and once for all a closed affair. We cannot forget how this enraged our Pakistani compatriots. New Delhi must closely monitor the reactions of Pakistan to the statements made by Shri Gorbachev on Afganisthan and Indo-Pak relations.

Strains in the ties of India with Pakistan and China are not new. We are fully aware of the perspectives and dimensions of our relations with these two neighbours.

In the case of Sri Lanka it is a different thing, I draw the attention of this House to the sordid fact that Sri Lanka is no more a friendly country. Sri Lanka is fastly distancing itself from us. We must note it. Sri Lanka fails to understand Indian goodwill and mediatory efforts with a view to settle the ethnic problem. It fails to understand our moves in the right perspective. Instead it emits enmity against us.

Sri Lanka is waging war against its own men. It imposes economic blockage against its own citizens and starves them to death. These gory and genocidal incidents form the blood-stained chapters of the history of that island nation.

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

When I think of the Sri Lankan imbroglio, I am reminded of the Sri Lanka of the epic age. The Eelam Tamils may be compared to Sita in distress. I am proud to cast our Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi in the role of Sri Rama, the Saviour. The Eelam Tamils are in the perpetual hope that a time may sooner come that they need shed tears no more; no more they would suffer. And that India will its protective hands. I am sure that the Indian Government would not betray the confidence of the Tamils. Tamils would not be disappointed on this count. Government must, therefore, take urgent steps in this matter.

As far as Sri Lankan ethnic conflict is concerned, the Indian side laid emphasis on these aspects. Firstly, negotiations must continue on the basis of talks held on Dec. 19. Secondly, the Sri Lankan Government must immediately lift the economic blockade. Lastly, the Sri Lankan Government must stop killing of innocent Tamils. Despite our insistence on the Sri Lankan Government to accept these proposals, have they agreed to these suggestions? Have they lifted the economic blockade? Have they stopped killing innocent Tamils? No. All our appeals have fallen on deaf ears. Shri Jayawardane's statement that he had lifted the economic blockade is untrue; a cosmetic distortion of facts; a farce; a political chicanery.

I would also like to draw the attention of the Minister to an important thing. To hold talks with the Sri Lankan Government you first sent Shri Parthasarathy, then Shri Bandhari and thereafter Shri P. Chidambaram and Shri Natwar Singh. And now you have sent Shri Dinesh Singh. I am happy that you send emissaries to hold talks. But why do you change the emissaries often. Whether it is Shri Parthasarathy or Shri Bandhari or Shri P. Chidambaram or Shri Natwar Singh or Shri Dinesh Singh, they are simply carriers of the Government's message. Why do you change the emissaries? Do we derive any benefit by changing them? Why one has been preferred over the other? I believe the Hon. Minister will explain these questions in his reply.

When a solution is in sight, some unfortunate incidents happen and the parties

tumble into the quagmire again. It is something like when butter is eagerly charned, the milkpot abruptly breaks.

Even in the morning we had learnt from newspapers that nearly 150 persons died and more than 200 injured in a bomb blast in Colombo. We condemn the perpetrators of this crime, whoever, they may be. We always condemn violence and we desire that it should be quelled with all vehemence.

Violence is like a double-edged sword. Those who live by the sword, shall perish by the sword. That is what is happening in Sri Lanka.

The charged remains of both the cigarette and the match stick which lighted it, go to the ash-tray at the end. Likewise, both the perpetrators and the provocateurs of violence go to graveyard ultimately.

We cannot squarely blame the innocent Tamils for what had happened in Colombo yesterday. The Tamils in Sri Lanka are shedding blood everyday. They are undergoing ordeals for the past four years. Their womenfolk are dishonoured. They do not have security to life and property. I strongly feel that this massacre is nothing but a sabotage to divert the growing global sympathy for the Tamils. May be even the handiwork of the political opponenets of Shri Jayawardane.

Recently, some 100 bus passengers were killed in Sri Lanka. Consequent to the killings, the Sri Lankan President announced that he would arm 5000 sinhalase civilians with guns for providing self-defence. Provision of security to life and property is solely the duty of the Government and self-defence of this sort is no answer. This would only worsen the situation. I request the Hon. Minister to impress upon the Sri Lankan Government to desist from any such dangerous move.

We condemn the racist regime in South Africa. When we raise our voice against the racist regime and suggest an economic embargo we spit anger as fury flushes out of Lord Shiva's third eye. We are as stout and firm as a banyan tree in our solidarity against the Pretoria regime. But when it come to settle the ethnic problem in Sri

[Shri P. Selvendran]

Lanka our determination is not even as stout as the wayside creeper. I am sad to note this.

When we voice the demand for an economic embargo against the South African regime, why should not we impose the same on Sri Lanka which has unleashed an economic blockade against our own brethren.

Sri Lanka is a member of the non-aligned community. The movement is a comity of nations which abjures all forms of violence and condemn human rights violations. I request the Government to muster strength among the non-aligned nations to expel Sri Lanka which is abusing its right as a member of the Movement from the Movement itself. It perpetrates genocide against its own population.

South African question is simply a thorn in the flesh of Mother India. But the problem of Tamils in Shri Lanka is a sore in the very eyes of Bharat Matha. There is vast difference between these two problems. There is hundred fold urgency to settle the Tamil question.

Sir, I caution the Government to be beware of Sri Lanka in the guise of a friendly nation. By shaking hands with us in a friendly manner, it may even steal our very fingers and if chance comes, it may even wipe the life lines of our palms.

At this juncture, I caution the Government that Shri Lanka is becoming a base for imperialist powers. If at all a threat comes from Indian Ocean, it will come from Sri Lanka.

I am now reminded of the lines of our Kingpoet Kannadasan. He said enemies are like thorns well visible whereas friends are thorns hidden. He therefore prays to god to save him from friends as he can take upon the challenge from his enemies. These meaningful words are true in the case of our relations with Sri Lanka.

Please do not hope that Shri Jayawardane will show compassion on our brethren Tamils. Do not hope he will sympathise

with Tamils. Do not hope he will solve their problem. I am convinced he will not do it. A tigress never suckles a fawn. We, must, therefore, change our approach and policy towards this island nation. Lastly, let me quote a famous Tamil Poet Shri Vairamuthu :

“O, Cartographer, You are a prophet, for on the map of India, you had shown Sri Lanka too.”

I do not think that the poet insinuates that Sri Lanka forms part of our territory. But, I hope that Sri Lankans may not drag us to the point that we act in a manner that these light, innocuous and prophetic words of the poet come true.

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirbat) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, one would like to speak about a very large number of subjects falling within the scope of this Ministry, but unfortunately or fortunately—I do not know which—the constraints of time compel me to limit my remarks to just a few topics.

I may say, at the outset, that within the broad framework of the country's foreign policy, which is not the foreign policy of any particular Government or particular Prime Minister, I should say it is a traditional policy of this country which has been followed for so many years and which we fully support, I restrict myself to pointing out what I consider to be a certain lack of initiative. There is need for making the same policy more dynamic and, therefore, taking certain initiative which, I believe, are very very necessary in the present situation.

First of all, let me just make a brief reference to South Africa to remind the House that this is the 75th anniversary this year of the African National Congress which is being celebrated and observed all over the world. My suggestion is that the best way of honouring the South African people and the African National Congress on the occasion of this 75th Anniversary is, for our Government, to give diplomatic status, diplomatic representation to the African National Congress. I see no reason what-

soever why this should be delayed. We have given recognition to SWAPO of Namibia which was very welcome indeed. We have got very very close relations with the African National Congress. At present, the international public opinion is more against the Pretoria regime than it was ever before. At the same time, the liberation upsurge of the South African people has reached a much higher level than it had ever reached before, and at such a time to give a further boost to the morale of these freedom fighters, to extend our hand more firmly to giants like Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu and others who are rotting in the jails of the racist regime. I think our Government should seriously now consider this question of giving diplomatic recognition to the African National Congress. It would be something fitting the long history and tradition which this country has got of standing squarely behind the South African peoples' struggle. This is one suggestion I have to make.

Another one is regarding the Indian Ocean. Over a space of 14 years, from the 16th December 1971 to the 16th of December 1985, the United Nations General Assembly has passed 16 Resolutions in 14 years recommending the convocation of this conference whose venue is also decided upon in Colombo to discuss and decide on this question of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. Now, the latest target date for this Conference, latest, it has been constantly shifted and shifted and postponed, has been fixed as the first half of 1986. Now, we are in the first half of 1987, no conference has taken place. Every time it is being sabotaged and torpedoed by the United States Government, everybody knows it. They flatly refuse to participate in such a conference although it is a decision of the United Nations General Assembly, repeated 16 times in 14 years.

So the point I want to make is : what do we propose to do about it ? Where do we go from here ? We can follow this policy of just waiting and waiting and waiting passively knowing very well in our heart of hearts that this conference will never materialise because of the present policy of the United States. Meanwhile, the situation in the Indian Ocean is becoming more and more dangerous from the

point of view of the security, not only of our country but of this entire region. Sir, on the 13th October last year, speaking at some function in Jakarta in Indonesia, I find that our Prime Minister had called for and I quote :

"Fresh initiatives by the littoral States in order to halt the military build up and the naval rivalry in this region,"

This is what Mr. Rajiv Gandhi said in Jakarta. He emphasised the need for fresh initiatives by the littoral States.

Who is to take this initiative ? All the littoral States can't act together simultaneously, somebody has to take a step forward. And therefore I propose, I have proposed it on earlier occasions too, that the Government of India should find ways and means, take the initiative to bring about a conference. It won't be terms of the United Nations General Assembly's resolution at all. I am fully aware of that. It can't be because that is being frustrated. A conference of all those littoral States, the Governments of those littoral States bordering the Indian Ocean who are willing to come together may be a sort of an informal or unofficial conference to come together in order to spell out what they consider to be the components of this concept of a zone of peace. What exactly should it mean ? What are the measures necessary ? What are the steps to be taken so that this region can be converted from a region of tension and hot-beds of war into a region of peace ? Of course, I know if the United States was boycotting even the officially mooted conference of the United Nations it will certainly not take part in such a conference and in any way it is not one of the littoral States. It is not by any stretch of imagination a littoral State of the Indian Ocean, though the whole of the Ocean is dotted with its bays including Deigo Garcia. But some of the other States may not like the Soviet Union to take part in such a Conference. The Soviet Union, strictly speaking, geographically is not a littoral State either. So, for the time being I would suggest that even if these two powers are not present, let there be a Conference of the Littoral States and let India take the initiative to try to persuade the Governments with whom we have got such

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

good relations and close relations, at least let it be a forum of the littoral States from where they can spell out and speak out and say 'this is what our idea of what a zone of peace is'. Are we going to go on waiting helplessly, year after year, for something which we know will never materialise? I cannot go into further details, but I think this is a matter worthy of serious consideration by the Government.

The third point I would like to say, Sir, is that it is high time that certain naive illusions which seem to haunt our External Affairs Ministry are given up. This also requires some initiative. We seem to have some kind of illusion, continuing illusion, in spite of what even our esteemed old colleague like Prof. Ranga was so categorical and clear about in his mind, but the cobwebs in the mind of the Foreign Ministry require to be cleared up and to be dispelled. There are certain harsh realities on the ground and those realities are the United States' global strategic consensus, of which Pakistan has become an integral part. The fall out from the recent Asian mission of Mr. Casper Weinberger is very plain for all of us to see. I have not understood to this day why our Government went out of its way to invite Mr. Weinberger to come to this country. We have talked so much in the last few days about dangers of destabilization and saying that we, on this side of the House, do not understand it, we are falling into the trap of the destabilizer. The biggest destabilizer of all, notorious for destabilizing operations, the United States Secretary of Defence, Mr. Casper Weinberger, one of the hawks in Washington, was brought here and given a red carpet welcome. For what purpose? What illusions do we have? Do we still think that we can convince the Americans and persuade them to give up their ties with Pakistan? Is it something sentimental? This is not sentimental ties. This is a reality of the Americans having a very very clear-cut strategic consciousness of the whole region, of how they want to behave here, particularly after Iran. Well, what shall I say about Iran? One Iran was that Iran which was there at the time of the Shah. Then there was an Iran for some time after the Shah was overthrown. And now there is another Iran whose future of course I am

not very clear about, but with whom the Americans who talk so much in recent years about international terrorism, global terrorism and how America was going to be in the vanguard of the fight against terrorism for which they went and bombed even Libya when they thought it necessary. This America, as it turned out, was utilising under-cover operations to supply arms to people in Iran who they thought would overthrow the Government there, arming them in order to carry out terrorist activities and then using the money received from the sale of those arms in order to finance these Contras in Nicaragua. Such is the face of this Government of President Reagan and even now apart from the futile attempts we made, I do not know what talks we had with Mr. Weinberger, but he flew away from here, landed in Islamabad (*Interruptions*) He announced there that they were going to give Pakistan AWACS system and so many more sophisticated weapons. Even now I read in the papers today and yesterday, in Washington, Mr. Natwar Singh has again been talking to Weinberger, trying to impress on him that, "It is very much against India's interest, what you are doing and why did you go and supply them all these lethal weapons, sophisticated weapons which are going to be used against us". What is he trying to persuade them about, I do not understand. This is all old calculated policy of the American Administration. And further more, they want to involve us, if possible, in a nuclear arms race with Pakistan also. Nothing will destabilise our country more than that. If we are some how or other stampeded into nuclear arms race with Pakistan, what will happen to Pakistan, well that anybody can imagine. But what will happen to us? So, I think that we are suffering from naive illusions. It is high-time that these things were given up. We should call spade a spade and know how to move.

Pakistan has become the regional policemen of the United States to defend their interests in this region. If you understand that, then we will move in a particular way.

So, two or three suggestions, I want to make in this connection. We should pursue a much more vigorous diplomatic

offensive. I do not think we are up to the mark in this. We should go in for suggesting and proposing some confidence building measures. We have to live by the side of Pakistan after all. Both these countries are neighbours and we cannot go away anywhere; nor can they. We have to establish India's credibility. And the fact is that a lot of media, both Indian media—I regret to say—as well as foreign media do show a pro-Pakistani bias, sometimes even boosting the image of Gen. Zia-ul-Haq as being a much more outspoken and consistent fighter for peaceful relations between India and Pakistan than we are. This needs to be exposed. We should not go on swinging from one extreme to the other. One day, we go into ecstasy about how wonderfully our relations are developing with Pakistan. The next day, we are down in the dump, because the situation gets worse. We should have a balanced policy. There is a transparent fraudulence in the Pakistani proposal for so-called peaceful settlement, Treaty of Friendship. That transparent fraudulence should be exposed. We should renew our demand that we are ready for any treaty which provides for not having any foreign bases in either of our two countries. If Pakistan does not like it, let them say so. But we must go on telling the world, this is our stand. We are prepared to sign any treaty of peace and friendship but the pre-condition is, neither in Pakistan nor in India will there be any foreign bases. We must remember that there is a very large and growing public opinion in Pakistan also. Pakistan is not only Zia-ul-Haq. There is a large body of public opinion in Pakistan which is against mortgaging the sovereignty of Pakistan to the United States. If you read the Pakistani Press, you will see that. They are against even Zia-ul-Haq's Afghan policy. More and more people are speaking up in Pakistan. Our strategy should be to strengthen the desire of people in Pakistan for peace and for an independent foreign policy in Pakistan.

Then, Sir, I will also suggest a proposal which we had made in December, 1985. But we appear to have given it up now. We should renew that proposal, that we want to have an agreement or a treaty not to attack each other's nuclear installations. We must go on on this, harping on this.

Every day they are saying that we are going to bomb Kaluta. Let there be an agreement that neither country will attack each other's nuclear installations; neither country will use nuclear capabilities of any kind against each other.

Judging from what happened a few weeks ago on the border, I would say, why do we not propose that in future, military exercises which are carried out by either of the two countries, observers should be allowed to be sent to each other's country? Observers should be present during the military exercises, Pakistani observers here and Indian observers there, when the military exercises are held above a certain level. As you know, there is such an agreement even between the Warsaw Pact and the NATO Pact powers that if they use more than a certain number of troops in these exercises, each side will allow observers of the other side to be present. This is the best way to prevent surprised attacks.

I would suggest that the Government should think about all these things and do something.

The last thing I would like to say is about Pakistan. On course, we do not know how far away Pakistan is from the bomb, one screw driver away or two screw drivers away, I cannot say. But in any case, we should not go on describing it as an Islamic bomb. I do not like that. That is a mistake made. It has aroused some indignation among all the Arab countries who are good friends of ours. In the suggestion that this is an Islamic bomb in the making of which the Arab countries have contributed, I do not think we have any evidence of that kind of thing. Somebody will want a Hindu bomb, somebody will want some other kind of bomb and all these bombs are bad.

I would say finally only one word about Sri Lanka. The annual report of the Ministry at page 6 of the Introduction admits that the situation in Sri Lanka has taken a turn for the worse. These are the words that they have used "turn for the worse." It is a very serious matter. I cannot give any specific suggestion as to what to do but I can see one thing that

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

there is a flurry of emissaries going all the time to Sri Lanka. First it was Mr. G. Parthasarathy, then it was Mr. Romesh Bhandari, then it was Mr. Natwar Singh, then it was Mr. Chidambaram and then it was Mr. Dinesh Singh who suddenly appeared on the scene and there is an illusory impression being given of progress towards solving this vexatious problem. But we should not deceive ourselves. The bitter fruit of deception was seen in the siege of Jaffna and in the blockade of the whole North and of the savage military and air assault which was made on the East and the North. I think that in the absence of any firm Indian policy and line, President Jayewardene will continue to play hot and cold. He will come to negotiations at the table and follow it up by military offensives on the ground. World opinion unfortunately has been confined so far to crocodile tears. We have not been able to rouse public opinion at all in the world. This is another admission of failure of diplomacy, I think.

Of course, the Tamil militants, I feel, should also sometimes be more restrained but then here too the interests of foreign powers are involved, very much so in Sri Lanka. It is not as though it is an independent Government taking its own decisions. There are foreign powers involved who are interested in no peaceful settlement coming about. They are seeking to get bases in Sri Lanka. We should have no illusions about it and, therefore, we should not delude ourselves that simply by sending now somebody and tomorrow somebody else to have some talks there, the matter is going to be solved. I am not advocating the sending of Indian armed force to Sri Lanka. It cannot be done obviously. But we have to take some tougher line and we have to step up our diplomatic offensive and we have to rouse international public opinion against what is happening in Sri Lanka. In this cause, I would plead with the Government to give up the old rut of thinking and to take some more dynamic steps and some initiatives and to make this foreign policy of ours more meaningful and more in the interests of our country in the crises we are facing today.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is now around 6 O'Clock. Can we extend one more hour ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : If we could extend by one hour.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will extend by one hour. Tomorrow the hon. Minister will reply.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No. No.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We want to discuss more Demands under Departments also. If we go on like this, we have to follow the guillotine. That is why, within one hour we can discuss.

AN HON. MEMBER : We had no lunch today.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is why, for example, Mr. Gupta said that he will take 3 minutes. But he has taken 25 minutes. I cannot stop certain things.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : You are exercising the guillotine day after tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : But in order to avoid those things, I want to take some more time.

18.00 hrs.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Is the guillotine applied to tomorrow or not ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is not done tomorrow.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : May be, it is on 28th.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is only on 28th. If we can spare one hour, we can take up more Departments. Now, Mr. Goswami, you can continue. I think we can extend the time of the House by one hour today.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : We can continue the discussion tomorrow. We can forgo lunch tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There are so many other Departments to be discussed. The Minister has to reply and he requires one or two hours.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : We have already forgone lunch.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : It is better that we continue tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Today we will finish the discussion. There are only limited members. Tomorrow the Minister will reply. I think we can extend the time by one Hour.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Tomorrow we can forgo lunch...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Today also, you have forgone lunch.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : We can speak tomorrow...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We can extend the time by one hour. That is the maximum limit. I think, the hon. Members will accept it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS ; Yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Dinesh Goswami, you can continue.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I want to give some opportunity to other members. Otherwise, I can finish it within half-an-hour. Tomorrow, the Minister can reply.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, one really do not feel like speaking on an important debate like that of External Affairs in the late hour of the day when interests are virtually flagged. But still, as you have called upon me to speak, I will briefly express some of my own view points.

Sir, so far as the theoretical basis of our foreign policy is concerned, there is obviously the broadest consensus. Even though Governments have changed, the policy stood the test of time. It is an heartening matter to know that even when our foreign delegations have gone abroad with all the internal differences, when we have talked in terms of our foreign policy, we have always talked in one voice, that is the voice of the party in power.

Non-alignment, which was at one point of time, described as unethical, those powers are trying to put their own all allies into the Non-aligned Movement...*(Interruptions)* A number of non-aligned nations have grown. But I believe it is time for us to reflect. Because of the increase in the bulk of the non-aligned nations, the movement has lost some of its incisiveness. There was a time though when we were less in numbers and probably we were less powerful than today in terms of technological development, India's voice and those who were leading the Non-aligned Movement really cut much more ice in the international developments than it is being done today. One of the greatest tragedies that they are facing is that when we are telling others to settle the disputes peacefully, the Non-aligned nations have themselves become victims of the machinations of the imperialist powers. The Iran-Iraq war is going on. Even in the Sub-continent, we are facing new problems. One of the developments, which has been a positive development in this region, has been the establishment of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation. I had the privilege of initiating that debate when the Minister made the statement in this House and I just pointed out that there are imponderable difficulties in making the SAARC a success. Difficulties on the difference of size of the seven countries, the difference in technological development, the difference in Government, the difference on global perceptions are there but one common factor that is there and that factor is; thousands of years of history and culture and also the bond of friendship arising out of poverty. The Seven SAARC nations contribute to the 20 per cent of the world population in only a three per cent of the land mass. Though we often say that we are very rich yet, figures show that the SAARC countries, including India, have only one per cent of the total natural resources.

(Shri Dinesh Goswami)

ces of the world. Therefore, this underdeveloped situation among the neighbouring nations and a long tradition of culture and history and common bonds of friendship led to the success of the start of the SAARC. But for SAARC to be a success, India and Pakistan must come together. If hostility between India and Pakistan continues, SAARC can never be a success. We can appreciate the need for better India-Pakistan relations in the context of the US role in Pakistan. I am in full agreement with Mr. Indrajit Gupta when he has said that if we jump into the race of nuclear race, we will be contributing to the causes of destabilisation. I am not saying like Morarji Desai that India should never have nuclear weapons. But I have seen also that there has been a demand from many quarters that because Pakistan possess the atom bomb, India should also go nuclear. I would say that we should be very careful in exercising this option. After all, threat to a country comes not only from external sources but also from internal sources, and the greatest threat to a country like India is its underdevelopment. There are millions of unemployed youth in this country who are waiting for opportunities and if we cannot fulfil their aspirations and urges, they will be a greater threat than the threat of atom bomb possessed by Pakistan. We have already committed about Rs. 1200 crores for defence, and I do not know how far that amount will be increased by the end of the year when we will have either the mid-term review or the final budget. But I believe that at this moment we should try to have more people-to-people contact with Pakistan. I have never been to Pakistan; I would like to be in Pakistan. But whatever reports we get from Pakistan we find that the people of Pakistan also suffer from certain apprehensions regarding our own approach to Pakistan. There seems to be a crisis of confidence between Pakistan and India, even at people-to-people level. That crisis of confidence must be removed. India has no intention of any territorial ambition so far as Pakistan is concerned and that is something on which we have not been able to put the diplomatic offensive as effectively as it should be.

We have taken the initiative in South Africa. I am happy about it. There are

often criticisms that a country like India which has so many problems of its own should not take upon itself the problems of South Africa, but I believe that when India launched its struggle for independence, we made it a point that India's struggle for independence is a global struggle against imperialism and oppression, Gandhiji launched his first movement of non-violence in South Africa. I do not consider that our own independence is complete unless the South African people get their inalienable right. What is South Africa's problem? The problem of South Africa is not only a problem of colour between white and black but it is a problem of differentiation in the same colour; in South Africa not only whites and blacks are differentiated but the blacks are also differentiated according to the colour of the skin. I will give one illustration to show the immensity of the problem in South Africa. There was a girl named Shandra Luig in South Africa. She had two white brothers but unfortunately she had a dark skin and crinkled hair. Both of her parents were white. But because the girl had a dark skin and crinkled hair, she was driven out of the school. The parents went to the court, but the court expressed its helplessness. It shows that in South Africa even white children, if they have got black skin, are punished. Ultimately, of course, because of international opinion, the law had to be changed in South Africa that if both the parents are white, the natural born children will automatically be given that classification. I feel that the stand that we took in favour of sanction should be pursued further. But, I am worried about one thing. And that is that the problem of Palestinians, which used to occupy such an important position in our international agenda, has gone to the background. Today, people are not talking in terms of merely generalisation but there are in constant movement by the Palestine people to restore to them their inalienable rights which are not there. I feel to that extent that the people of Arab world also has to be blamed. The differences amongst the Arab nations have played its part. The fact that the oil rich countries of the Arab world pumped their money in the United States when they became affluent also have played its part. But, I believe, India should take the initiative of linking up the question of South Africa with that of the Palestine

and should start the global movement because, if the Palestine problem is not solved, if the South-African problem is not solved, these are the two volcanoes from which ultimately there will be such an eruption which may lead to the total annihilation of the mankind.

Sir, to conclude, we have always talked in terms of disarmament and development. Let us not forget that during the last decade about 114 wars have taken place in the developing world because of the intervention of those powers which used to politically dominate us. Small countries developing countries are spending today even in our neighbourhood, much more per capita than even United States of America. The per capita expenditure of some of our neighbouring countries are more than the per capita expenditure of countries like United States. I think more initiative is necessary on our part to bring these countries together and to have common approach—Unless we can do that. I believe, that the Non-aligned movement may reduce itself to more or less a movement without showing much result or reduce itself to a talking shop. Therefore, I hope that the Government of India will take fresh initiative particularly in the vicinity of the neighbouring countries and will try to make SAARC a real success. Thank you.

SHRI C.P. THAKUR (Patna) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving some time on the Demands of External Affairs. I rise to support the Demand. The basic framework of the foreign policy of our country has been laid by late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru which has been pursued by late Smt. Indira Gandhi and the same policy is being pursued by our present Prime Minister. Everybody has appreciated the the efforts of our Prime Minister to defuse the tension recently between India and Pakistan. If you now study the foreign policy of any country of the world, there are two aspects of it. Even the super powers, they want to remain super powers not only by increasing their strength but also decreasing and destabilising the strength of the other country. And to this aspect, everybody whether he is a Member of Parliament or public of all the developing countries of the world, whether he belongs to ruling party or whether he belongs to opposition,

they have to know and they have to become careful about it.

Now, the super powers, they buy time and they want to remain super powers. If we study that when America said that they are going for a Star Wars projects, possibly the Russian were not prepared so much and they bought some time and now they are equals. The major powers, they want to become super powers and then what is the alternative for the developing powers like us. I remember the history of England, when the Elizabeth-I was Queen of England, she used to say sometimes to Duke of France and sometimes to the Spain that she will marry this man or that man. In the meantime, she built here country into a very powerful country. I think the same approach has to be followed by the developing countries. Coming to the question of our relationship with our neighbours, Chanakya said long back that our immediate neighbour will be our enemy and our neighbour's neighbour will be our friend. That does not mean only enemy, there will always be some sort of a fighting between our neighbours. So, we have to be careful.

India is a big country. Most of our neighbours suffer from the big-brother fobia. In Pakistan, it appears that in the recent past or in the recent months, developments have shown that it has actually become a path of the defence strategy of United States of America. Whatever cry we make that Pakistan should not go nuclear, it should not be held by America or Canada etc., all our cries will go in vain.

We do support the idea that our Prime Minister has that we are against any nuclear race. But again we have to review our strategy. Every country is reviewing its strategy. Take for example the case of Iran. Iran was not involved in the Afghanistan affair. Now they say that when the problem of Afghanistan comes up, they should also be consulted. The same thing applies to India also. Pakistan is in broad framework of American policy.

Another important event has taken place very recently. There was a radio broadcast by Chinese Minister that the relationship between Russia and China is improving. If the relationship between China and Russia

[Dr. C.P. Thakur]

will improve, what will be the automatic framing of the policy of America in the coming ten or twenty years? They plan for twenty years ahead. America will now think—starting from Turkey, a different between two major powers. Saudi Arabia, Pakistan and other countries—whether the country, that super-power leads India or not. They will like India under their thumb so that they can make a defence umbrella starting from Turkey to Calcutta or something like that.

India has to be very careful about the policies and the way the defence strategies of different countries are changing. We always talk about Pakistan having this bomb or that bomb, it has got one nuclear manufacturing unit at Kahuta or somebody else saying that there are two and like that. Now the nuclear is not actually a race. The nuclear race involve many aspects, the industrial aspect, technological aspect and many other aspects. In that way India has to emerge as a power in South-east Asia. If it has to be balanced with the major thrust of countries like China, it has to go nuclear.

As Dinakar said once.

[Translation]

*Khsama Shobhati us bhujang ko
Jiske paas garal ho?*

[English]

If India keep on saying that we will keep our nuclear option open, I think it might be too late for us.

We are in the age of technological revolution. Every technology becomes obsolete within two or three years. We have also to jump in this race because it is forced upon us. If we review the American strategy, then it is forced upon us.

Even all the missiles of China are directed towards India, there are reports. Then what India will do? India has to defend and for its defence it has to go nuclear.

Regarding China also if you see the things of the Chinese events, it appears that

whatever China does—whether intrusion into the Indian territory, whether objections etc.—everything is well timed and calculated moves. When India was taking up the non-aligned movement and held Foreign Ministers' conference, just after that there was some intrusion. When India took the stand of helping the coloured people, there was the hijacking of a plane in which Indians were there to Pakistan. So, India has to review in this set up.

More work has to be done by our foreign embassies. They have not only to propagate and look after our economic and political interests but they have also to warn against the evil designs of the other countries. If we are not careful at this moment then we are going to land ourselves in trouble. India is passing through a difficult phase of history and it has to be very careful. Though the policy of non-alignment which has been enunciated by Panditji is a sound one yet it needs updating, review and modernisation.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR (Kutch): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I express my thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of External Affairs.

Barring a period of 2½ years, all our Prime Ministers have been following the foreign policy laid down by our revered leader Nehruji. One of our hon. M.Ps. has said that our Prime Minister emerged on the political scene two years ago. There is a saying in our Gujarat—"Morua inda chitrava na pade"—peacock lays eggs and they do not need to be coloured. The people of India are very wise and they realise how much time they wasted on colouring the eggs. I remember, when U.S.A. despatched its Seventh Fleet to the Indian ocean, the people became apprehensive as to what was going to happen. But our late Prime Minister, respected Shrimati Indira Gandhi, a warrior as she was, plucked up courage and called a public meeting in Delhi. The cooperation extended by the people of India at that time was unprecedented. Five lakh people had gathered in the meeting and they expressed

full confidence in her leadership as a result of which we came out victorious. We are concerned about the atomic weapons and that is why we are telling the Super Powers to use restraint. The Super Powers too know that it is no use piling up nuclear weapons. Pakistan too has joined the race. I think, we are not lagging behind in facing any challenge. We know from the episodes of Ramayana and Mahabharata as to what kind of destruction nuclear weapons can cause. It is because of this that India has played a vital role in establishing peace in the world. One of the hon. Members has rightly said that it concerns the people of India and Pakistan. Governments of both the countries should abandon the idea of making an atom bomb in order to live like good neighbours. Respected Indiraji had endeavoured to extend a hand of friendship to its neighbours inspite of having won the war in 1971. By signing the Simla Accord with Late Shri Bhutto. Indiraji had shown her greatness as she sensed the feelings of the people of the two countries. It is not good to fall in the trap of big powers and to talk of nuclear weapons. Government of India is fully capable to meet any challenge. We know from Puranas what atomic weapons are? We are second to none in any respect. Prithviraj Chauhan had forgiven Mohammad Ghouri seven times, but when it came to Mohammad Ghouri, he blinded his eyes, what to talk of forgiving him. The Governments of neighbouring countries should understand that India is capable in all respects, but we do not want to commit any such mistake which could jeopardise the security of our country.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to express the voice and the feelings of the people of India and Pakistan. Someone can say as to how can I voice the feelings of the people of Pakistan. My constituency is contiguous to Pakistan. Tuna village is my birth place. Muallims are in majority there. I have been the 'Sarpanch' of this village for the past 25 years. At the time of partition, many people of this village migrated to Pakistan. Although our families got divided, yet they visit the village occasionally and treat me like their sister. There is a saying—"Pablo sago padosi"—the relatives live at a distance, it is the neighbours who come to help first when

needed.. Therefore, it is very necessary to take concrete steps to establish good relations with the neighbouring countries.

My area has one speciality. Many years ago, the river Indus used to flow through Kutch.

I want that the relationship of the two countries should improve and the drinking water problem in Kutch should be solved by getting water of the Indus river. I want to appeal to my countrymen that regardless of their party affiliations they, in this critical hour, should not play the role of the washerman in the epic 'Ramayana' who had blemished Sita without any evidence and had disgraced the system. They should rather unitedly stand by our clean and taintless young Prime Minister.

Kutch is a desert area and wild asses are found there. An international tourist resort should be set up here. Sir, through you, I want to request the hon. Minister that these asses are found only in Kutch region and nowhere else in the world. I also want that Kandla should be made an international airport. This will be very helpful for those people of Gujarat who are living abroad. There is a customs office at Kandla as well. It will also help in the development of the backward areas. The condition of the Free Zone of Kandla is not proper. Orders from abroad are not received in adequate number. After consulting the Commerce Ministry, the units at the Kandla Zone which are not running properly should be streamlined. The report of the Kaul Committee is concerned with this problem. Therefore, I request that the Commerce Ministry and the Ministry of External Affairs should coordinate in making arrangements for ensuring the development of the Kandla Free Zone.

[English]

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduar) : Sir, I would like to confine myself to our immediate neighbours, what relations we have got with the neighbouring countries. What wrong have we done? Perhaps no immediate neighbour has good relations with us. The Government should think about what relations we have got with our neighbouring countries : Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri

[Shri Piyus Tiraky]

Lanka and Bangladesh. Every now and then, people are coming from Bangladesh, including Chakmas, Muslims, Hindus and others also. We have treated some of the refugees as stateless citizens in India. Muslims also come irrespective of religion and something like that. What treatment are we giving here? In the case of Chakmas, the Government is very much serious to send them back even if they don't want to go back. In the news bulletin, the Bangladesh Government are propagating that the Indian Government is keeping them by force. They want to come back but the Government is preventing them from coming. Is such type of news true? If so, what does the Government think about it?

If the Government is so serious about our neighbours' relations with India, then why doesn't the Foreign Minister ask the Members of Parliament to see at this? In this context, what is the thinking of those people who have come to India?

What is happening in Bangladesh? Also from Tibet many people had come. From Nepal, poor people are coming and the relations with that country have got strained because of this movement from there. Nepalese have a distinct nationality. They have relations with Nepal. So, the Indian Government should think that if the people are coming into India, then the Governments of both these countries should sit together and finalise the situation. So, you have to think about all these things. The Foreign Minister is moving all over the world and does not think about the relations with our immediate neighbours which are getting from bad to worse.

Bhutan is nearby but it has given no trouble. You should not go to educate Bhutan. They have got poultry and many other things. They are very much advance in the field of herbal medicine. Why don't you call them and have an effective dialogue by treating them as your equal? Whosoever goes to Bhutan, he goes there like a master. This kind of attitude is antagonizing our neighbours. This sort of treatment must be corrected. We speak of equality; we speak of equal respect to all our neighbours, but in our behaviour we always show that we are superior to them

and they do not know anything at all and they need to be educated in all respects. If this attitude is not corrected, our neighbours will not be friendly with us.

As regards Sri Lanka, there is a lot of problem and many hon. Members have spoken about that. We have some duty towards people of Indian origin in Sri Lanka; not only there, but wherever our Indian people are living all over the world. While the Indians are not loved in other countries, we are making friends all over the world. When we do so, we are living in the fool's paradise. In fact, we have no friends at all; it is only Russia, which is our friend. Russia is a friend indeed. I do not think, we have any friends in the immediate neighbourhood.

We have been having problems in Darjeeling district. None of the neighbouring countries like Bhutan and Nepal and other countries have spoken a single word about that. If these people are our friends, why don't they say that if everybody wants to have their own State in India, where will be India?

As I said, our relations must be on the basis of equality with all our neighbours. If we want to be respected, we should try to give them respect. We should have proper dialogue with the people in the neighbouring countries instead of going to Africa, America or the Latin America. What is needed is that if some of our neighbouring countries like Bhutan or Nepal want help financially, technically or in the field of education, we must help them in whatever way we can. We are getting loans from outside, we should not boast that we are very much powerful. We have so many problems and we must relise our position correctly.

We find that quite a number of foreign nationals are coming to India. In fact, it is open for all. It is like a *dharamshala*. This *dharamshala* should be stopped. If Bangladesh cannot accommodate all their population, why don't you ask them for compensation? If they cannot rehabilitate their people, you must ask them for compensation. People are coming to India in thousands. How can we bear this burden? Whenever any State wants some economic help, you always say that you are

short of funds. West Bengal economy is failing. When these people come, my constituency Aliporeduars has to face the first brunt. This is the situation.

Then, the opposition leaders are never allowed to go anywhere. In my tenure of ten years, I have not been even to Bhutan, what to talk of other parts of the world. But you are going around the world all the time and doing thing.

A number of foreigners are coming to India as tourists. But they must show minimum respect to our culture. What do we see in India? A number of persons, hippies, have been coming from America, Britain, Switzerland and other places. Why don't you tell them that they should not disturb our culture. There should be some minimum regard for our culture. We find that these people move about half naked. How can we accept all these things? What are you going to do in this regard? Can't you at least ask these people to show some respect and regard to our culture? Our culture is being adversely affected because of these people. And the only thing that our Indians know best is to imitate all and sundry. They say simply, "Nakal karo". And this contributes to further degradation of our culture. So please be careful about these things.

Lastly, I would like to say that before becoming great leaders of the world, please try to improve our relations in our immediate neighbourhood, i.e. with the four countries of Bhutan, Nepal, Bangladesh and Pakistan. Sort out all the differences in this region. Then you can think of the Non-aligned Movement and of becoming a big leader of the NAM and so on. Some members think that India is going to be a Third Power. You know very well how much power you have. You have no power. We only have so many problems here. Don't try to be a world leader. Instead try to be humble and concentrate on solving our existing problems.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM (Gaya) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of External Affairs. Through you, I want to submit certain suggestions to the hon. Minister.

The year 1986 has been a year of achievements for us. The Indian Foreign policy of 'Panchsheel' is based on the principle of 'Live and let live'. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru had given shape to our foreign policy and today under the leadership of our Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi our policy is making progress.

The year 1986 has been an eventful year for India. Very significant efforts were made, specially for upholding the rights of the African countries and for encouraging the work done in the field of world peace and disarmament. We want to congratulate the hon. Minister of External Affairs for it but I want also to submit as to where have we slipped that our relations with our neighbours have not been cordial and why have we never pondered over it? Why do their policies differ from ours? We have been carrying on with the Non-Aligned Movement for the last 40 years and we consider ourselves as the leader of the Third World but why our relations with our neighbours like Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Burma, Bhutan and Sri Lanka remain sweet and sour? We have to think seriously over this matter.

In 1950, India and China entered into an Agreement based on the principle of 'Panchsheel', Slogans of 'Hindi-Chini Bhai Bhai' were raised in China. When Shri Chou-En-Lai visited India, the Indian people welcomed him wholeheartedly. Yet China attacked us in 1962 in violation of the principles of 'Panchsheel'. Our relations with Pakistan have been bitter, though due to the initiatives taken in the year 1986, there have been some improvements in this regard. Our relations with Bangladesh and Nepal have improved considerably. The Hon. President himself visited Nepal. India and Nepal have almost similar cultures and that is why there has been a considerable improvement in our relations. However, on account of Pakistan some deficiencies have crept into our relationship.

India is a developing country and has emerged as a mouthpiece of the poor and the oppressed nations. It has been the conspiracy of the imperialist powers to create disturbed conditions in and around India and to keep us entangled with our neighbours. We are committed to peace. If we

[Shri Ramswaroop Ram]

look into our history since the time of Emperor Ashoka till today we will find that we have never been aggressive to usurp the rights of others. U.S.A. which is an imperialist power and which calls itself a Super Power, wants us to be always engaged in conflicts with Pakistan and Bangladesh and wants to colonise the region. I want to submit through this august House that India is powerful and self-reliant enough to be able to answer the threat posed by these Super-Powers. We will never allow their hegemony to thrive. We see today as to how the racist regime in South Africa is trying to shut the protesting voices of the native people. Mahatma Gandhi had initiated the democratic fight of the South-Africans people. We have helped them further in their struggle. The supporters of China sometimes raise their voice here. India has its own policy and it can thrive only on that. But it is unfortunate that the C.P.I.(M) people emphatically criticise our policies and support Chinese policies and thus try to gain international reputation. I want to ask the hon. Minister of External Affairs as to whether there has been any improvement in our non-aligned policy or have we merely repeated that we will never go in for the atom bomb. It will be dangerous for us. If we are powerful enough, then even the mightiest of the powers will not dare to intimidate us. But the day we become weak, those very powers will pounce upon us. Hence, I want to request to the Government through the august House to remain prepared to develop the atom bomb. Our atom bomb will not be to overpower any country and scuttle its independence, it will not be used against socialist forces and it will not snatch away the economic independence of any country. It will be made with the sole purpose of development. Of course, we shall not use it for destruction but for peace and development. We should not hesitate in this matter but we should go in for the bomb for our own existence. Only then we will be able to maintain our leading position in the third world and we will make progress under the leadership of Hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

[English]

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooh

Behar) : Sir : The world is under the threat of a nuclear war; and the imperialist forces under the leadership of the USA are having their exercises with nuclear weapons not only in Europe, but in Trincomallee of Sri Lanka, as also in Rawalpindi of Pakistan. Against the threat of Star War and nuclear war, we must boldly say that we are for peace, and for world peace. We are committed to a non-aligned policy. We want friendly relations with other countries.

Before I speak about our next-door neighbours, I want to congratulate our Government for recognizing the SWAPO Government, I fully agree with Mr. Indrajit Gupta that we should set up some sort of relationship with, or give recognition to the South African National Congress which is now passing through its 75th anniversary. We would like to develop cordial relations with Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan and Burma.

I certainly differ from the other Member on the Government side. We would like definitely to develop friendly relations with China who is our neighbour; but it is not for our purposes, but for global development and global peace also. But I think that in the matter of our relations, with our neighbours we have got an appeasement policy.

Let us look at our next-door neighbour, *viz.* Pakistan. Pakistan is getting arms from USA-F. 16 and nuclear weapons also. About the recent visit of Gen. Zia to see the cricket match at Jaipur, I think we should not be very happy. It is merely a game, *i.e.* an LBW tactic of Gen. Zia, as a result of which he came to Jaipur.

Regarding Sri Lanka, Sir, you know better than I. With Sri Lanka we are having one conference after the other, as also negotiations. But what is really happening there today? It is matter of great regret that the Sri Lankan Government has opened a slaughter house where the Tamil militants and the Tamil innocents are being butchered. It is a hard fact.

Regarding Nepal, our relations with it are so-so. They would like to be a party in the Ganga river dispute, along with Bangladesh. It is their attitude.

It is reported in the paper that they are supplying arms for GNLFF movement in Darjeeling District of West Bengal. Is it a sign of good relations with Nepal ?

Bangladesh is at least very near to us from West Bengal. We are making so many negotiations with Bangladesh and holding so many conferences. Another conference will be held on the 7th or 8th of next month. What happens in the conference ? In the conference again some other obstacle comes up and they give some reasons.

Regarding sharing of Ganga water, you know that at least 40,000 cusecs of water is required in the Ganga River from the Farakka barrage just to save Calcutta Port. Calcutta Port is the heart of Calcutta city and Calcutta is the heart of the entire eastern region. But so far in the JRC meeting you have given us only 16,000 cusecs of water in the lean months.

Chakma refugees are coming to India and they are being settled here and there. According to your figure, it is about 56,000. I do not know. You are having negotiations with Bangladesh. They say that they will take them back, but they are not doing so. I don't think it concerns only Tripura but also Assam, Manipur, Mizoram and West Bengal. This is your policy.

Regarding New Moore Island/South Talpatty Islands, the last talk was held in January 1982. After that was there any other talk regarding this New Moore Island. This is an integral part of India. But nothing has been done.

Regarding the land boundary agreement of 1974, according to Indira-Majib Pact, it was mentioned that Tinbigha you like to hand over to Bangladesh. It is an integral Part of India. But according to Indira-Majib Pact, you have given it on a lease of 999 years to Bangladesh; and by this Pact, if you offer this small piece of land to Bangladesh, what will happen ? The major portion of our Indian territory that is one full gram panchayat, an area of about 16 square miles with a population of 35,000 Indian citizens would be the

citizens of Bangladesh virtually. Now this is a problem with Angarpota and Dahagram of Bangladesh enclaves to link with Bangladesh territory. If you offer Tinbigha to Bangladesh, then a similar problem will arise with Kuchlibari Gram Panchayat with a population of 25,000, and this area would be turned into another Indian enclave.

In the Indira-Majib Pact of 1974 it was agreed that the Bangladesh enclave—total 95—an area of 18 square miles with a population of 25,000 will be exchanged with an Indian enclave of total of 135 units and an area of 29 square miles with a population of 1.50 lakh. Do you know who are these people ? They are Indian citizens—1.50 lakh population ? Are they taking part in the voting ? Will their names be included in the electoral rolls ? No, certainly not. You know what is going to be the situation there ? Within the Indian territory, a rule of jungle is prevailing—arson, looting, raping, etc.—in this area of 29 square miles. Have you made any attempt to talk with the Bangladesh people ? You are very much eager to give a pass for Dahagram Enclave via Indian territory. Mr. Ershad, the president of Bangladesh is known to me personally because originally he is from my district Cooch Behar before 15th August, 1947. What is happening today within the Indian Territory ? There is a rumour that a rule of jungle is prevailing in the Indian territory—arson, looting, raping and loss of life of the people. Have you taken up this case with the Bangladesh President ? Have you ever asked him to give you a pass to visit once at least for a day or for an hour to those areas of Indian enclaves ? No, you are not concerned about the Indian citizens numbering about one lakh and fifty thousand, those who are staying in the Indian enclaves. You are only concerned and eager to see that the Bangladesh people may go to their own enclaves. You want to improve your relations with Bangladesh, but it should not be by neglecting the Indians living in those Indian enclaves. This according to me, is a policy of appeasement.

Tinbigha is our land and it is an integral part of India. Just as Kashmir to Kanyakumari and Kutch to Kohima it is all India, and it forms parts of Mother

[Shri Amar Roypradhan]

India, then if a small portion or a little bit, be it Tinbigha or any part is left out, then you will be committing a murder on Mother India. Do you look at it from that point of view? We do not like this. At least, I do not like it. So, let there be a new approach, and let there be some new thinking.

We should, no doubt, do our best to improve our relations with our neighbours like Bangladesh, but not with such a policy of appeasement; our national integrity and sovereignty must be given the first priority.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon. Minister will reply tomorrow.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad) : One clarification. Only one sentence.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : When the Minister replies tomorrow you can ask. What is to be clarified now?

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : The Food Corporation of India has brought out this book, 'FOODCORP' and in this

periodical in this Volume 17, it is given that "Food Corporation of India has started loading 57000 Metric Tonnes of wheat from Kandla Port" and it is "Prime Minister's gift to South Africa". This is the news. I wanted to know whether we are going to change our diplomatic relations with South Africa, or what is it?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : It is 'Southern Africa' but not 'South Africa'. It must be a misprint.

I will have it checked up.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon. Minister will reply tomorrow.

18.58 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 23, 1987 (Vaisakha 3, 1909 (Saka).
